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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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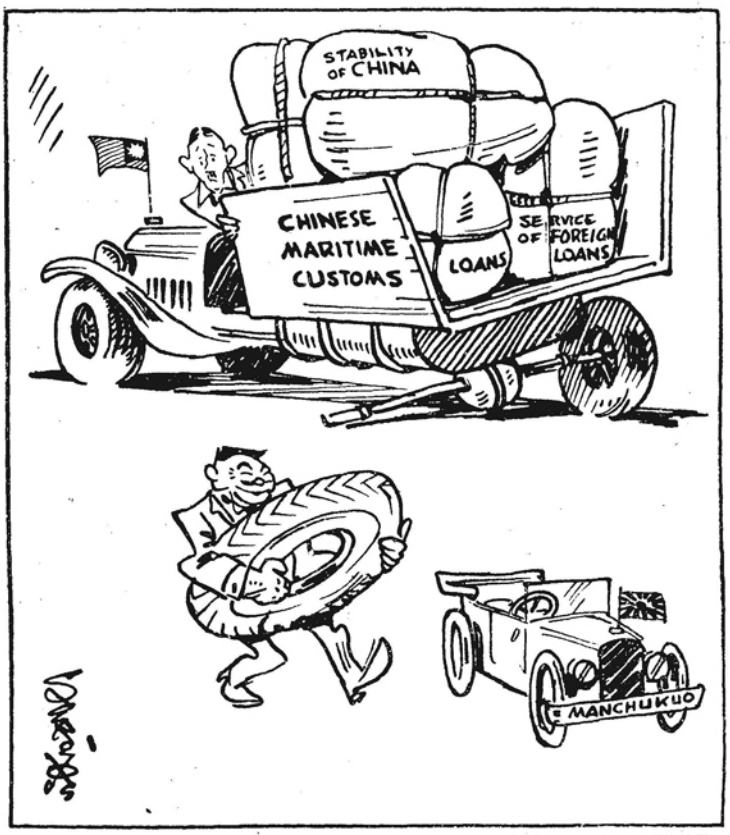

THE DAIREN CUSTOMS

By SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Minister to London

Mr. Quo Tai-chi will carry with him the best wishes of all his friends for his success in London as the Minister for China. He has lately had a strong test of his diplomatic ability and his political courage. The result may be taken to have inspired the decision to invite him to go to London. There he will not doubt exercise his power of clear expression and philosophical judgment to the best service of his country's interests. Born in Hupeh 44 years ago Mr. Quo Tai-chi was educated in Pennsylvania University and he has held offices at Canton and Nanking. He should therefore be well versed in recent political history. It is to be hoped that he will be able to preserve and enhance the good relations existing between Great Britain and China, during his appointment to the Court of St. James. He has the personal equipment and he will find much goodwill to permit of its display.

A Russian Problem

It is not surprising that the circumstances attending the death of the Russian, M. George Gladikh in the Chinese detention jail in the French Concession are commanding considerable attention. The transfer of this jail to the Chinese authorities took place on the transfer of the French Mixed Court. The official inquiries into the case have not been completed but it is hoped that they will fully establish the facts as apparently the body will be handed over for an autopsy. At the moment is sufficient to observe that Russians in Shanghai have thus a disquieting proof of the anomalies of their legal position. As in Harbin they have no official mentor to whom they can look for aid in difficulty which directly accrues from their non-extraterritorial status. The distress now prevailing generally has no doubt hit their community with special severity. It is to be hoped that their voluntary societies, founded to champion their cause and to look after those who fall by the way, will be able to obtain full support in investigation of this tragic affair. It is important too that some steps should be considered for enabling this plucky and hardly-used section of Shanghai's population to obtain a political status of ascertainable value. This applies with considerable force to the French Concession where the majority of the Russians live and in the course of time have proved themselves, on the whole, to be thrifty and capable of turning adversity to good account. The unfortunate 'man who is dead was, unhappily, not among these; but his case deserves none the less the closest examination, for the principles involved apply to the community as a whole. They may indeed be said to extend themselves to general consideration in Shanghai, for reasons which are well-known.

Students Again

The Chinese Government appear to be taking strong action this time against the students of the Central University who have been guilty of a peculiarly despicable assault on the Principal. No amount of sympathy with students can surely justify any expression of palliation of the outrage. The circumstances suggest not a single point of extenuation. In the most determined manner the young miscreants surrounded Mr. Tuan Shih-ping and brutally beat him almost to the point of death. The authorities have taken the drastic step of closing down the University and they are proposing to arrest and punish the offenders. They should continue in this firm vein. The slightest weakening will make impossible the position of any educational chief or minister. It is to be hoped that the Vice-Minister will recover speedily from the serious injuries received. Meanwhile the most condign punishment should be inflicted on his assailants. The Government have, of course, invited this affront by their previous pandering to the students. They must make no mistake and put an end to all doubt of their attitude towards adolescent folly of this kind.

A Right Perspective

Mr. Paul Goforth's letter of tribute to the Japanese soldier in Manchuria deserves a special note at the present time. It shows an admirable example of the perspective required to bring into proper focus criticisms which must necessarily arise from incidents unhappily incidental to the clash of nationalities under peculiar conditions. Just now much distress has been created by the reports, on good authority, of the murder of a German Father in Manchuria. Here in Shanghai it was lately and tragically, shown that good discipline was not maintainable with troops involved unexpectedly in difficulties, which those responsible for their action should not have risked. This journal has criticised as strongly as it considered necessary the unwisdom of Japanese policy in Manchuria; it has, however, laid stress on the fact that, to quote—from the special series of articles "The Manchurian Medley"—contributed to its columns last November and December, Japanese soldiers in Manchuria, behaved like "gentlemen." Mr. Goforth admits, as anyone will, that there must be exceptions but the general statement stands. Yet it weakens, by no single jot, the severity of the strictures which have been passed on Japanese official policy and its evasion of clear expression of the intentions underlying it. The fantastic differentiation between Manchukuo and the authorities who bolster up that curious entity, the establishment of an espionage system which combines the ridiculous with the insolent in the naivest way, the deliberate use of force in the most truculent defiance of the needs and actualities of the situation—those are charges which may be legitimately made against the Japanese authorities. They do not justify against Japanese soldiers the sweeping allegations to which Mr. Goforth applies so admirably phrased a corrective. The need is to work to an amelioration of Sino-Japanese relations—not to exacerbate grievances, while maintaining always a readiness to criticise in the hope that therein guidance to a true solution may be found.

THOSE DISTRICT COURTS

A series of three special articles discussing the problem of the District Courts in Shanghai appears under the heading of "Special Articles" in this issue of the "North-China Herald." This question is of topical interest—apart from the fact that Shanghai itself is daily concerned with it—because of Sir John Simon's recent promise to get into touch with Sir Miles Lampson on the subject. It is thought that readers of this journal will be glad to refresh their minds with the salient features of the issue or to obtain some guidance in regard to its general bearing on the security of Shanghai's trade, which is of course only another way of saying of Shanghai itself.

The Special District Court

A Reuter message on June 28 revealed the fact that Sir John Simon is paying attention to the important question of the agreement regarding the Special District Court. That agreement expires in April next. In reply to Sir Alfred Knox, the Secretary of State intimated that he proposed to get into touch with Sir Miles Lampson in order to become seized of the salient features of the issue. It may be taken for granted that he will also make himself acquainted with the general criticisms which experience of the working of the Court has brought into prominence especially during the last year. On this point the speech of the retiring Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council may be of value in apprising Sir John of certain aspects of the difficulty. Fortunately it is believed that Chinese public opinion (within a limited and not too vocal scope) is alive to the need for scrutinising the Court's record. Sir John Simon's own training and eminence in his profession will, no doubt, supply suitable guidance on the legal aspects of the case.

Towards Agreement?

The more cheerful messages from Lausanne dissipate the impression earlier given that Germany, by an abrupt negative, would bring the Conference to an abortive end. Reservations have been promptly sent back from the Germans and they take, in some respects, lines which have been foreseen. In others they appear to be saluting the political furore created in Germany over the so called "war guilt" clause of the Versailles Treaty. That clause has been the subject of considerable controversy in London, owing to the Archbishop of York's sermon at Geneva on January 31, when Dr. Temple declared that Article 231 of the Treaty affixed "to one group of belligerents in the Great War the whole moral guilt for its occurrence" and demanded its deletion accordingly. Dr. Harold Temperley the Editor of "The History of the Peace Conference," has pointed out that the Clause which runs

> "The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her Allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her Allies"

is merely the reproduction of the terms used by President Wilson in various speeches. On the basis of those speeches Germany accepted the peace. Dr. Temperley emphatically denies that the Article means or was even intended to mean that Germany had to pay loss and damages in the ground that she was morally guilty of originating the War. He attributes the misunderstanding to the "regrettable breach of international usage and courtesy" which deprived the German delegates at Versailles of the opportunity of communicating with the Allies except in writing. Thus an innocent misunderstanding was allowed to remain and to produce a legend which is now obstructing a settlement. Lord Dickinson has suggested that the signatories to the Versailles Treaty might make a declaration that the Article "does not and was not meant to refer to the origin of the War." It remains to be seen whether that simple plan will find favour at Lausanne.

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CHINESE POLITICS

INTERFERENCE IN CUSTOMS

Antung Commissioner Forced to Hand Over Archives by Police: The Dairen Dispute

Tokyo, June 28.

Sir Francis Lindley, the British ambassador, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon in connection with the customs dispute in Manchuria. He saw the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arita, and expressed Britain's concern over the dispute because of its bearing on foreign loans. No statement as to what transpired has been made.

Later in the day the French, Italian and Soviet Ambassadors also called on the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and made inquiries in connection with the Manchurian Customs.—Reuter.

Deputy Commissioner Resigns

Dairen, June 28.

Mr. Goro Yoshida, Deputy Commissioner of Customs at Dairen and the last Japanese to remain in office there, has submitted his formal resignation to Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, it was learned to-day. The resignation was sent in last night.

Upon the resignation of all other Japanese officials last Sunday, Mr. Yoshida was ordered by the Inspector-General to assume charge. Since that time, Mr. Yoshida has remained secluded at his home.

Manchukuo Statement

June 29.

Another statement in connection with Dairen Customs "independence" was issued yesterday afternoon by Mr. Chuichi Ohashi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs for Manchukuo, to the effect that Manchukuo merely levied taxes belonging to Manchukuo properly, but would not take over the Dairen Customs service if the Japanese Government displayed opposition.

If Japan oppose the Manchukuo attitude, the statement continued, Manchukuo may have to establish a new Customs at Wafangtien, on the Manchuria-Kuantung border. Japan may insist that Wafangtien is within the South Manchuria Railway zone and that administrative rights belong to Japan, Mr. Ohashi said, but he declared such an attitude could not be accepted by Manchukuo.—United Press.

Hsinking, July 1.

Manchukuo is strongly opposed to allowing the Dairen Customs under Chinese sovereignty, since such action would ignore the independence of Manchukuo, a statement issued by Mr. Sieh Chai-shih, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Manchukuo, declares.

The statement adds that in taking over the Manchuria Customs, the Manchukuo Government has not ignored the rights and interests of foreign Powers.—United Press.

Nanking, July 1.

Questioned regarding the report that the Japanese Government had submitted a compromise plan for the settlement of the Dairen Customs imbroglio and that the Chinese Government was likely to accept it, a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared to-day that the report was without foundation. No such plan, he said, had been received from the Japanese Government.—Reuter.

Intimidation to Staff

Harbin, June 29.

The Customs situation is still the same, with the offices closed and, according to the Commissioner, the constant intimidation of his staff continues. Despite this fact, however, the Commissioner reports to-day that only six of his Chinese clerks have been persuaded to join the Manchukuo customs, and have signed an agreement to that effect.—Reuter.

Explanation Demanded

June 29.

It is reliably reported that in order to investigate charges that the puppet Manchukuo authorities were intimidating the Chinese employees of the Harbin Customs at the point of the pistol into signing agreements to remain on their jobs under the new regime, the Harbin Consular Body decided at a special meeting yesterday to ask the Manchukuo Government for an explanation regarding the sensational allegations made by Mr. H. E. Prettejohn, Commissioner of the Harbin Customs.

The Consular Body, representing twelve nations, was told by Mr. Prettejohn that Chinese and Russian members of the Manchukuo police, led by the Japanese police adviser, Mr. Yagi, visited the Chinese employees of the Harbin Customs and, holding guns at the latter's heads, attempted to force them to sign documents pledging loyalty to Manchukuo and agreeing to remain at their posts in the Harbin Customs.

Mr. Prettejohn insisted that the police led by Mr. Yagi included Japanese plainclothes-men and others representing themselves as from the military commission, although the Japanese Consul, Mr. Kinyo Takigawa, declared that Japanese citizens were not involved.

While the Consular Body declined to lodge a formal protest with the Manchukuo Government, it requested Mr. Takigawa to communicate with Mr. Yagi, the police adviser, and also agreed to call the attention of the Civil Administrator of the Harbin Area or the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to the charges.

Mr. Prettejohn described the Manchukuo methods as "medieval." He stated that certain Chinese employees of the Harbin Customs are now virtual prisoners in their homes and that the Customs service is now disrupted.—Kuo Min.

Military Police Withdrawn

June 30.

The Japanese military police, who have been on guard outside the Customs offices and the homes of certain members of the staff have now been withdrawn, but the Manchukuo police are still on duty.

The withdrawal of the Japanese police is attributed in some quarters to a request by the Consular Corps, but definite confirmation is lacking.

Mystery surrounds the identity and rank of the Japanese "adviser" who visited the Customs offices on Tuesday and for whose "protection" the Japanese military authorities ostensibly deemed it necessary to provide a special guard.

The main offices of the Customs are not functioning. The River Customs, however, continues to operate, but only on a disjointed scale, as the majority of the staff have refused to work for their would-be masters.

Staff Arrested

July 1.

The Customs situation in Manchuria took a sensational turn today when the Customs employees at Manchuli, on the Russo-Chinese border, were arrested and forced to carry on their duties under Manchukuo officials.

It is not stated whether this drastic action was taken by Manchukuo or Japanese police, but as the Customs office there was surrounded yesterday by Japanese police it is presumed here that they were responsible.

The station at Manchuli is a sub-office of the Harbin Custom.

The Customs situation in Harbin also took a new turn to-day, when several Russians and Chinese who had previously been discharged were given their former positions by the Manchukuo authorities.

The reinstated employees are taking the place of those who have remained loyal to the Chinese Maritime Customs, refusing to work for Manchukuo.

Assistant Detained

On June 28 the Manchuli customs offices were taken over by Manchukuo authorities when the Chinese grade assistant (only one Chinese grade assistant is employed in the Manchuli office) was arrested by the Japanese police. The man was sent under escort to Harbin where he arrived to-day. He is still detained under guard.

Despite the fact that Mr. Takigawa, the Japanese vice-consul, is taking counter measures against the intimidation of the Customs staff, Mr. H. E. Prettejohn, the Commissioner of Customs, reports to-day that the intimidation continues. Only six of the local Chinese staff are working while the remainder are in hiding. The staff, including all grades, numbers 220 persons.

It is believed that Mr. Kato, head of the wharf department of the South Manchurian Railway in Dairen, may be appointed Customs Commissioner at Harbin by the Manchukuo authorities.

Warning to Mr. Prettejohn

July 2.

According to information received from police headquarters here today, Mr. H. E. Prettejohn, the Commissioner of Customs, was visited by the police and warned that unless he could prove the alleged "intimidation" of his staff, his statements in regard to this accusation would be considered as libellous, and, further, that in the future such libellous statements would result in the adoption of strong measures by the police.

Mr. Prettejohn replied that if there had been no "intimidation" of his former staff, then the present forcibly-enrolled staff should be allowed to quit.

The police said that regarding this decision, they could do nothing and asserted that it was entirely up to the new Commissioner of Customs to deal with the new staff.

The present staff of the Harbin Customs comprises those who were forcibly-enrolled by the Manchukuo authorities a few days ago, headed by the newly-appointed Commissioner, Mr. Kato, former head of the South Manchurian Railway in Dairen.

In addition to that part of Mr. Prettejohn's former staff which was "intimidated," the present staff also includes several Russians and Chinese who were previously discharged by Mr. Prettejohn. There are only six local Chinese now working for Mr. Prettejohn, the remainder who have not joined the new "Manchukuo" staff are reported to be in hiding.—Reuter.

Antung Commissioner's Telegram

Sir Frederick Maze, the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, received the following telegraphic message on July 2 from the Commissioner of Customs at Antung:

"Although within Japanese controlled Railway Zone, Japanese Adviser with several alleged Manchukuo police in plain clothes and armed entered my house yesterday (June 30) and forced me to hand over archives, after display of arms.

"I protested, saying that such extraordinary action might cause serous international complications. Adviser said he had his orders and was prepared to ignore Japanese Consul and all other interests involved. Upon my sending a British Examiner on my staff to Japanese Consul next door for protection, only Vice- Consul was present and he stated he had no authority to act. Staff still on duty in Railway Zone, but three have been arrested therein by Manchukuo police. As latter now have full run of Railway Zone I have given Consul written notice that I must withdraw staff if he cannot guarantee their safety.

"All Japanese, except Watanabe, have handed me their resignations. Manchukuo action here strongly indicates that they will accept no compromise on question. Staff in panic, adding greatly to difficulties of situation."

A second telegram from the Commissioner states that as the Adviser refused to permit him to carry on Customs work, even temporarily, he had withdrawn his staff; but he adds that he has been assured by the Consul that there will be no repetition in the Railway Zone of such illegal Manchukuo activities as reported above.—Reuter.

Manchukuo's Rigid Policy

Hsinking, July 2.

Manchukuo authorities are adhering to a rigid policy concerning the seizure of the Dairen Customs, it was learned to-day.

At a joint conference last night of the authorities of the Finance Department and the Foreign Office, it was decided to continue levying of taxes at the Dairen Customs.—United Press.

A United Press Harbin message dated July 2 says that drastic measures are expected to be taken shortly by the Manchukuo Government against Chinese former officials of the Harbin Customs, who are alleged to have been conducting propaganda against Manchukuo from the private residence of the former Commissioner of Customs, according to Manchukuo officials here. These officials will, it was said, be the object of deportation proceedings by the Manchukuo Government if their activities continue.

An instruction has been sent to the Japanese Consul-General at Hsinking, (says United Press from Tokyo) advising him to suggest to the Manchukuo Government that it accept compromise measures presented by the Japanese Government concerning the Customs dispute. Japan also notified Manchukuo that the Japanese Government cannot agree to the forced seizure of the Dairen Customs by Manchukuo, or the establishment of a new Customs within the Kuantung Leased Territory.

Control of Dairen Customs

July 4.

Adhering to an unyielding attitude, the Manchukuo authorities have decided to retain their control of the Dairen Customs and to deal with international questions in that connection as prudently as possible, keeping a close eye on the general attitude of the foreign Powers, it was learned to-day.

Compromise measures suggested by Japan for dealing with seizure of the Dairen Customs were conveyed to Mr. C. Ohashi, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Manchukuo Government, through Mr. Tanaka, Vice-Consul at Hsinking, day before yesterday.—United Press.

Counter-Action

Nanking, July 4.

The Japanese proposals for the settlement of the Dairen Customs dispute has been completely rejected by the Nanking Government.

Nanking is now preparing for counter-measures to nullify the Manchukuo seizure of the Dairen office, including the collection of duty on cargoes destined for Dairen at ports of origin and the closing of the Dairen Custom House.—United Press.

Tokyo Hopes for Compromise

Tokyo, June 28.

Tokyo is still hoping that the Nanking Government will agree to a compromise on the question of the Dairen customs.

Official quarters here intimate that if Nanking refuses to compromise, Japan probably will adopt an attitude withholding recognition of Manchukuo's right to take over the customs but take a negative attitude regarding the transmitting of customs receipts. This, however, will only be so, provided no attempt is made to seize the customs forcibly.

In the meantime, the Japanese Government is instructing its consul in Changchun to "protest against Manchukuo's action in taking over the customs at Dairen if Manchukuo officially confirms that it has done so."

June 29.

Official quarters here this morning express the hope that it will shortly be possible to arrange a settlement of the Manchurian customs dispute.

It is thought that the settlement will be along the following lines: that Manchukuo control all customs stations in Manchuria except that at Dairen, which China will retain for the purpose of covering foreign loan commitments.

It is suggested also that there be a proviso that Manchukuo remit to Nanking sufficient funds to cover any deficit, if Dairen fails to yield enough to satisfy loan services.

If some such compromise is approved, Japan is expected to ask for the reinstatement of Mr. Fukumoto as commissioner of customs in Dairen.

June 30.

Although they declare themselves to be still hopeful of reaching an amicable settlement of the Customs question, official quarters here intimate that both the Chinese Government and the Manchukuo authorities are opposed to the suggested compromise.

It is stated here that the Chinese Government has definitely refused to consider the reinstatement of Mr. Fukumoto, and it is recalled that it refused to reinstate the late Sir Francis Aglen as Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs after he had vacated the post.

July 1.

The Foreign office has instructed the Japanese Consul at Changchun to inform the Manchukuo authorities that the Japanese plan for the settlement of the Customs question is final.

Consequently, the Foreign Office strongly urges its acceptance, "as it would be to the disadvantage to Manchukuo to refuse."

Counter Proposals

July 2.

According to a Japanese dispatch from Changchun, the seat of the new Manchurian Government, the Manchukuo authorities have decided to approach Japan with a counter-proposal regarding the settlement of the Customs question. The counter-proposal is along the following lines:—

(1) That China should acknowledge the transfer to Manchukuo of all the Manchurian Customs offices, except the one at Dairen.

(2) If jurisdiction over the Dairen Customs is handed over to Manchukuo, the revenues, minus those required for the service of foreign loans, will go to Nanking.

(3) If not, then all the revenues should go to Manchukuo, which will not hold itself responsible for the mortgaged portion.

(4) After the redemption of all foreign debts, jurisdiction over all the Manchurian Customs stations should be transferred to Manchukuo.—Reuter.

Question in the Commons

London, July 1.

In reply to a question put before the House of Commons concerning the Dairen Customs, Capt. R. A. Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the British Government had expressed a hope to the Japanese Government, that they would not countenance any departure from the Manchurian Customs Agreement of 1907 which would be likely to impair the foreign interests involved in the customs service, or complicate the solution of the Manchurian dispute.

July 4.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel (Conservative), asked whether the Foreign Secretary had yet obtained from the Japanese government a declaration of its intentions regarding the Dairen customs or alternatively whether the Japanese government had given an undertaking that the integrity of the Chinese customs and debt services would be maintained in accordance with the treaty of 1907.

Captain Anthony Eden, undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, replied in the absence of Sir John Simon. He said the Japanese government had now promised to endeavour to effect a satisfactory arrangement in this matter.

He added that the 1907 agreement only concerned the establishment of the Chinese customs in Dairen for the prevention of smuggling.

Mr. Samuel then asked, "Is the Foreign Secretary aware that if the 1907 treaty is broken the result would be that the whole overseas trade of Manchuria would fall into Japanese hands."

Captain Eden replied he was quite aware of the importance of the agreement, hence the British representations.

Captain Eden then announced that the text of the resolution of the Shanghai Chambers of Commerce proposing a round table conference had just been received and was under consideration.—Reuter.

Post Offices in Manchuria

Nanking, June 30.

In view of the threatened seizure of the postal administration in Manchuria by Manchukuo authorities, the Ministry of Communications has sent a memorandum to the International Postal Union at Geneva informing them of Manchukuo's intention to seize the Manchurian Postal administration on July 1. The memorandum declares that the Chinese Government is determined to blockade the Manchurian postal service in case of actual seizure, by the suspension of remittance and mail service, while all outgoing mails will go by boat instead of via Siberia, which necessitates passing Harbin.

It is understood that when Manchukuo's decision to seize the postal administration is made known, the Chinese Government will formally order the blockade.

It is estimated that there are three general post offices in the Manchurian provinces with 370 branch offices.—Reuter.

Manchukuo Attitude

A United Press message from Hsinking dated June 30 states:

With reference to an order from Nanking that all post offices in Manchuria should be closed, the Manchukuo Government is expected to issue a statement that this order is invalid as Manchukuo took over all postal services in Manchuria on April 7 and has notified the International Postal League of the independence of her postal service.

Another message from Chientao says that Manchukuo took over Customs affairs at the Yenkichieh Customs (near the Korean-Manchurian border) yesterday and appointed as acting commissioner Mr. G. Miyamoto, an adviser to the superintendent's office.

The officer in charge of the Chinese Maritime customs at Manchuli, a sub-office of Harbin and located on the Chinese Eastern railway on the Siberian border (says Reuter) reports that he is unable to get in touch with Harbin, that his office has been surrounded by Japanese police and seized, and that the immediate evacuation of the Customs staff is necessary.

MANCHUKUO AND POSTAL UNION

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Manchukuo applied some time ago to the International Postal Union at Berne for recognition of the Manchukuo Postal Administration, and a reply has recently been received stating that this cannot be granted until Manchukuo itself has been recognised by three countries which are members of the Postal Union.

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PROBLEMS BEFORE CHINA

Wang Ching-wei Discusses Manchuria and Other Subjects with Pressman

Various problems now confronting the Government, including the bandit-suppression campaign, the straitened condition of national and local finances, the Manchurian situation, the question of opium monopoly and the present Canton imbroglio were dealt with by President Wang Ching-wei in an interview with a Kuo Min correspondent. President Wang arrived in Shanghai on Saturday in the company of Generals Ho Ying-chin, Li Chi-shen and Ku Chu-tung, and had a lengthy conference with Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

In the course of his interview, President Wang said that they had conferred with Mr. Soong on the question of raising the requisite funds for the prosecution of the bandit-suppression campaign. He pointed out that comprehensive plans for bandit-suppression having already been decided upon, the question of funds with which to carry out these plans demanded urgent attention. An idea of the difficulty may be had from the fact that upwards of four to five million dollars will be required monthly for the purpose.

President Wang also pointed out that General Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, has come to Shanghai for the purpose of consulting Mr. Soong regarding the Kiangsu provincial finances which are in an acute state. As a matter of fact a number of other provinces have been suffering from the same difficulties. The Government is, therefore, planning to convene shortly a conference of the chairmen and commissioners of finance of various provinces in order that the whole question may be tackled in a systematic way.

After referring again to the programme of rigid economy which the Government has enforced since the Manchurian crisis, President Wang point's out that the only means of relieving the present financial difficulties lies in the exploration of some new source of revenue. The question of readjusting the farm tax is now under consideration.

Regarding the Manchurian situation, President Wang said that during his recent trip to Peking, he had conferred with General Chang Hsueh-liang regarding measures for the recovery of the occupied territories in Manchuria. General Chang expressed the view, however, that with regard to the military aspect of the question, he must consult General Chiang Kai-shek before taking action. General Chang is expected to proceed shortly to Kuling to confer with General Chiang Kai-shek. The Government has already decided upon comprehensive plans for the restoration of national territories in Manchuria, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at the present juncture.

The forcible seizure of Chinese Customs stations in Manchuria by the puppet Government (Dr. Wang pointed out) not only seriously affects the Chinese national finances but also vitally concerns other foreign Powers. Mr. Soong had already made important statements on the matter. The Government has not only energetically protested to the Japanese Government but has also called the attention of the various interested Powers to the grave consequences.

Regarding the question of opium, he pointed out that plans for the enforcement of an opium monopoly were first mooted in 1925 when the National Government was first established at Canton. The late Mr. Liao Chung-kai was then Minister of Finance. After his tragic death, however, the proposal was dropped. Although the plan has again been suggested as a means of solving the financial difficulties as well as effecting complete suppression through taxation, the Government has not reached any decision in view of the fact that the system is open to grave abuses.

Turning to the Canton imbroglio, he said that it was primarily a local affair and was therefore not likely to develop to serious proportions. He said that the Central Executive Committee had already telegraphed the Canton leaders to bring about a speedy settlement of the dispute. He expressed the hope that the trouble would be liquidated within a short time.—Kuo Min.

WANG CHING-WEI AND OPIUM

Some of the Dangers of a Monopoly

Nanking, June 27.

After referring to the financial difficulties now confronting the country, President Wang Chin-wei speaking at the weekly memorial service, dealt with the question of an opium monopoly.

"Although the system of opium monopoly may in itself be sound and expedient," he declared "it must, nevertheless, be realised that no system can automatically enforce itself. The purpose of an opium monopoly is primarily to effect suppression through taxation. While, according to this system, opium addicts will be granted licences to purchase the drug, others will not be allowed to use the drug. As the quantity which may be purchased is to be gradually reduced until the licencee is completely rid of this vicious habit, the enforcement of the system will not only produce a large revenue for the Government but will also prove effective in bringing about complete eradication of the evil.

"The system is, however, open to serious abuses and if the right men are not secured for the carrying out of the scheme, it might easily be used as a camouflaged for extensive planting of the poppy as well as open and unrestricted sale of the drug. There will thus be the grave danger that the entire nation may become opium addicts. It should, therefore, be evident that an opium monopoly is a measure which can not be rashly resorted to.

"Take certain provinces for example. While the people in such provinces are strictly prohibited from planting the poppy or trafficking in the drug, the local authorities have, however, monopolised the sale and plantation of the drug with the result that poppy is being planted throughout the province. Where the output of opium is too large to be sold profitably, a narcotic is extracted from the drug and put on sale with impunity. If an opium monopoly is carried out in this fashion, not only will the existence of the nation as a State be endangered but the extinction of the whole race will become more than a mere possibility."

Concluding, Mr. Wang expressed the opinion that the only efficacious solution of the present financial difficulties lies in the reform of the political machinery and the building up of an incorruptible administration. He declared that the Government has decided to carry out drastic reforms, particularly in some of the provinces to which reference was made above.—Kuo Min.

MR. SOONG TO RETURN TO OFFICE

Nanking, July 4.

When interviewed to-day Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who returned to Nanking this morning from Shanghai, stated that definite decisions had been reached between himself and the Finance Minister. Mr. T. V. Soong, regarding measures for coping with the Customs situation in the North-east. Mr. Wang also stated that satisfactory arrangements had been made to finance the anti-Communist campaign now in progress. According to Mr. Wang Mr. T. V. Soong is returning to Nanking in a day or two to resume his duties.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's spokesman declared that Mr. T. V. Soong had definitely agreed to withdraw his resignation and that the convocation of a national finance conference and an agreement regarding military expenditures were some of more important results reached at the Shanghai conferences.

The spokesman added that methods were devised for the increase of Government revenue but that an opium monopoly was definitely rejected and that General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, had several conferences with Mr. Soong regarding bandit suppression expenditures and that the Finance Minister agreed to grant slight increases to the present budget of thirteen million dollars monthly for this purpose.—Reuter.

THE new officers of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce formally took up their duties on July 1. After the customary Kuomintang service had been observed, the oath of office was administered and several brief addresses were given, during the course of which the speakers exhorted the new officers to work honestly and to the best of their ability for the welfare of the community and for the promotion of China's trade.

CANTON TROUBLE DEPLORED

Appeal to Leaders to Settle Amicably

Nanking, July 1.

Government and party leaders here have decided to take action to effect a peaceful settlement of the recent trouble in Canton.

Following a meeting of the standing committee of the Central Executive Committee, a telegram has been sent to C.E.C. members in Canton urging upon them the necessity of effecting an amicable settlement between the "two Chens," General Chen Chi-tang and Admiral Chen Cheh.

In the telegram it is pointed out that China is now facing a national crisis and only unity among leaders can save the country. It says that it was for the purpose of attaining solidarity and in order to present a united front and to avoid further civil strife that government and party leaders reunited last year and since then these leaders have exerted every effort for the salvation of the country.

It asserts that while the country is engaged in dealing with external aggression, fresh civil war broke out in Canton as the result of a dispute between the Army and Navy. This unfortunate affair, it says, if not settled immediately will do much harm to the country. It hopes that C.E.C. members in Canton will mediate between the parties to the dispute for the welfare of the country.

The telegram is addressed to Messrs. Hu Han-min, Sun Fo, Tong Shao-yi, Generals Chen Chi-tan, Li Tsung-jen, Pei Tsung-hsi and Admiral Chen Cheh.—Reuter.

CHINA AND FOREIGN LEGATIONS

Requests to be Made to Raise Status to Embassies

Nanking, June 28.

At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to approach the Governments of the United States and Great Britain for the purpose of raising the Chinese Legations at Washington and London to the status of embassies.

As soon as the agreement of the Governments concerned has been secured, Dr. W. W. Yen, the Chinese Minister at Washington, will be given the rank of Ambassador, as will Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Minister-designate to Great Britain.—Reuter.

GEN. CHEN MING-SHU TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE

Nanking, June 29.

It is learned that the Government has decided to send General Chen Ming-shu to investigate military and political affairs in Europe and America.

General Chen will leave China shortly and will return after three or four months. He is expected to come to Nanking before starting on his tour.

July 1.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Council this morning, General Huang Shao-hsiang, Minister of the Interior, was appointed Acting Minister of Communications during the absence of General Chen Ming-shu.—Reuter.

CANTON WANTS TO KNOW

Canton, June 27.

Members of the South-west Political Council have drafted a telegram for immediate dispatch to Nanking asking what decisions were arrived at during the recent conference in Kuling. While they understand that both the bandit suppression and the Sino-Japanese issues concerning Manchuria were discussed, they wish to know the minutes of the conference.

Leaders here are still awaiting a reply from Nanking to the telegram which they sent over a month ago inquiring whether there were any secret annexes to the Shanghai truce agreement.

In the meantime, the local official paper continues to publish circular messages from the various district Kuomintang organs opposing the Shanghai pact.—Reuter.

THE Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner has issued a proclamation forbidding unscrupulous persons to pose as wounded soldiers and obtain money from the people by means of false pretences. The same class of people are warned also against creating trouble.

SOUTHERN NOTES SLUMP

War Fears Cause Rush on Kuangtung Bank

Canton, June 26.

Notes of the Kuangtung Provincial Bank slumped further to-day when a large, anxious crowd beseiged the premises of the bank and demanded cash for notes of $5 and $50 denominations, which are still redeemable. In the market these notes are discounted from 15 to 20 per cent.

Officials of the bank declare that, for the time being, at least, all notes of $5 and $50 denominations will be redeemed in order to maintain confidence in them, although notes of $10 and $20 denominations are difficult to cash.

Officials of the Provincial bank and the Department of Finance blame the activities of speculators for the depreciation of these notes, alleging that they have spread a series of groundless, alarmist rumours concerning the political situation.

The result has been a strong preference for hard silver, for the public fears that if civil war breaks out the notes may become valueless. This happened about 12 years ago during the régime of General Chen Chiung-ming.

To check the activities of the speculators, the South-west Political Council has passed a law providing that government employees or any other persons responsible for a depreciation in the value of government bank-notes are liable to a sentence of death.

General Chu Fang-pao, Commissioner of Finance and concurrently director of political training of the 1st Group Army, announces that he is determined to restore the face value of all notes of the Kuangtung Provincial Bank. For the creation of a reserve fund for the Bank, all payments to military organs and government offices have been suspended for the time being.

Only notes of $50 and $5 denominations are now redeemed by the Bank, which is not accepting those of $1 and $100 denominations. The new $1 notes, however, are being redeemed.

Owing to the instability of these bank-notes merchants here are using either silver currency or Hongkong bank notes.—Reuter.

SINO-SOVIET TALKS IN MOSCOW

Proposal for Concluding Treaty of Non-aggression

Moscow, June 30.

After a long period of inactivity, the mission here from the Nanking Government is beginning to get busy again.

The chief assistant of the Chinese mission is now negotiating with representatives of the Far Eastern department of the Soviet Foreign Office regarding mutual recognition and the drawing up of a non-aggression pact such as Russia has signed with several of her neighbours.—Reuter.

June 30.

Re-establishment of mutual recognition between the U. S. S. R. and China, and the drawing up of a treaty of non-aggression, were the subjects of discussion at a conversation held last night between Mr. Wang Tsin-sze of the Chinese delegation in Moscow and M. Kozlovsky of the Far Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Office.

It was indicated that the viewpoints of Moscow and Nanking have drawn steadily closer of late, and that a definite official development might be anticipated in the near future.—United Press.

KWANGSI TROOPS NOT TO PASS VIA CANTON

Nanking, July 2.

A telegram from Canton states that an agreement has been reached between General Chen Chi-tang and General Li Tsung-jen whereby the Kwangsi troops going to Kiangsi will not pass through Canton but will traval via Wuchow, Sanshui and the North River. The reason for their taking this route is to avoid any misunderstanding which might arise should they go via Canton.—Reuter.

A TIENTSIN message states that Mme. Li Yuan-hung, wife of the late President Li Yuan-hung, has filed a petition with the Tientsin District Court, charging her son and daughter-in-law with desertion and embezzlement of properties left by the former president.

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A MENACE

July 5.

Apart from their invitation to constructive suggestion and criticism, the merit of the three articles on the District Courts of Shanghai—the third and last appears to-day—lies in their treatment of the subject on a higher plane than has usually been the habit with critics of the judicial system thus under review. The writer makes the point that Shanghai's existence is based on trade; the possibilities of Shanghai's expansion as a world economic centre are enormous by reason of the vast and yet undeveloped markets in China itself. A judiciary which has the confidence of the commercial community, whether Chinese or foreign, is therefore essential to the advancement of Shanghai in its role as the hub of China's economic wheel. The complexity of modern commercial transactions demands the possession by the judges of special qualifications. They must know their law and also commercial practice. Commerce is the connecting link between Chinese and Foreigners. If judges are unable to decide commercial cases in conformity with commercial requirements both Chinese and Foreigners must have a common desire to rectify this deficiency. When it is recognised that commercial cases cannot be decided on their merits but are at the mercy of judicial ignorance and what is euphemistically termed outside pressure, confidence in the Courts goes. What confidence can there be in Courts which do not fulfil the first requirement of speedy justice, which are exposed to intimidation by irresponsible organisations, having no connection with commerce and with the cases at issue, and which, even well-meaning, cannot arrive at satisfactory decisions because of a fundamental but vicious belief in the instrument of compromise as opposed to the delivery of judgment without fear or favour? Unless a remedy can be found the whole fabric of commerce is liable to be undermined for, just as the business of the world to-day, would be at a standstill without the telegraph or telephone, so it must wilt without the provision of Courts able faithfully and accurately to minister to its needs.

As the writer of the articles has shown, this discovery was made in England, in very early times and marked by the creation of special courts which are still represented at Liverpool and Manchester. In other countries too, as the burden of commercial cases has grown heavy in the Courts, the need has been met by the appointment of judges who specialise on such work. There may be an unbridgable gap between the "Far Eastern Mind"—as Mr. Hu Han-min calls it—and western conceptions of justice and judicial practice, in the ordinary criminal and non-commercial civil sides of the Courts' work. Commerce provides a common ground; the technicalities of business transactions are looked upon by Chinese and Foreigners from practically the same standpoint, once it be conceded that the Courts are qualified to deal with them, without outside interference. It is of no benefit to Chinese commerce that foreign merchants should feel, as they obviously must feel to-day, that they cannot obtain justice in Courts where extra-legal considerations have dominant weight, where adequate reporting cannot be arranged, where defendants can be exempted from personal appearance, where palpable ignorance of commercial practice exists and, above all, where, even when, after inordinate delays, judgment has been given, its enforcement is a practical impossibility. Probity is cherished among Chinese businessmen as among businessmen of the right type elsewhere. But probity is manifestly at a discount and the scales are heavily weighted in favour of the rogue, the defaulter and the cheat, when conditions, such as have been graphically described in the articles, are permitted to exist. "Reform must come from within"—that is an admirable doctrine but it has its limitations. The way to reform must be pointed out and cogent reasons pressed to facilitate it. When, in a commerical case, the recognised advice of any competent lawyer, Chinese or Foreigner, is more often than not to submit to a minor injustice by direct settlement rather than face the expense and loss of a major injustice in the Courts, the existence of a deplorable state of affairs stands revealed.

The proposals made to remedy this standing menace to trade in China—and what Shanghai has to bear has to be borne in other places as well—may evoke criticism from both sides. They do not run along hackneyed lines, But is there not an advantage in that? The trouble about the Courts is that there has been tinkering, mainly from a political standpoint, with a succession of unsatisfactory agreements. If only because political issues can, conveniently, be brushed aside, the device of sweeping away the present structure and erecting something new is to be recommended. Reform from within may be able to work on the purely criminal and other civil sides, by dint of raising the status of judges and exorcising political interference, and yet leave the structure outwardly untouched. Even that may be too bold a statement, although it should be noted that the Shanghai Municipal Council has expressed itself as not altogether dissatisfied with the criminal administration, except —importantly it is true—in regard to the now notorious boycott prosecutions. Reform from within in commercial cases must be fortified by a complete re-examination of the whole problem and by the exertion of strong influence by the Sino-Foreign commercial communities to enable satisfactory commercial tribunals to be established. The proposals do, in certain aspects, involve encroachment on the extraterritorial rights of foreign merchants but it is not unreasonable to suggest that the price may be well worth paying if as a result, commercial courts of unquestioned efficiency and impartiality are created. Indisputably the business man has suffered most from the judicial weaknesses of the Courts. He is the keystone to China's prosperity and advancement, through economic stability to political and administrative security. Sir John Simon is shortly to discuss this matter with Sir Miles Lampson, in connection with the agreement which expires next year. The strongest possible representations should be made so that, in those discussions, the vital aspect of the Courts' jurisdiction in commercial cases is pressed on their attention. It should not be impossible to obtain the active sympathy and support of Chinese merchants in this matter. Nor, in a less direct but no less weighty form, would it be surprising if help came from responsible members of the Government who realise that the free flow of trade is an essential need for China to-day.

OUT OF JOINT

July 4.

The outrageous conduct of the police in raiding the private residence of the Customs Commissioner at Antung and forcibly removing his archives is plain to all. It is of a piece with the disgraceful proceedings at Harbin where the Chinese staff of the Customs have been intimidated at the pistol point and some of them are kept prisoners in their homes. Even more indefensible is the attack on the Dairen Customs, in clear defiance of the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1907. Whether this action is taken by Japanese officials or by the Manchukuo authorities is really of academic interest. The Count Uchida, who in November last emphatically denied any intention on the part of Japan to use Mr. Henry Pu Yi, may be left, on assumption of his duties at Tokyo, to wrestle amiably with the Count Uchida, who graced the installation of the Manchukuo Regent, over the issue of Japan's recognition of the Changchun pageant. The picture of Manchukuo turning a deaf ear to the earnest remonstrances of Mukden prettily displays the protean skill of the actors involved. It is not specially relevant to examination of the unwarrantable attack on the Dairen Customs or the outrages committed elsewhere. The treatment meted out to Chinese employees of the Customs contrasts painfully with the scrupulously correct attitude of the Chinese Government towards its Japanese employees in other parts of China, in spite of the difficulties created by Japanese aggression.

Reports from Tokyo hint that the Japanese Government cannot agree to the seizure of the Dairen Customs or the establishment of a new Customs authority in the Kuantung Leased territory. A sign of grace is thus still lingering in the precincts of the office over which Count Uchida is to preside. It may explain the silence of the Japanese delegate at Geneva, if not the oracular declaration of General Araki in favour of the union of all Oriental races, under the inspiration of Manchukuo. The bald facts regarding Dairen may be briefly recalled. Mr. Kawai, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Kuantung Government—therefore a high Japanese official—warned Mr. Fukumoto, the Japanese head of the Dairen Customs, against obeying the orders of the Chinese Government for the remittance of revenue to Shanghai. Mr. Fukumoto heeded the warning, to the point of defying the orders of his employers. There was then no question of action by the often disembodied spirit known as the Manchukuo Government. The camouflage, however, was speedily restored. Mr. Fukumoto became head of the Customs in Manchukuo under orders from Changchun. Whatever rights Manchukuo may have outside the Japanese Railway Zone and Leased Territory, it certainly has no legal standing within. It is a non-recognised or rebel *de facto* administration, operating not only against the Chinese Government but, by the tacit admission of the Japanese authorities, in that Railway Zone over which they profess to command special jurisdiction. At Antung the Japanese adviser of the incursionists boldly defied the Japanese Consul-General. Japan cannot be acquitted of the charge of causing further grave embarrassment to the Lytton Commission, inquiring with her consent into the Manchurian problem. Moreover she is persisting in the procedure of making or permitting mistakes, followed by an empty disavowal and equally empty apology, and thus securing ground in flat defiance of her pledge to avoid aggravation of the position.

The times are out of joint. The process of righting them does not imply resort to the methods of the dark ages, from which First Class Powers claim to have emerged. Confiscatory diplomacy is unfashionable. Clearly-defined international principles are accepted by the world for commerce and diplomacy alike. If the Yokohama Specie Bank be led, at the bidding of the Japanese Government, into disregard of the elementary requirements of banking practice, as seems only too likely if the remittance called by the Chinese Government be not made to Shanghai, a most unfortunate impression will be created. Japan, directly or through the Robot at Changchun, has jeopardised the integrity of the Customs Service and, so, her own very considerable commercial interests in China. If the breakdown of that service follows the series of illegal actions in Manchuria, the responsibility will lie at her door. It is not to be thought that the gravity of the Powers' view of this issue can be abated by the ingenuous guarantee of the safety of the service of the foreign loans. The Powers have to consider their responsibility for preserving the integrity of China as a whole. They cannot lightly observe the reckless disregard of international obligations. It is agreed that Japan's case for a policy of development in Manchuria has or had valid arguments. Support of it by measures out of tune with the principles which she and her colleagues at Lausanne and Geneva are striving to preserve, is impossible. The Dairen seizure is the culminating point of what seems to be a delirium of aggression. It is to be hoped that the influences favourable on both sides to a speedy settlement will be exerted with full appreciation of these grave issues.

BRIDGE THE GULF

June 29.

It has been announced from Nanking that, as the result of the Kuling Conference, the Central Political Council has ratified a "new policy" which recognises the "futility of complete reliance on the League or any other outside organisation" and demands greater reliance on China's own efforts. Thus, continuance of association with the League will march side by side with a healthy spirit of self-help. It is useless to observe that this dual policy was urged on China, in these columns and elsewhere, as far back as October last. It is more helpful to commend its recognition and to express the hope that it comes in time to prove an effective example of the device of having two strings to the bow. The reference of the Manchurian dispute to the League last year was in due accord with the rights of membership of that body. Its weakness lay in the apparent expectation that it was sufficient in itself; facts were not taken fully into account. If a brief but rough and ready verdict had to be given on Sino-Japanese relations in the past two years, it might be said, with some truth, that, before September 18, Japan had been generally correct and China generally wrong in their respective attitudes. From that date onwards, owing, in the main, to the special political conditions existing and, now, intensified in Japan, the positions have been reversed. As events have rapidly unfolded themselves it has become far more difficult for either side to make a move in the direction of negotiation. The Shanghai agreement has, happily, been the best proof of the possibility of removing obstacles to peaceful solutions. The growing signs of improved relations between the Chinese and Japanese in Shanghai, on which the two principals and friendly assistants from other nations are to be congratulated, encourage the belief that the extension of a rapprochement is not impossible. Hence, to the Central Political Council's ratification of the new policy some importance may be attached.

In spite of all the curious divergences between Japanese Foreign Office piety and the pragmatic irresponsibility of the General Staff in Tokyo and Manchuria, welcome might be given to a considered approach by China, just as the latter would be willing to listen to a reasonable offer of negotiation, provided it were free of threats and took into account the basic factors of Chinese polity. Events have moved far in Manchuria since the League Commission was appointed. To all intents and purposes the solemn asseveration of Japan that she had no designs on the occupation of that territory has gone by the board. To cover this inevitable outcome of the move of September 18, she has tried to set up an independent State which lacks all the attributes of the epithet applied. Yet, if the ultimate fact of Chinese sovereignty were recognised, it might not be impossible to retrieve that error with satisfaction to both sides. Japan cannot face with equanimity the prospect of continued warfare in a country, the peaceful development of which is so vital to her economic strength. China could probably be induced to recognise the interdependence of Japan and Manchuria; indeed the existence of treaties, imperfectly respected though they may have been, confirms that view. Broadly, Japan's interest in Manchuria is strategic and economic; China's is political and economic. Japan rightly expects no unfair bar on her enterprise in a country for which she has done so much. China claims that Japanese commercial activities should not prejudice her political interests and her relations with other Powers who are also concerned with Manchurian development in a limited degree.

In considering this issue it is inappropriate to examine at length controversial claims put forward by both sides; nor is it helpful to discuss the historical and ethnological arguments pressed to rebut or support the doctrine of Manchurian relationship with China. After all the main question is to establish relations between China and Japan on the basis of mutual tolerance. There are many treaties on which grave differences of interpretation exist. If a move could be made towards the examination of the whole position in order to make it acceptable by both parties in a spirit of firm intention to find a stable solution, extrication from the tangle, in which Sino-Japanese relations have become involved, should be possible. At this stage it would be undesirable to go closely into details. There is no reason why, with the necessary premise of good will on both sides, the fundamental factors of Sino-Japanese cooperation can not be restored. The railway question could be solved by means of a plan for the coordinated readjustment of interests. Treaties in dispute could be re-examined and rectified. The political issues arising out of the leasing of land, the status of various nationals and the maintenance of law and order might be tackled with due regard to the lessons learnt from the unhappy series of incidents in the past year. Consistent with this plan would be the creation of some form of Sino-Japanese authority to watch over the development of the new order and, so, to be able to take prompt reconciliatory action when situations likely to create dissension promised to arise. These points could be taken into consideration even before the Lytton Commission had reported. Indeed such direct negotiations would probably derive strength from and, in their turn, strengthen the findings of that report. Tokyo has thrown out hints of a readiness to confer; Nanking has just affirmed its belief in the efficacy of such an effort. Both are, obviously, embarrassed by the continued operation of the elements of conflict in Manchuria. That embarrassment should really be a strong incentive to both sides to make a sincere effort at bridging the gulf between them. Their interests are closely interwoven. Neither of them can afford a sustained hostility which is draining their life-blood, gravely perturbing their friends and retarding the progress of the Far East towards economic revival.

ACCORDING to a report appearing in the "Sinwanpao", the damage caused to the workshops of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways as a result of the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities amounts to approximately $300,000.

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GREAT WORK

June 29.

It has been a great feat to organise the National Flood Relief Commission, whose report appears elsewhere to-day. Even more remarkable is the fact that after to-morrow, when over $22.5 million have been duly spent, 130 million cubic metres of dyke built, and other gigantic figures of relief recorded, there will remain to be done only the "completion of engineering operations, the inspection and maintenance of the main dykes during the rainy season, preparation of the accounts and their audit." In other words famine, distress and reasonably sound protection have been dealt with on a grand scale and a clean cut has been made. In China, unlike other countries afflicted with famine, it would seem that the transition from scarcity to sufficiency is exceedingly rapid. Yet, even making allowances for that fortunate condition, the manner in which the Flood Relief Commission has been able to wind up its operations betokens the exercise of considerable driving force and the assertion of much efficiency.

The report deals effectively with the vexed question of the handling of the wheat supplied from America. It does not attempt to rebut the frequently told tales of graft and improper application of relief resources. The record which it gives of work done is sufficient in itself to make the dominant note of any reasonable criticism, one of admiration at the immensity of the task completed. The methods of tackling the relief side of the work and combining it with organisation of the labour on the dykes intended to prevent disaster in the future provide adequate ground for the assertion that the Flood Relief Commission has performed a great work. It seems almost incredible that in a country torn by banditry, assailed by the uncertainties of political dissension and distracted by the distant flames of warlike invasion, such an accomplishment could be recorded.

With modesty which betokens the authorship or authority for publication, the report makes little mention of the Director-General. To Sir John Hope-Simpson, therefore, Mr. T. V. Soong's tribute on Monday was particularly appropriate. The experience, the courage and the tirelessness which Sir John brought to bear on a task, brimful with obstacles, disappointments, and heartburnings, have been of incalculable value to the able men and women who were engaged in this work. Sir John's administrative ability and driving force were allied to that very spirit which has made missionary work in this country assume its best and most effective power for good. He found inspiration in the devotion of workers of every nationality and grade. In particular the remarkable feat of the Engineering division in carying through the dyke building at great personal risk deserves to be noted, as also the humble beneficence of the porters at Nanking and Pukow who abated their usual demands for their services because of the needs which were in question. With the support of various provincial administrations, many of them seriously handicapped by disorder, lack of funds and curtailment of authority, the Flood Commission managed to carry on. To say that it achieved all it set out to do would be wronging it. To say that it achieved wonders would be but just. It vindicated its appointment and the vision of those who refused to be discouraged by whatever obstacles were in the way and in consequence won through.

A MOVE FORWARD

July 2.

For a long time the British Government's idea of attempting the Conversion of its £2,000,000,000 Five Per Cent. War Loan has been baulked by the intrusion of unfavourable events. Last year the national crisis intervened. Even now there have been voices counselling delay on the ground that the Lausanne Conference should be allowed to show its hand or with the object of obtaining a lower rate yield than appeared to be possible at the present time. Mr. Chamberlain has, with the full support of his colleagues and the approval of the Opposition, taken a move forward without letting "I will" wait on "I dare not." Wisdom counselled delay until this half-year; timidity alone could be found to justify adherence to delay, any longer. The Government thus are enabled to contemplate the removal of one-third of the internal debt from the basis of a high percentage of interest and, moreover, immunity from income tax. This should increase the Treasury collections and should react favourably on the market by facilitating the floating of issues to finance trade on a lower rate of interest. It will be noted that Mr. Chamberlain makes a special appeal for forbearance in the City for the next few weeks in floating new loans. This is obviously desirable in order that the position may be allowed to settle down to the results of this gigantic transaction. Reuter's messages set out the state of affairs lucidly. The foreign holdings, to the amount of £150-£200 millions, may provide large demands for the cash redemption at par on December 1. This gives the Government time to refinance that part of the loan. Moreover it may quite conceivably induce more foreign holders to become convertees than might otherwise be expected.

The move is adventurous. It may have a most favourable pyschological effect on the nation chiefly concerned and, also, on the other nations now so anxious at Lausanne. It shows that Great Britain is prepared to proceed with the task of setting her house in order without waiting on hesitations in other countries. There is this also to be remembered: the first fine rapture of the great national effort has not spent itself entirely and, to change the metaphor, the country is not likely to fail in getting its second wind, but a period of stagnation has been reached. The Budget gave no relief to the income taxpayer. The uncertainties of the various phases of the world-crisis have naturally given rise to disappointment and disillusionment. The dread of the budget of 1933 would be oppressive if no hope could be given to stir the unrelieved gloom. Mr. Chamberlain has taken advantage of the Government's improved financial position to deal with the War Loan by one bold stroke. It must inevitably cheer the faint-hearted and give fresh courage to the stalwarts who have kept their faith in the country's ability to restore its financial status. It must be noted that some such scheme has already been partly discounted by the rise of other War bonds to prices above those of the issue now to be converted. Nevertheless, the fact that the Chancellor has been able to announce so clear-cut and sweeping a conversion must be a bull factor of the utmost value. Much depends on market reactions during the next few weeks but there seems reason to believe that the tonic effect on gilt-edged securities generally may be so marked as to make conversion on a large scale a certainty by September.

If Lausanne fails, Mr. Chamberlain will have burdens added to his shoulders, but his action in itself may well stimulate influences in support of Mr. MacDonald's superhuman efforts to steer the Conference into the channel of success. He is admittedly making an appeal to the patriotism of some 3,000,000 bondholders. Fortunately the Government have learnt that such an appeal can be made without any charge of lunacy being levelled against its authors. Patriotism in reality is not making a bad bargain, for patriotism implies a profound belief in the genius of the British nation to see the crisis through. This conversion, if successful, will do much to enhance the prospects of relief in taxation with all the resultant benefits to trade. It makes a frontal attack on the present stagnation. It redeems the Government's pledge that there should be equality of sacrifice. The holder of British Government securities has, since the beginning of the year, had the capital value of his holdings greatly increased without any effort on his part. He is now enabled to come in with the rest of the nation in helping to the mitigation of the Treasury's difficulties. Mr. Chamberlain could have given only three months notice of the intention to convert. He has doubled the period; it gives greater room for the elimination of hardship. It also, as already hinted, enables the holder, who is now inclined to ask for cash, to review his opinion in the light of the possible improvement in markets during the next six months. Mr. Chamberlain is making a bold bid but it is no gamble. He realises that the public generally is well advised of the advantages to be gained by a cheapening of new loans. He has been fortified by the knowledge that the City, for some weeks, has been attributing to the Treasury some degree of timidity in this matter. He has revenged himself by making even the City gasp, although, assuredly, it, with the nation at large, will welcome this move forward and give it unstinting support.

CHANGES OF MOOD

June 30.

It may be well to recall the exact nature of the task which is now engaging the best minds of Europe at Lausanne. It is

> "to agree on a lasting settlement of the question raised in the report of the Basle experts and on the measures necessary to solve the other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for, and may prolong, the present world crisis."

In effect this Conference is called upon to provide remedies for disabilities under which every nation is to-day suffering. In great measure these disabilities have precipitated local crises here and in many other parts of the globe. The dignified revolution in Siam, the shirt-sleeved, collarless upheaval in Chile, the accentuation of the Indian political problem, the widespread distress in the United States of America, all have their roots in the world crisis. Despairing recollection of the succession of conferences which have sought to prescribe remedies for current afflictions in the body politic during the last decade precludes extravagant hopes. When, too, it is realised that economists differ regarding the course of action to be taken and that political happenings in almost every country mainly concerned have inevitably tied the hands of the physicians, some degree of sympathy for the delegates must be generated. It is this perplexing condition which has made it impossible for the nations to give full heed to their own experts' condemnation nearly a year ago of

> "two contradictory policies....in permitting the development of an international financial system which involves the annual payment of large sums by debtor to creditor countries, while at the same time putting obstacles in the way of the free movement of goods"

Pertinently the smaller nations of Western Europe made an early declaration at the present conference of the pressing need for the lowering of tariff barriers. But the political issues have to be solved before that important step can be taken with certainty.

It would be wrong to assign to any one nation the blame for the failure of the conference to move rapidly to agreement. As these lines are written there is still hope that its failure to move at all will not occur. One thing is plain: the essence of the issue at Lausanne is primarily European. Europe must settle her own difficulties before she can honourably and successfully look to the United States of America to consider the question of a general settlement. Proposals made for the cancellation of Germany's war debt are very different from those which imply an expectation that America, unless encouraged thereto by satisfactory movements in Europe, should forego her claims. As has been well put by a witty British writer, such suggestions amount in fact to an invitation in 1932 that America should enter the Great War in 1914 instead of in 1917. The Young Plan, in the light of the Basle Report, cannot possibly be carried out. It is beside the point to argue that Germany has made the most of her own economic difficulties. If the lessons of recent German political movements are rightly interpreted, it must be admitted that the danger of a German default comes, not from any irresponsible attempt to evade tolerable obligations but from a real sense of the hopelessness of a position which leaves the new Republic exposed to financial and political disintegration. The prolongation of a moratorium is not likely to be effective. It would be a pill to cure an earthquake.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is believed to be fully convinced of the need for a final settlement at Lausanne. M. Herriot cannot be blind to the logic of that position. Nor is the realism of French traditions so ineffective that the danger of playing the huckster's part will not be perceived. For the last two years the world has been brought, slowly and unwillingly, to realise the impossibility of keeping alive a huge indebtedness which, in its baneful influence on the debtor, casts over the creditor a paralysis, at first creeping and now almost on the point of complete domination of its victim. In the face of this condition it boots nothing to Europe that she should hang back in the hope that America, when free of political pre-occupations, might stave off the ultimate disaster. America is grappling now with a momentous economic crisis; she is not out of the wood but she is showing a resourcefulness and a power of resistance no less than that other nation across the Atlantic. But she has the right to demand that to her people, struggling as they are with the poignant ills of overproduction, under-consumption and unemployment, the satiric picture should not be presented of a Europe expecting her, without guarantees of real value, to forego her legitimate dues. Lausanne's job is to make full provision for the removal of obstacles to the free flow of trade, for the elimination of forces of national unrest and for the protection of debtor nations against economic collapse. Then Europe's strength will be a plain invitation to America on plain business grounds to consider what further measures might be taken to hasten the world's economic salvation. Unless Lausanne can do this the motto in Europe may only too clearly be *sauve qui peut*—a portent of upheavals of which the end cannot be foreseen.

DOMINION DAY

July 1.

Celebration of Canada's Day this year has a special significance. In three weeks time Ottawa—Queen Victoria's own selection as the Capital of the oldest Dominion in the Empire—will be the scene of the Imperial Economic Conference. It is fitting that Canada should provide the *genius loci* for a discussion intended to secure effective cooperation between the component parts of the British Commonwealth for the common benefit. Moreover, the idea of Imperial Preference may be said to have derived its strongest inspiration from Canada's urgent representations and valuable contributions to that policy. The wise student of affairs will not believe that some of the extravagant claims for that policy, put forward by certain sections of the "popular" press, have any chance of endorsement at Ottawa. The Nations of the British Commonwealth have their own problems which prevent their ignoring the facts of their trade relations with foreign countries; this factor is also exceedingly active in directing the policy of the Mother Country. Yet, in this present world-crisis, the gathering of delegates representing a fourth of the world's population has a power of benefitting the principals involved and, so, of extending the possibilities of recovery to the other three-fourths or a good portion thereof.

To-day, however, remembrance is called to the Royal Proclamation of 65 years ago which, on the basis of the historic work already performed by Lord Durham in uniting Upper and Lower Canada, brought the present Dominion into being. Its status has grown from time to time; its territories increased. So in 1926 it became an autonomous self-governing Dominion within the British Empire and it was elected on the Council of the League of Nations in the following year. Of all the British territories in North America, only Newfoundland has failed to take advantage of the provision made in the Act of 1867 for their admission into the Dominion. It may be noted that the formal recognition by Norway, in February 1931, of Canada's sovereignty over the Sverdrup Group of Arctic Islands, gave the Dominion sway over the whole of the Arctic sector north of the Canadian mainland.

It is almost unnecessary to enumerate Canada's achievements in pursuance of her close union with Great Britain. She is the Dominion nearest to the shores of England. She was the first to be honoured with a Royal Governor-General and the Heir to the British Crown is a landowner in her domain by his own right. He can visit Canada as a private citizen and he has taken advantage of that privilege more than once. In times of crisis within the Empire, Canada has never been found wanting. Moreover, in the happy union of British and French pioneer colonists, she has been able to afford a splendid example of the ability of races of different languages and different stock to find full room for self-expression and mutual cooperation under the laws of the British Empire. It is not without significance that the Governor-Generalship of Canada has on many occasions, been the stepping-stone to the most onerous of all Viceroyalties, as the Earl of Willingdon's present office at Simla shows. And, perhaps, the greatest tribute to the genius of the Canadians has been the ability to combine unquestioned faith in their place in the British Commonwealth with ever-improved friendliness towards the great nation from which they are separated by a mere line on the map for some hundreds of miles. Like the rest of the world Canada is undergoing a serious test. The virility and steadfastness displayed by her people give ample ground for faith in her future. They make it of good omen that she celebrates her own day, within a short time of the arrival on her shores of the men who propose, under her auspices, to strengthen the bonds to which she has herself added such abundant power of resistance.

GLORIOUS FOURTH

July 4.

There are many reasons why it is possible for the dyed-in-the-wool Briton to join with the citizens of the United States of America in the celebration of their Independence Day. Original misconceptions have largely passed away with the flux of time, an appreciation of the

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righteousness of the cause of the Colonists which led to their secession from the Mother Country has granted that justice which closer proximity to occurrences denied, and, of course, the Old Healer has done work which would have been done in any event. It is a fact not very well known to many Britons that the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on this day in 1776, and signed in the month of December of the same year, did not constitute so much a declaration of enmity against the people of Great Britain as against its monarch. It was in effect an indictment of the King and his government; it was almost personal in its intention and laid the burden of the grievances of the signatories and those they represented fairly and squarely at the ruler's door, "a Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people." That is the conclusion of an indictment as weighty in its importance as it is in the language which sets forth the wrongs of a sturdy, independent people indignant under the wrongs inflicted upon them by a monarch who was neither a colonist by instinct nor by conviction, a man who sought to add to the mailed fist the crushing qualities of the Hessian boot.

But if the Declaration of Independence so severely criticised the actions of George III, the people of the United Kingdom did not go entirely scatheless, though their sin was one rather of lack of sympathy than of active wrongdoing. "Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren," the Declaration goes on to say. "We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity and have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends." Brave words indeed, brave because they were signed by fifty-four delegates whose every name is a sufficient indication of the ties they were breaking with their pens and abolishing with their swords. They were British and probably, save for the indignation under which they rightly laboured, awed by the momentous step they were taking, perhaps even then looking towards that English school of thought, which put the great Pitt on his dying feet to protest against the fratricidal strife which was toward, for a sympathy which most likely only the slowness of communications denied them.

Had the Mother Country been as fully apprised of the situation, had the Colonists as fully appreciated the sympathy held out to them as communications now make possible in this day and age, it is an interesting speculation as to whether affairs in the New World would have come to the pass they did, doubtful whether a Court-ridden Parliament would have been quite as deaf to more liberal thought as it was in those tragic years. But speculation in these days will not alter history; the behaviour of an ill-advised King and the lack of sympathy from an ill-informed public in Great Britain were the chief factors in the formation of the country which occupies the mayor portion of the northern American continent. Thus, on this day, one hundred and fifty six years ago, a great nation was born out of the travail of a people essentially loyal to the principles of their kindred, disloyal to a régime with few good of any, qualities to command it. It was a major event in the world's history, fraught with possibilities which, however tragic they may have appeared at the time, have turned out more than well under the sterling qualities which generations of leadership brought to bear on the task of building a nation. It is for such reasons that Britons can take their share in the day which is being celebrated by their American fellow citizens in Shanghai, can understand the very proper pride with which they look back on the achievements of the last century and a half, and extend them their heartiest felicitations on this anniversary of the birthday of a great nation.

IN REMEMBRANCE

July 2.

Those who were privileged to attend the Commemoration Service at the Cathedral yesterday, when, with simple and well-ordered ceremonial, the 1st Battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment did honour to the memory of all ranks of the Battalion who lost their lives at the Battle of the Somme, on July 1, 1916, must have felt that they were renewing their faith in a time when so much seems to be going awry. The Battle or rather series of Battles of the Somme begun on July 1 and ended on November 17, 1916, did not bring the victory expected. The depth of the advance in those four and a half months' desperate fighting round over and through woods the names of which are familiar now to every regiment in the British Army was only about ten miles at the most. The width was not more than half greater. And that first morning, when the 1st East Lancashire Regiment lost 19 officers and 500 men killed alone in the space of a few minutes, was the beginning of a gallant adventure—tragic, costly in human life and, to all appearances, of sadly little result—which actually made the first big change in the fortune of the Allies on the Western Front.

It gave them, on November 17, Beaumont Hamel, in the first assault on which the East Lancashires were so gloriously engaged, and that was a loss to the seriousness of which General Ludendorff admitted in his memoirs. But there is no purpose in tracing the results of those operations in detail. It is sufficient to note that they tended greatly to improve the Allied morale and, although many defeats and desperate crises had to be met between them and the Battle of the Somme of 1918, it was the spirit of that July 1, 1916 which should be reverently saluted as the inspiration of the final victory. It is good that these regimental memories should be honoured. They serve to remove and dispel much of the false emotion generated by those who, in the well-meaning effort to join in the universal war against war, harp on themes which really are pitifully irrelevant and affect to see nothing in the splendid valour displayed by men of that generation.

To be carried back to 1916 is not to be carried into an era of gross materialism expressed in terms of bloodshed and ferocity. To-day the men who fought in 1916 best remember that there displayed were qualities which the world must enshrine if it is to progress towards the ideals of the ultimate avoidance of strife. Soldiers of the present age would be untrue to themselves and useless to their nation if they did not remember these things. For the officers and men of the 1st East Lancashires yesterday did more than commemorate the Somme; they reminded all in the Cathedral of the wonderful spirit which, from the 18th Century onwards, has created a tradition by which generations of men have been held in a close bond of comradeship. It is fashion to imagine that the men who fought in the Great War were the unfortunate victims of some terrible mental disease. Nothing could be falser. Humbly the survivors agree, as they think of the gaps left, that the world lost some of its finest humanity on the countless fields. They refuse to admit that it was all done in vain. Perhaps even to-day memory of it is urging statesmen, involved in all the conflicting intrigues of self-interest, political manœuvre and reckless nationalism, to strive at Lausanne to rebuild, as the Great Dead surely wished, so that of those sacrifices it can be said "they were enough." But unless the generations of to-day and of the future can be taught to salute the real nobility of selflessness beside which all the rest was dross, the vision will not be granted to make the effort successful. Whether the task be essayed at Geneva or Lausanne, the inspiration must come vividly from the great company in the Shades, where differences have dissolved and the League of a Common Sacrifice remains.

THE THIRTY-FIRST

July 1.

Straight from the languorous warmth of Manila, the Officers and men of the 31st U.S. Infantry, on arrival in Shanghai last February found the atmosphere distinctly chill. That was strictly in the meteorological sense and, now, on their departure to-morrow they will admit that Shanghai's weather has endeavoured to reduce the calorific margin between the start of their journey and its ending. Otherwise there was never any lack of warmth about Shanghai's welcome of this magnificent regiment. It arrived at one of the most critical periods in Shanghai's history. It fell at once, in business-like manner, into the routine of defending the perimeter and it showed its appreciation of the dual character of the soldier's job here—pacification as well as defence. Shanghailanders were glad to note that the American Government had paid this Settlement the great compliment of sending overseas on garrison duty a crack unit of infantry—an unprecedented departure from peace-time practice. Those veteran Shanghailanders, the U.S. Marine Corps, may have taken a brotherly privilege of reserving the question whether this was necessary for, as is fit and proper, the Marines believe that few jobs are too difficult for them to tackle. It is even asserted that, after the "war" had sufficiently abated to permit the visitors to sample Shanghai's evening recreations, this point of view was directly discussed between certain of the two units, in approved fashion. However, the Guard of Honour to be provided by the Marine Corps to the departing Infantry this afternoon will give the right answer.

That Shanghai has taken to the 31st Infantry has been clear from the first. The novelty of seeing an American regular regiment, complete with "doughboy" hat, disposed about the Racecourse and the "New World" caught the eye at once. Then the specially fine physique and rugged countenances of this long-service regiment were noted. That the Officers and Sergeants had taken to Shanghai was quickly obvious from the fact that, as soon as transport could be arranged, their wives came over post haste from Manila. This made Shanghai all the more pleased; it discerned a special tribute to its charms—in more ways than one. And, during their stay here, the ladies of the 31st Infantry have, by their ready enjoyment of the social round which Shanghai has to offer, enhanced the claims of the regiment to a permanent place in the Settlement's heart. In sport the 31st Infantry have had little enough opportunity to show their full worth. Perhaps, if they could have stayed through the summer the baseball records here would have done them credit. But their sportsmanship has been beyond dispute and it was peculiarly fitting that the first accommodation provided for them included billets in the premier or, at any rate, the most popular sporting club in Shanghai.

Colour parties from each of the three British Battalions here—all of them, by the way, exceptionally fine examples of "infantry of the line"—will do honour to the 31st at the embarkation to-day. Two British Regimental Bands share the honour of playing them on the march to the ship. Brigadier George Fleming with his staff is to be present to signify to the regiment British appreciation of the comradeship of the last five months. Colonel Gasser will, no doubt, recognise that the excellent relations existing between the British and American forces here were due in no small measure to the perfect accord established between Colonel R. S. Hooker of the 4th U.S. Marine Corps and the Commander of the British troops in Shanghai. The 31st Infantry had the benefit of that close alliance and to it, in adornment, they brought the admirable and soldierly qualities of their own Commanding Officer, as well as the whole weight of their own individuality. Indeed the rapidity with which the 31st Infantry made friends with their British comrades was a notable feature of the association which has just come to an end. The regiment leaves many friends behind it in Shanghai but, above all, a reputation which it is hoped it will consider worth remembering even when older ties have reasserted themselves. Good luck to it and the warmest of thanks!

WINGED NOTIONS

July 5.

Buzzing in the corner of a room in the office of this journal are ideas and notions, whimsies and conceits. A playful mastermind sits peacefully as they whirl around him. He seizes his pencil, impales one of these gossamer sprites on it and then proceeds to bring the airy fairy creature within the scope of human vision by the aid of his magic art and the prosaic stationery supplied to him. Thus are daily commientaries, more subtle than the written word, more elusive than the spoken jest and more illuminating than the most lucid press message, evolved for the instruction of the public. There is no malice in this impish dragooning of the fluttering winged things. Sapajou knows that art can never be true and spiteful at the same time. And if art is not true it is not art; therefore art is not spite. It is fitting that in these columns tribute should be paid to so stalwart a henchman, who manages by a deft stroke of the pencil to make a point impossible in the more formal medium of print.

So, as some of Sapajou's winged notions, have been retrieved from the dusty cupboard of the blockmaker, carefully chosen lest the passing of time should have taken the bloom from their charm and placed firmly between covers for the personal use of his public, the opportunity should be noted. Sapajou calls them "Celestial Conceits"; it is a happy title. It gets just the spirit of his work: the refusal to take the world—not seriously but—grimly. He is always on the side of the angels and his angels are so delightfully human that they do not overawe with their excessive or protruding rectitude. He likes Shanghai, laughs at Shanghai and defends Shanghai and, it may be suspected, that he is ready to do that for the rest of the world, if Shanghai were not more deserving of his caresses.

Shanghai will be glad, therefore, to have this glowing tribute to its worth. And, by Shanghai, Sapajou surely means the daily round as seen from the windows of his office, looking down the Bund and the Whangpoo, where the craft of all nations go and come. There he has obtained his insight into the life to which the Bund acts as a stately facade and into the whirl beyond Woosung, either up or down, whither the big and little ships make their way. His art is the medium for digging success in the ribs and so keeping success human. It brushes off the dust and covers up the tatters, as it brings failure jestingly to the fore. By his pencil success, failure, moroseness, giddiness are all brought into one nursery. They are told to be good children; best of all, they are told to be cheerful and to find cheerfulness even in broken toys, ragged dolls and those infantile quarrels which rend nurseries from top to bottom, startle the nurses and, generally, electrify the air before bedtime. Then Sapajou comes along, gathers up their toys and packs them all off to slumber. And from "Celestial Conceits" it will be seen how the magic is done.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

RECOGNITION OF MANCHUKUO

Early Announcement May Be Made by Japan: Count Uchida's Intentions

Tokyo, July 2.

Count K. Uchida, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, is to return to Tokyo on July 5 and will formally assume office as Foreign Minister on the following day, it is learned.

Simultaneously with his assumption of direction of Japan's foreign relations, Count Uchida is expected to issue a statement to the world setting forth Japan's attitude toward the new Manchukuo Government. This statement will be followed almost immediately, it is understood, by a formal announcement of Tokyo's recognition of the new regime in Manchuria.

The Manchukuo Government is expected to send two representatives to Tokyo, one a Japanese and the other a Manchurian, who will arrive here about the same time as Count Uchida. One of these representatives will be raised to ministerial rank as soon as recognition has been announced.

July 3.

A national assembly will take place on July 9 at Hibiya Park, Tokyo, to urge immediate recognition of Manchukuo by Japan. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Joint Association for Manchurian Problems, consisting of Seiyukai and Minseito party members of the Diet, the Manchurian-Korean Society, a society of time-expired soldiers, and more than 10 other bodies. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka of the Seiyukai and Mr. Kawasaki of the Minseito are to be among the speakers.—United Press.

War Ministers' Speech

July 2.

Lieut.-General Araki, Minister of War, was the host at a banquet given at his official residence last night in honour of Mr. Ting Chien-hsiu Manchukuo Minister, and his part.

In a welcome address, the Japanese War Minister emphasised the necessity of close co-operation between Japan and Manchukuo for the development of the Oriental civilisation and declared that Japan had a firm determination to exert her utmost at any cost for the satisfactory progress of Manchukuo.

Replying to the address, Mr. Ting expressed thanks of the Manchukuo people to Japan, especially to the Japanese military authorities, for the great assistance in the establishment of Manchukuo. He hoped for the immediate recognition of the Manchukuo Government by Japan.—Rengo.

Opening of Central Bank

Hsinking, June 30.

With preparations completed, the Central Bank of Manchukuo will open its doors to the public to-morrow (July 1.) it was officially announced to-day under the names of the president and the board of directors. The new bank will mint, issue banknotes, and deal with the state treasury and regular banking business, it was announced.—United Press.

Control of Interest Rate

Harbin, July 3.

According to Japanese reports, the Manchukuo authorities intend to promulgate a law limiting the rate of interest chargeable on bank loans to 18 per cent. per annum. The activities of money lenders will be curtailed by this measure, for it is proposed that no rate of interest exceeding 30 per cent. per annum should be permitted.

Information has been received of scarcity of foodstuffs at Aigun and Taheiho, the inhabitants of the two cities having appealed for the urgent dispatch of supplies from here.

The bandit situation near Harbin continues to be serious. All the railway employees at Meitaitze, a station five miles west of Harbin, have been warned by Hsian Ho Tung, one of the leading bandit chieftains in the Harbin district, that they will be killed unless they pay "blood money." Hsian demands sums ranging from $50 to $2,000 from each employee.

Serious Clash in Manchuria

June 28.

According to information received from Japanese sources to-day an anti-Manchukuo army commanded by General Ping Chuan-hai, which is estimated to total 5,000 strong, has defeated the garrison of Manchukuo troops holding the entire city of Yushu, east of Taoliacho. A detachment of the Fanabashi Brigade has been sent by rail to Yushu, where further fighting is said to be imminent.

According to reports appearing in the Russian newspapers to-day, the anti-Soviet movement in outer Mongolia is strengthening. It is stated that the leaders of the movement are forming partisan detachments and are demanding a policy of non-interference in Mongolian affairs from the Soviet.

The situation in North Manchuria tends to increase in interest, though the lack of authentic information from Japanese sources renders a proper summing up of what is going on rather difficult.

The eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway is not operating; the southern line is controlled by the Japanese, who also control the western line.

This means that the Sungari River is the only way out for Soviet citizens, who wish to leave

Manchuria quickly, but there is probably a barrier at Sansing, so that no Soviet citizen can leave Manchuria without an official permit.

Yesterday an aeroplane was forced down due to engine trouble, in the vicinity of Yushu, east of Taoliacho which is on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The pilot and observer were safe, however, and were picked up by Japanese cavalry.

It is stated that the Japanese air force has made considerable improvement in both size and modern improvements. Permanent hangars are being erected and are being equipped with powerful searchlights.

June 29.

Owing to the unprecedented wave of banditry in North Manchuria, the Consuls are sending a letter to the Manchukuo Foreign Office pointing out that the safety of foreigners is endangered and requesting adequate protection.

The Manchukuo Foreign Office has informed the Consuls that all foreigners travelling southward by train should fill in an "enquiry form" from the police half an hour before their departure. The Consuls have replied that this regulation cannot be applied to foreign nationals.

June 30.

According to a report received to-day from Japanese sources the Japanese air force is gradually strengthening. The estimates now given show a total of at least 80 aeroplanes and a large number of three-motor bombing planes.

Information from Japanese headquarters reveals that a battle is now being fought between anti-Manchukuo forces and the old Harbin Manchukuo second brigade. Late last night anti-Manchukuo troops, numbering 400 strong, attacked the second brigade which early this morning was reported as still vigorously answering the attack.—Reuter.

"Leaders" Recognised

Nanking, July 2.

The National Government has now officially recognised various Chinese leaders who are actively fighting the Manchukuo and Japanese forces in Manchuria.

General Li Tu, fighting in Kirin against the Japanese, has been appointed deputy commander of the north-eastern garrison,—a post next to that by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and formerly held by General Chang Tso-hsiang.

General Ting Chao, former commander of C.E.R. railway guards who is fighting in Manchuria, is made acting chairman of Kirin and several other leaders of Chinese troops in Manchuria are given appointments which, although they cannot take them up, indicate that they have the support of the National Government in their struggle against the Japanese and Manchukuo forces.—Reuter.

Soviet Citizens in Manchuria

Harbin, July 1.

Rumours from Japanese sources indicate that the Soviet citizens in Hailin, Hengtaohotze, and the surrounding districts, are forming a communist, partisan detachment totalling 1,000 strong, and that the commanding officer of the Third International is arriving shortly to head the detachment.

The total of the anti-Manchukuo forces under Generals Litu and Tingchao, east of Hailin, is now estimated at a total of 20,000 men. —Reuter.

League Assembly Meeting

Geneva, July 1.

At the special meeting of the League Assembly to-day, Dr. W. W. Yen, China's chief delegate, was the first speaker. He formally agreed to an extension of the time limit within which the Council's report on the Sino-Japanese dispute was to be completed.

He pointed out that delay was dangerous but that China was not to blame for the delay, which should be the absolute minimum. He hoped the study of the Manchurian report would be accomplished long before November 1.

The situation in Manchuria, he went on, was particularly grave as a result of Manchukuo activities and he declared that there could be no peace with disrespect for treaties,—a remark which evoked a great deal of applause.

The Swedish delegate followed and alluded to the Sino-Japanese situation as causing serious preoccupation in the rest of the world and he considered delay in the study of the report of the Manchurian Commission of Inquiry should be very short. He hoped for a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

Delegates representing Czecho-Slovakia, Mexico and Spain followed, spoke along similar lines as the Swedish delegate though they complained of the delay of the Commission of Inquiry in getting to work. He hoped the report would lead to a satisfactory settlement.

President Hymans, in summing up, regarded his proposal for the extension of the time limit as being adopted and he declared that nothing should be done to hamper the work of the Commission of Inquiry and that no situation should be recognised which violated treaties.

The Assembly then adjourned until next week, the Japanese delegate, Mr. Nagaoka, having remained silent throughout the debate.

The text of the proposal adopted by the Assembly, lays stress on the exceptional character of the measure imposed on it by circumstances. The Assembly notes that the representatives of the Chinese and Japanese Governments have both informed the Assembly President of their agreement concerning the extension of the time-limit as laid down in the second paragraph of Article 12 of the Covenant of the League and decides to prolong the time-limit to the extent which will be strictly necessary and on the understanding that this extension shall not constitute a precedent.

After receiving the report of the Commission, the Assembly proposal provides that the Assembly committee should fix the duration of the time-limit extension.

The proposal says it goes without saying that in deciding on this extension, the Assembly has no intention of unduly prolonging its work which it desires to conclude as rapidly as circumstances permit. It hopes, in particular, that its Committee will be in a position to begin examination of the report of the Commission of Inquiry before November 1.—Reuter.

Gen. Ma's Son Reports

Nanking, July 3.

Mr. Ma Kwei, son of General Ma Chan-shan, arrived in Nanking to-day to report to the Government on his father's activities in Manchuria.

Ma, junior, experienced much difficulty in coming to Nanking, having to make a long journey. He travelled from Heilungkiang to Moscow and from there to Italy, where he sailed for Shanghai and completed his trip by train.—Reuter.

GENERAL Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the 19th Route Army, who left for Canton a few days ago, has presented scrolls of honour to the various local hospitals and doctors who rendered their services to the wounded Chinese soldiers during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities.

PRIEST MURDERED BY SOLDIERS

Fate of German Priest at Hands of Japanese

From an unimpeachable source, the "North-China Herald" has received startling details of the fate of Father Rapp, the German priest who was murdered near Lungchingtsun on the Korean-Manchurian border. After having been led off by Japanese soldiers, Father Rapp was never seen alive again. His body, terribly mutilated, was discovered in a shallow grave.

On June 5, a German priest died of typhus in Taiyadong where the Bishop and two other priests were attending him. One of the priests went to Wenghenglatzu to the Japanese police station and telephoned to Yenki to the Japanese consulate there asking them to pass on the news of the priest's death to Father Rapp at Lungchingtsun and request him to come over at once. At about noon that day Father Rapp proceeded by light railway to Loatowkow where he was met by another party of priests and lay brothers from Yenki. Owing to the lateness of the hour (5 p.m.) and as it was raining, they decided not to push on, but to wait until the next day.

Father Rapp, however, determined to go on; a horse sent from Taiyadong was waiting for him, and he mounted and set off. Before he reached the usual cross-road to the ford he evidently made up his mind that it would not be possible to cross the river there—subsequent evidence proved him right—so he pushed on to Unhasi, where there is a Japanese military guard-house. When Father Rapp arrived there, it was about 9. p.m. A Korean interpreter belonging to the Mission was standing there waiting for him, together with two Japanese soldiers; the remainder of the guard and an N. C. O. being inside.

As soon as he arrived, one of the Japanese sentries said to the Korean. "What kind of swine is this? Tell him to get down."

Father Rapp answered: "I am wet through and want to get on to Taiyadong," and he handed them down his card.

The sentry replied: "Don't you know that no one hands down a card to a Japanese soldier from horseback?", and both the sentries started to abuse him. The remainder of the guard came running out—somewhat the worse for drink—and a crowd collected. Then the N.C.O. appeared on the scene and shouted "What's wrong?" Seeing Father Rapp he said "Get down." Father Rapp got down, and the N.C.O. struck him in the face. The soldiers than formed a circle round him, drove back the crowd, struck the interpreter until his face bled, and lead Father Rapp into the guard-house.

The interpreter only caught some scraps of their questioning, and heard a terrible scream, and ran away to Taiyadong and told the Bishop. "The Japanese are killing Father Rapp."

The Bishop and the two priests ran down to the river. When they got to the spot they suddenly heard three shots, followed by a fourth. Thinking they were being fired at they turned back. A Korean living in Unhasi heard the sound of a horse and some men marching past, and went to the door and saw a figure leading a horse, with three Japanese soldiers walking beside him and three behind. The Korean called out "Is that Father Rapp?", and the figure answered "Yes, it's me." One the soldiers made a rush at the Korean, and he ran in. A few minutes later he heard three shots and then one more. He went out, having put on a black cloak. He saw the soldier coming back without Father Rapp.

Later he went down to the river with a friend and saw Father Rapp's body lying face down in a pool.

He took the cloak off the body and went to the Mission at Taiyadong. The servants there told him not to break the news then, but to wait till morning. He told the Bishop at about 4 a.m., and the Bishop immediately sent him with Father A. to Unhasi. On their way they found that the body had disappeared, but blood was still on the ground, and they picked up three cartridges, and later a fourth. Father A. went to the guard-house at Unhasi and saw a Korean interpreter who belonged to the Japanese and asked him. "We are expecting a certain Father Rapp. Have you seen him?"

The interpreter said "Yes."

Father A. "Where is he?"

Interpreter: "He was here. The soldiers beat him, but not so bad that he should die. I told them that he was a priest and that they should let him free."

Father A.: "Did you let him go?"

Interpreter: "Yes".

Father A: "Where is he?" Interpreter: "He went to Wengshenglatzu."

Father A: "Strange. Why should he go to Wenshenglatzu?"

Interpreter: "The road is dangerous. Perhaps something happened to him." Father A. left. He then saw the horse tied-up; it was wounded in the hindquarters and in the muzzle.

Two days later a Korean saw feet sticking out from the sand near the spot marked. There they uncovered Father Rapp's body which had the following wounds: Bayonet and baton wounds in scalp; Nose broken, and flesh of nose cut into three pieces; Shot through heart; Shot through abdomen: One arm almost torn off: One arm broken: Thirty-five bayonet wounds in chest, stomach, back and thighs.

GOOD HARVEST IN HONAN

Scare Over Alleged Poisoned Well

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hiangcheng, Ho., June 23.

Glorious weather has been given for the gathering in of the wheat harvest, and the yield in this district has been exceptionally good, so that the very serious famine conditions from which so many have been suffering are mostly a thing of the past. This does not apply to areas further south, where owing to flood and brigandage large tracts of country were not sown. For the people there famine conditions must continue for some time, though even they will gain some little advantage in the general fall in price of grain. A journey taken a few days ago through part of this and the Yeh-hsien county shewed very little wheat land, what was not sown with autumn crops being left fallow and covered with weeds.

A good deal of famine relief has been done, the greater part in the form of relief work, some to strengthen the river banks, and some on the roads which have been raised and levelled for some distance south of this city. But for this work many hundreds must have perished of hunger. The workers who took part in direct famine relief distribution, themselves scattering over the countryside and visiting the homes in the neediest parts of the country came back with stories of heartrending poverty.

Just over a week ago there was a great scare over poisoned wells, and nine men, beggars, were captured outside this suburb with packets of poison in their possession. The local official made one of the men eat some of the stuff, since he protested it was harmless, and he died within a few hours. The story told by the captured men is that they were paid $8 each for the job, with a promise of so much more where deaths were reported. The men came from different places, and the poison was given them by people supposed to be doctors, all Chinese. Beyond this the men professed to know nothing. A sample of the poison has been sent away for chemical examination. Local rumour places the origin of the poison as Manchuria, but no real evidence to support this seems to be available.

Reports that William Brophy, the ill-fated Shanghai commercial flier who was lost "somewhere on the China Sea" more than a year ago, is alive on an isolated island north of Luzon have started Manila aviation enthusiasts talking of an exploration air trip in an effort to verify the story.

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SUMMER RESORT RAIDED

Bandits Capture Six Missionaries: Family Escapes: Children Among Prisoners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 28.

A daring bandit outrage occurred at Kikungshan, the well-known summer resort near Sinyangchow on the Honan-Hupeh border, yesterday.

Swooping down on the resort where many missionaries spend their summer holiday, Chinese bandits carried off six foreign missionaries and five children. These include the Rev. and Mrs. David W. Vikner, and three children, of the Augustana Synod Mission, stationed at Yuhsien, Honan: Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Nyhus and infant of the Lutheran Brethren Mission, stationed at Pingshih, Honan: and Dr. and Mrs. E. Sovik and their boy, of Hankow, members of the Lutheran Board of Publication.

Chinese troops quickly arrived on the scene but although unable to assist the others they helped in the escape of Mr. and Mrs. Linder and their daughter, who arrived here tonight.

Kikungshan is a mountain resort on the border of the two provinces and is about 2,500 feet above sea level. At its foot is Hsintien, a station in the Peking-Hankow railway about five hours' journey from Hankow. The foreign residential areas are in two valleys, one Mission Valley and the other Business Valley. In past years as many as 500 foreigners have resided there at one time, but owing to increasing banditry in the district and the growing uncertainty the number of foreigners proceeding to the resort has decreased considerably.

In the last year or two, the foreign authorities have issued repeated warnings to foreigners regarding the insecure conditions in the vicinity of the resort.

Warning Ignored

June 29.

After a very short captivity, the women and children involved in the Kikungshan bandit outrage on Sunday, have been released and arrived in Hankow to-day. Messrs David W. Vikner and A. E. Nyhus are still being held.

The Chinese bandit raiders were first reported on the hill on Saturday and early Sunday morning, and the missionary people were getting ready to leave when the bandits raided the resort and carried them off in a north-easterly direction to a village where the bandits were stationed. The captives were well-treated but were forced to hurry as the soldiers who appeared on the scene made a pretence at purusit.

Although definitely advised by their consular authorities not to go to Kikungshan on account of the bandit activities, the captives had apparently ignored the warning and trusted on the good faith of the soldiery. Bandits had been active along the Peking-Hankow Railway for several days before they raided the summer resort on Sunday morning and appeared in Missionary Valley. After pillaging the houses the bandits carried off the missionaries who included Mr. and Mrs. Vikner and their three children, one girl of 17 and two boys of 16 and 12 respectively, Mrs. Eric Sovik and her son aged 11 and Mr. and Mrs. Nyhus and baby

Mr. and Mrs. Linder and their daughter, with other occupants of the hill, were able to hide away and, after the bandits had left they were escorted to Sintien and after a journey of 24 hours they reached Hankow.

As the captives were led away, conversations overheard indicated that several of the soldiers who were guarding the hill were being told the benefits of the communist rule, and these men actually accompanied the party on the way to the village. There is no doubt about it but that there was collusion between the troops and the bandits, as otherwise it would have been impossible for 400 odd bandits to have penetrated the 1,500 troops who were guarding the hill.

Every consideration was given the women, and even chairs were provided, but they were well guarded against escape. At night they were forced to sleep on boards with guards, who were changed every hour, watching every movement. There is no doubt that they were released because they were more or less of a burden, and it is believed that the small baby of Mrs. Nyhus helped the decision to be made, as it apparently attracted much attention. For the release the party were escorted to the foot of the hill and a message sent up to the top informing their servants to make arrangements to meet them. This was done and after visiting their houses which had been completely looted they made their way down to the station at Sintien, where they were conveyed by a closed truck to the first break in the line beyond Kwangsui, from here they had to walk a little way and then were picked up in another train composed of two trucks, and finally reached here this morning, none the worse for the adventure.

What is to happen to the men folk is still unknown, but it was clear to the party who returned that they will be retained to be taken round to the various communist camps, and probably be retained like Nelson for work amongst them.

American Fears

Peking, June 29.

Fears expressed in American official circles yesterday for the safety of some American missionaries at the summer resort of Chikungshan were unfortunately justified this morning when reports reached here of the resort being raided by bandits.

According to the American Legation, ten missionaries have been carried off from this resort, which, is near the Hupeh-Honan border and about five hours journey from Hankow on the Peking-Hankow railway.

Bandit-communists have been active in that neighbourhood for some days and caused a suspension of traffic on the Peking-Hankow line three days ago. It appears they raided the summer resort during the early hours of June 26, before daylight. Some people staying there had warning and were able to get away but ten were caught with no chance of escape.

Those captured and carried off, presumably for ransom, are:

Mr. H. W. K. Sandy.
Mrs. D. W. Vikner and three children.
Mrs. Eric Sovik and son.
Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Nyhus and infant child.

To what place these people have been taken is not known but the American authorities are urging the Chinese authorities to take all possible steps to locate the captives and secure their release.

As a matter of fact, before it was known that these missionaries and their children had been taken troops from Hankow were on their way to the area. A few days ago these bandits cut the railway near Sinyangchow and late reports state that they have cut it again, this time at Kwangshui, which is 26 li south of Chikungshan.

At the time of the first break in the railway troops were sent to clear these bandits off and repair the line and it is hoped they will be able to come up with the bandits and secure the release of the captured missionaries.

A later official message from Hankow states that Mr. Vikner, husband of Mrs. Vikner was also captured by the bandits at Chikungshan.

Yet another message has relieved some anxiety by stating that all the women and children have been released by the bandits and have reached places of safety. The bandits however are holding two of the men, Mr. Vikner and Mr. Nyhus, presumably as hostages.—Reuter.

TWO MISSIONARIES RELEASED

Hankow, July 3.

Messrs. D. W. Vikner and A. E. Nyhus were both released by the bandits who captured them for ransom at Chikunshan late last month. They arrived in Hankow last night. They stated that their release was due to the fact that the bandits felt that they were missionaries and "good people" who, not being rich, could evidently not yield anything in the way of a good ransom.

After they had been released the bandits ordered them to go to the town of Kwangshui on Friday, where they caught the train for Hankow.—Reuter.

NANKING SWIMMING POOL OPENED

Nanking, July 3.

Nanking's new million-dollar swimming-pool, situated in Purple Mountain valley near the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum, was formally opened to the public this morning.

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, performed the opening ceremony. The pool, which belongs to the National Stadium, is a welcome amenity for Nanking residents. Special buses are being operated to convey swimmers to and from the pool.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO AND JOURNALISTS

Authorities Seeking to Save Face

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, June 23.

The case of the two correspondents Dr. Lindt and Mr. Archibald Steele, are still occupying the attention of the public, while a "battle royal" is going on between the French Consul-General and the Manchukuo authorities. The assistant Chief of the Harbin Foreign Department, Mr. Sugihara, insisted on the demands of the Changchun government being fulfilled, but the French Consul-General has refused to discuss them until the police have returned all papers and photographs taken from Dr. Lindt's room and sent a letter of apology for their intrusion.

In an interview Dr. Lindt had with Mr. Sugihara demanding the return of his papers, the latter stated that Dr. Lindt should apologise for having gone to see General Ma Chan-shan without the permission of Manchukuo. Mr. Sugihara stated that as the League Enquiry Commissions had not been permitted to go, Dr. Lindt also had no right to do so, but Dr. Lindt pointed out that there was no war declared, and therefore press correspondents could go anywhere they liked without permits.

Finally the papers and photographs taken from Dr. Lindt's room have been returned with the exception of all the visiting cards of Chinese which he had received on the trip and during his stay in Manchuria and also one photograph of General Ma Chan-shan. Amongst the papers returned there was however, a paper in English evidently intended for the use of the police interpreter, as it contained all the questions that should be put to Dr. Lindt at his examination, and from their tenor, it was quite evident that the military authorities wished to get information on guns, soldiers, etc., which General Ma Chan-shan had. This interesting document rather upset the authorities who had not noticed it when returning Lindt's papers. The French Consul-General insisted on a written apology which the police could not give without referring to Changchun and there the matters stands to-day. It seems rather absurd to demand the handing over of documents which have been copied and sent all over the world a week ago, but as Changchun demands them, the local police must do as they are instructed. The bluff as regards deporting the two men has died down, the authorities now trying to find some means of getting out of the trouble without losing face. This will be difficult as the foreign consuls show no signs of relaxing.

Both Lindt and Steele are staying at the Moderne Hotel and waiting the end of the whole affair which has become a world wide sensation, certainly not to the credit of the Manchukuo, who are anxious to be recognized, and will not be, as long as they pursue such tactics.

Yesterday afternoon another Swiss gentleman was subjected to similar treatment as Dr. Lindt received, but this time on the part of the Japanese and not the Russian detectives of the Manchukuo government, Mr. Rikli of the Ufa Film Co. having received permission from the Japanese Military Command in Harbin to take photographs of the aerodrome and Japanese troops, drove out to the aerodrome with his camera. On arriving there he was instantly arrested by the Japanese gendarmerie who pooh-poohed his military permit. He was kept under arrest for three hours before matters were satisfactorily arranged, but in this case the Japanese acknowledged that a mistake had been made and apologised.

Last night both Russian detectives and Japanese military patrolled the streets and stopped people everywhere, demanding their passports or other means of identification. The Russian detectives also made an examination of hotels, looking for suspicious persons and examining every room which was not booked. To-night all places of amusement are to close at midnight and there are to be Japanese patrols in all parts of the town from midnight till 5 a.m., this being done, it being stated, for the purpose of rounding up bandits. The bandits of Harbin district have better information than the authorities of what plans the latter are arranging and any order issued to patrol the streets or other measures adopted, are known to them at once, thus they are able to avoid being caught. Further most kidnapping and robbery cases are carried out in broad daylight, therefore the precautions being taken at night will not assist in catching the criminal element.

Last night three lads were kidnapped about two miles up the river, in sight of many people who were walking on the bank and who reported the matter to the police. One of the lads is the 17 years old son of Mr. Galinpolsky, the best known insurance agent in Harbin, for many years representative of the American Underwriters' Association. The amount of ransom required is not yet known, but it will run into thousands. The spot where the lads were kidnapped is called Krestovsky Island and has many country houses, yet these bandits openly defy the police, or as many say, are in company with certain Russian members of the Police Force. Mr. Koffman who was captured a couple of months ago, is apparently dead, as not one word has been heard of him, notwithstanding large rewards being offered for news of any kind. Since the arrival of Japanese troops and the advent of Russian police kidnapping and robberies seem to have increased to an alarming extent, the bandits now having an excellent organisation, with detailed information on police movements and lists of rich men.

STRANGE TALES IN NORTH HONAN

Stupid Rumour of Well Poisoning

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huaiking, N. Ho. June 21.

For the past week or so this district has been bothered by a strange rumour. It is said that the Japanese have sent agents, or have paid people here, to put poison in all the wells so that all the people who drink the water will die. It is difficult to trace the origin of this rumour. It seems to have come to Huaiking from Chinghua. A few days ago I was in Siuwu, and heard the same thing there. I understand that the magistrate in Siuwu has been taken in by what he has heard and has had a number of people who are suspected of acting as Japanese agents, apprehended and beaten. The spreading of such a rumour and the hold it has on the people must be put down, I think, to the lack of education among the masses.

Not long ago we noticed in the paper a Japanese news agency report to the effect that a French loan has been negotiated to construct a railway from Chinghua to Tsechow across the mountains in Shansi. This report in a Tientsin paper was the first and last that we have heard of such a project. There is a very rough stone flagged road over the route mentioned, and it seems unlikely that any but a narrow gauge trolley could be built except at great expense.

The hottest weather of the year is with us, and the people are hoping for rain so that the autumn crop will not be burned up in the ground.

Pursuant to instructions from the Ministry of Finance, the Hangchow Mint under its director Mr. Chou Pei-chen, is winding up affairs preparatory to closing down. The Mint had already suspended operations for some time. An order recently received from the Ministry instructs that the organ be abolished and the staff discharged with two months' pay.

OPIUM SCANDAL IN ANHUI

Hundred of Tons Grown in the Province

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Anhui, June 24.

People in Anhui attribute the frightful mess of banditry and opium growing in this fair province to the misgovernment of the former administration under General Chen Tiao-yuen. During his administration the red army grew and grew until a few weeks ago it came within a fraction of capturing the whole province and cutting the railway from Nanking to Peking. This condition is to be expected of a government which depends for its revenues on the disgraceful opium tax. Even this year it is reported that General Chen made a determined attempt to collect the opium tax. This attempt has now ended in complete failure; the failure is partly due to the complete breakdown of General Chen's army in the recent sweeping red victories, and it is partly due to the refusal of the farmers to pay the tax. It is reported that other units of the government armies which arrived at Pengpu sized the opium tax headquarters and imprisoned the officials. It is to be hoped that a new administration will be put in that will make this move permanent.

Central Anhui is the source of hundreds of tons of opium which go out to to pollute the nations life. The huge product of the poppy crop is just being marketed as we write this report. The stuff is being sold exceedingly cheap this year. The farmers make little enough, but the middle men who collect it and take it out to the consumers make huge fortunes. How we need a government with the nerve to stop this disgraceful business of opium growing! Stopping the opium growing is a simple enough job, as some hsiens even in this part of Anhui are free from it just because the hsien officials try to stop it.

The whole country is looking to Anching now to see whether the new provincial government will be just another opium graft government or whether they will have a grain of patriotism and a little backbone to stop the nefarious trade which has blackened the name of this province.

Hordes of government soldiers have been gathering in the locations where the red army won their victories some weeks ago in Anhui. The red army has not yet completely taken the hint and retreated. Word comes from the city of Liuan that unless the government takes vigorous action immediately, they will have to give the city up to the communists.

THE Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Gen. Wu Te-chen, has been requested by the Chinese public bodies to issue an order strictly forbidding the landlords to demand "key money" from their tenants, especially for newly-built houses in the war-devastated districts. The Chinese public bodies declare the residents of the war zone have already suffered considerably and their financial burden should be lightened by exempting them from the payment of "key money," which is illegal according to law.

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NANKING'S WAR ON BANDITS

Plan of Campaign Decided at the Kuling Conference: Finance Question

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanking, June 25.

As a result of the military conference at Kuling definite decisions are understood to have been reached for the bandit suppression campaign in Anhuei, Kiangsi, Hupeh and Honan provinces. Latest reports state four additional divisions of troops have been ordered to proceed to Hankow to reinforce the Government troops now engaging the communists in upper Yangtze districts. It is learned that it is the Government's intention to clear up the districts along the southern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway of bandits prior to launching a general offensive against the communists in Honan and Anhuei. The idea is by clearing up northern Hupeh of communists their communication between the Honan and Anhuei provinces would be cut off thereby facilitating the Government's enveloping movements. General Ho Chen-chun and General Hsia Tou-yin, Pacification Commissioner and Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government respectively, have returned to Hankow from Kuling and the military scheme of first wiping out the communist influence in northern Hupeh is expected to be carried out shortly.

One of the serious obstacles in the way of launching a successful campaign against the communists is the finance question. It was the decision of the National Government in the first part of the year to reduce military expenditure from $18,000,000 to $13,000,000. That sum was of course meant for expenditure at ordinary times. With the advent of the anti-bandit campaign in which tens of thousands of soldiers would be employed the meagre sum of $13,000,000 is far from being sufficient. At the Kuling conference this question was brought up for careful discussion. General Chiang Kai-shek and other military commanders were all in favour of restoring to the original amount of $18,000,000 during the period of bandit suppression campaign but the financial authorities took exception to the proposal holding that it was beyond their ability to raise any amount more than $13,000,000 for monthly military expenses. It is now learned some sort of an arrangement has been reached whereby the military expenditure will be increased.

General Chiang Kai-shek is leaving for Hankow shortly but not until definite plans have been set on foot for the bandit suppression campaign. General Ho Yin-chin, who is in full charge of bandit suppression in Kiangsi, has left Kuling for Nanchang, the Kiangsi capital, to inspect the "front" of Government forces. It is reported that General Ho will soon return to Nanking to have another conference with the Government authorities regarding financial issues.

It was the original intention of General Chiang Kai-shek to establish his headquarters at Pengpu with a branch office at Hankow. But later when it was made known that the main body of communist forces were in Hupeh and Honan General Chiang decided to change his scheme and ordered that his headquarters be established at Hankow.

(Since this was written General Chiang Kai-shek has arrived at Hankow.—Ed.)

According to reports coming in there has been very little change in the bandit situation in Hupeh, Honan and Anhuei. The city of Kwangchi, which was captured by the Communist-bandits, has been recaptured by the Government troops under General Shang Kwan Yung Hsiang, which landed at Wusueh and made a successful flanking attack on the communists at Kwangchi. The magistrate of Kwangchi has resumed his duties. But owing to his apprehension that the city might again fall into the hands of bandits the magistrate is going into the city to attend to his duties at daytime and leaving the city after dusk in view of the limited strength of Government forces in the city, the main body having advanced in pursuit of the retreating reds. Kwangchi is now an empty city having been thoroughly looted by the communists.

While in the Upper Yangtze Valley the communists are still active, the Szechuen troops which came down to attack the communists were badly beaten and they are now remaining inactive. Chienkiang, a city in western Hupeh, is reported to have been captured by the communists, the Szechuen troops defending the city are reported to have suffered considerable losses in the encounter which occurred prior to the communists' occupation of the city. General Fan Shao-tsun, commander of the city garrison, is wounded in the arm and he is coming to Hankow for medical treatment.

In Honan and Anhuei communist activities are by no means checked. According to information from military sources the communists in Anhuei have an aeroplane which they captured from the Government troops some time ago. For this lone plane they have established an aviation bureau with a director in charge of the offiee. But this 'plane never takes to the air for fear it might be recaptured by the Government air force. A portion of the 46th division under General Chen-Tiao-yuan which was once surrounded by the communists at Hofei is reported to have surrendered their arms to the communists. But with the arrival of the 4th division under General Hsu Ting-yao at the front the communists were driven off from Anhuei and they are now retreating towards Honan where they are expected to meet a strong Government force newly organized out of the combined force of the 20th and 80th divisions.

The Government has recently received a telegraphic appeal from the Shensi Provincial Government stating that famine is prevailing in all seventy-two hsiens in that province. These districts suffer from different causes ranging from flood to drought. The telegram states "the people are so accustomed to the life in famine districts that they do not feel the suffering." The Shensi Provincial Government adds the total number of famine refugees is estimated at no less than ten millions. It suggests that these refugees be employed for the construction of roads in Shensi.

Another problem which is engaging the attention of the Government is the Tibetan invasion of Tsinghai and Sikang. Thus far very little news has been available regarding the actual facts of the Tibetan invasion of Tsinghai although a number of telegrams have been received by the Government from the Szechuen Provincial Government reporting the conditions on the Sikang-Tibetan border. It is stated in semi-official circles that the Government is now taking effective steps to strengthen the national defence in Sikang and Tsinghai but how it is to be done is still in the dark.

It is understood that the Government has recently sent telegraphic instructions to General Liu Wen-huei in Szechuan instructing him to carry out the following emergency measures to cope with the situations:—(1) To repair all former alarm towers in Sikang to strengthen the defence of that province; (2) To establish military stations between Yachow and Tachienlu to facilitate military transportation; (3) To organize the Lamas in Szechuan, Kansu, Tsinghai and Sikang loyal to China into regular military units so that they could defend themselves when attacked by the Tibetans; and (4) To take effective measures to alienate the sympathy of the various tribes living on the Sikang-Tibetan border from the Tibetans. It is said a detailed military map of Tibet, which was made forty years ago by a Manchu high official, has been sent to General Liu Wen-huei for his reference. As to whether the Government could send any material support to the Szechuan general in his efforts to defend Sikang is still doubtful in view of the bad means of communications in Szechuan and Sikang.

Cholera is now getting on the nerves of the Nanking population. There are new cases of cholera disease reported every day and the hospitals are filled up with cholera patients. Forty-three cholera cases were reported yesterday of which four have already died. According to latest estimates there are altogether 247 cases since May 18th of which 63 have since died. At the present moment the Central Hospital is attending to 101 cholera cases, University Hospital and other hospitals to 83 cases.

From Kiangsi comes the information that in spite of the Government's efforts at eradicating the communist menace in that province communists are still overrunning the country with the only exception of about twenty hsiens of districts neighbouring the provincial capital Nanchang. War refugees are everywhere in the province. According to an official report of the Kiangsi Provincial Government no less than 570,000 people have applied for relief in recent months. This figure, however, only represents a fraction of the total number of refugees who have either fled from the province or have been killed or turned into communist bandits themselves in desperation. The following is an official estimate of the approximate number of refugees known to the government of Kiangsi in different districts of the province:—

	Refugees
Western Kiangsi:—	
Lienhua	42,000
Yunghsing	5,000
Kisui	50,000
Pinhsiang	55,000
Taiho	4,000
Tungku	4,000
Southern Kiangsi:—	
Yutu	31,000
Hsinkuo	20,600
Ningtu	35,500
Hueichang	22,000
Juiching	6,000
Anyuan	15,000
Eastern Kiangsi:—	
Shanjao	50,000
Kweihsi	500
Tehsin	65,000
Chienshan	3,000
Loan	Unknown
Kueyang	500
Kwangfeng	5,000
Wannien	20,500
Loping	5,500
Lichuan	3,000
Kwangchang	24,000
Yihuang	5,200
Shihchen	12,000
Northern Kiangsi:—	
Tungku	6,000
Wantsai	1,000
Shuihsui	3,700
Juichang	Unknown
Hsintse	Unknown

These refugees only represent those who have applied to the Kiangsi Provincial Government for relief and they are now either in hiding in the neighbouring provinces or in the mountains living on their limited supplies of dry food. It is impossible to gather accurate details of the number of refugees in the districts now under communists' control.

Gen. Chiang's Declaration

Nanking, July 1.

A dispatch received here to-day from Hankow states that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a statement made by him yesterday to divisional commanders, declared that he would remain in Hankow until banditry was completely eradicated. He said that unless this object was attained he would not return to Nanking.

The General declared that the communist and bandit menace was a grave concern in the destiny of the Chinese nation. He expressed the hope that the officers and men engaged in the bandit suppression campaign would do their utmost to exterminate the menace.

War Minister on Red Situation

In an interview, General Ho Ying-ching declared that definite plans had been adopted at the recent conference at Kuling in connection with the anti-Communist campaign. The Government troops, he said, were now carrying out an enveloping movement, with the cooperation of Kwangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi troops.

The main body of Peng Tehuai's troops, he added, had been completely routed by the Government troops on the Hunan-Kiangsi border, while the Communist forces under Chu Teh were now withdrawing from Changchow, Fukien, to the Kiangsi border.

The Minister of War declared that he was optimistic regarding the outlook and predicted the early success of the Government forces in Kiangsi.

July 2.

By order General Chiang Kai-shek the aviation bureau has sent the 6th air squadron, comprised of pursuit 'planes, to Hankow to assist in the bandit-suppression campaign in the vicinity of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The Central Government has received a strong petition from General Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan provincial government, opposing the proposed resumption of relations with Russia on the ground that the Soviet is responsible for the Communist menace in China.

July 3.

The anti-Communist campaign in Fukien is now in full swing, according to information received here today from the military headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi.

It is reported that the mere presence of the 19th Route Army in Fukien has been sufficient to cause the withdrawal into Kiangsi of the Communist forces at Tingchow and Ninghua under Chu Teh.

The 19th Route Army, it is understood, will shortly make an attempt to round up the Communist forces on the Fukien-Kiangsi border in co-operation with the Government troops in Kiangsi.—Reuter.

AMONG those called to the Bar at the Inns of Temple, London on Call Day, Trinity Term, were Mr. T. W Chen (Inner Temple) and Mr Philip Ho A. Lim (Middle Temple).

NANKING VISITS PEKING

Rumoured Reasons for the Trip

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, June 24.

The flying visit—in every sense of the word—of four of the leading men in the Central Government caused quite a stir in Peking. Great was the speculation and whispering amongst both Chinese and foreigners as to the real reasons for this visit. Of course the reasons given out officially, though the most likely, being the least dramatic were not accepted: That they wished to confer with the League Enquiry Commission in view of the impending recognition of Manchukuo by Japan and to discuss with the Young Marshal the internal and financial situation.

Many and wonderful were the "true" reasons suggested to me, of which I will give one from each source. In Chinese circles it was whispered that Mr. Wang and party had come to urge Chang Hsueh Liang to commence the famous campaign for the recovery of Manchuria, so that in case of Japanese recognition it should not be said that China was taking it lying down. It was argued that, if Japan recognised Manchukuo, she would thereby have renounced all interest in its affairs, and would have no "right" to stop China from coercing a seceding part of her national territory. This view seems to me almost as optimistic as the purely military one, that, anyhow, the Chinese armies can drive the Japanese out of Manchuria.

Then there was the report, from Japanese sources, that the party had come here to urge the Young Marshal to retire in favour of Yen Hsi Shan. Whilst some foreigners believed that the idea was to form a Northern confederation of Chang, Yen, and Han (Fu Chu). There may be some truth in this latter suggestion, though whether it is anything more than a pious hope is rather doubtful.

Anyhow, no matter what the real purpose, judging from the Chinese press, the visit seems to have had a good effect here in general.

The North has been steadily neglected by Nanking during the last few years. This sudden visit of important persons in the government, the first of its kind since Chiang Kai Shek was here in 1929, is taken to mean that, after all, the government does not find the North such a negligible quantity as it had imagined. It has also given the Young Marshal a considerable increase of "face" and will have helped to restore his waning prestige.

Then there has been the little episode of Lord Lytton's walking-stick. His lordship having lost this important diplomatic instrument whilst climbing the Taishan, the over-zealous district magistrate, feeling no doubt that the eyes of the whole world were fixed upon him, went and arrested some of the priests on the mountain and two of the chair coolies. However, the stick turned up in due course and was forwarded to Lord Lytton, and the magistrate received a telegram of warm thanks from Chang Hsueh Liang. But I doubt whether the telegram will have compensated him for the nasty letter he got from Feng Yu Hsiang, which letter is the chief reason why I mention this little affair.

It is a most interesting effusion, typical of Feng at his best, especially in the role of Protector of the Common People. It was published in one of the local Chinese papers, and as it seems scarely likely that the recipient would give it to the Press, one must assume that it has been published with Feng's consent for the edification of the People. The first part is worth quoting in full, as it has a most refreshing air of outspokeness. Quite unusual these days in the somewhat stale atmosphere of Leagues, Conferences, Diplomacy and so forth:—

"I have heard that, because a certain member of the League Enquiry Commission has lost his walking-stick during his trip to the Taishan, you have arrested two of the chair coolies. This is a great injustice. Visitors to the Taishan are very many, yet I have never heard of a tree or even a blade of grass having been stolen. In this case the missing article was a cane carried in the hand, and not easily stolen, so, if the owner goes and mislays it, what has it got to do with the chair coolies? Let me carry the argument a step further: Even if the stick was actually stolen, might it not just as well have been the fault of some member of his suite? After all, the chair coolies did not stand guarantee to him for any loss of his property. Above all, how could you thus lightheartedly arrest them on purely problematical charges without the slightest attempt at any judicial investigation? It is obvious, that, if a person loses an article, such as a walking-stick, through sheer carelessness, it has nothing whatever to do with the chair coolies. I must confess that this kind of proceeding on your part smacks to me rather unpleasantly of spineless subserviency. Your neglect to first investigate the matter properly has done a great wrong to perfectly innocent persons.

"Last month, before the arrival of the Enquiry Commission, Han Fu Chu, the Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Council, sent me an urgent telegram saying that Dr. Koo would be visiting the Taishan with the League Enquiry Commission on Saturday, and that they were desirous of having a personal interview with my humble self. Yet, I dared at once to wire back a refusal on the plea of illness, though the fact is that my illness was not really at all serious."

There follows a long lecture about the duties of an upright magistrate ending up with the caustic remark: "China is an already sufficiently oppressed country, without its poor, unfortunate people having to suffer still further oppression from their own officials." After a very severe criticism of the magistrate's conduct, he refers then to his own personal experiences, when the following remarkable sentences occur: "When I held a humble post on the Executive Council of the Central Government, I could never keep silent about these kinds of wrong..... Well, the less said about that the better. But as you are aware, I have always had a warm heart for the sufferings of my fellow-countrymen, however poor and humble." A nasty hit that, at the Powers-that-be in Nanking. And showing clearly to the Common People, how their Protector has fallen into disfavour owing to his interest in their welfare. It might not be too much to say that in these sentences lies quite a large part of the future history of China. After recommending the unfortunate official to meditate on his evil ways and to reform, he ends with the hope that "you will not let this kind of carelessness occur again."

DEATH OF CHINESE CHAUFFEUR

Allegations Against Soviet Consular Official

Harbin, June 30.

The mystery which surrounded the death of a Chinese chauffeur was lifted to-day by the explanation that he had been murdered by a Russian named Yakovleff, a secretary of the Soviet Consulate. It is alleged that at 7.30 on the morning of May 22, Yakovleff was going home accompanied by another man in a hired car driven by a Chinese chauffeur. It is alleged that his revolver went off and accidentally hit the chauffeur who subsequently died.

Yakovleff, who had a diplomatic visa, left for Moscow on June 2 accompanied another and that the authorities, it is reported, are now applying for the extradition of the men.—Reuter.

NEWSPAPER STAFF MENACED

Bandit Threat To Kill Editor And All Employees

Harbin, July 3.

The dangers of journalism in Harbin were never better illustrated than they were to-day when the editor of the "Harbin Times" received a letter threatening to kill him and his entire staff.

The "Harbin Times," a Japanese-owned daily newspaper published in Russian, has recently published several articles denouncing the activities of a body of kidnappers known as the "Black Dragon Gang."

In a letter from the leader of the gang it is stated that unless the "Harbin Times" publishes no further articles along the same lines 60 members of the gang will raid the premises of the journal and kill the editor and the entire staff.—Reuter.

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FLOOD RELIEF COMMISSION

Gigantic Task Performed Described in Report of Activities: Winding Up of Affairs

The gigantic task achieved by the National Flood Relief Commission is described in the preliminary report presented to members of the Commission at the plenary meeting on June 27 when Mr. T. V. Soong presided. The activities of the Commission, with the exception of a few departments whose work has not yet been completed, were wound up on July 1.

Immediately after the constitution of the N. F. R. C. in August 1931, the Commission, realising the basic importance of an accurate map of the flooded areas, undertook, as one of its first tasks, surveys for the production of such a record. Through aerial surveys executed by its own engineers with the very valuable assistance of Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh in portions of Anhui and Kiangsu Provinces and of the Royal Air Force of the British Navy in portions of Hupeh, a map showing all seriously flooded areas along the Yangtse River and tributaries, Huai River and Grand Canal was early compiled and published. From these surveys it has been calculated that the seriously flooded areas covered 34,000 square miles, exclusive of natural lakes, and that there were in addition at least 8,000 square miles less seriously flooded. The Central China Flood of 1931 was about twice as large as the Mississippi record flood of 1927 and was undoubtedly the largest flood of historical record.

Through the agency of the Agricultural Department of Nanking University, an economic enquiry was made into the material damage done by the flood. The results of this enquiry showed that the number of farm people affected by the flood was about 25.2 million, a number approximately equivalent to the entire farm population of the United States of America.

The total loss of crops, buildings, animals, implements, stored grain, stored fuel, furniture, clothing and bedding approximated two thousand million Mexican Dollars. The enquiry was further directed to the needs of the affected population. These were found to be approximately 1,500 million Mexican Dollars. These figures illustrate the colossal catastrophe which the flood of 1931 caused to the farm population of Central China.

On September 25, 1931 the National Government concluded an agreement with the Government of the United States of America in accordance with which the Grain Stabilisation Corporation with the approval of the Federal Farm Board sold to the National Government an amount not exceeding 15 million bushels of wheat, not more than half of which might be delivered in flour at the option of the seller. It was stipulated that the wheat and flour would be used exclusively for charitable purposes in the flooded areas in China. The first shipment arrived on 15th November, and between that date and May 16, 67 steamers have carried cargoes of wheat and flour amounting in all to the equivalent of 445,558 short tons of which the price is G$9,212,828.46. The whole of these cargoes were delivered either at Shanghai or in ports on the Yangtse River. The basic rates of freight were G$3.00 per short ton for wheat and G$3.50 per short ton for flour from the Pacific Coast ports to Shanghai. In all G$1,229,856.00 was paid by the Commission for freight on these shipments. Supervision of loading and despatch, and checking of the prices of wheat and flour were entrusted to Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co. of Portland, Oregon, who have been successful in obtaining a considerable reduction of the price.

The wheat and flour were insured for an aggregate value of G$12,315,000 the premium paid amounting to G$45,434. Practically no loss was incurred.

As American wheat is exported in bulk from elevators, it was necessary to bag the wheat cargoes on board the ships on arrival in China for purposes of discharge. To effect this bagging, the Commission purchased 1,950,000 sacks at a cost of Mex. $526,000. A portion of these used sacks is now being sold on behalf of the Commission, the balance being retained for emergent repair of dykes during the flood season.

The shipping contract was handled by Messrs. W. L. Comyn and Sons, in America, and Messrs. L. Everett & Co., Inc. at Shanghai. There was only one case of demurrage, costing the Commission G$600, while despatch money was earned on eighteen steamers to the amount of G$7,300. The case in which demurrage had to be paid was due to disorganisation on the Shanghai waterfront consequent upon the Japanese military action, and had it not been for that military activity considerably more despatch money would have been earned than the amount above-mentioned.

The loan of the China Merchants Eastern Wharf by the China Merchants S. S. Navigation Company and subsequently of the Yangtse Wharf at Pootung by the Ministry of Communications, with their excellent berthing and godown facilities, to the Commission, largely contributed to the successful discharge, storage and up-river transhipment of wheat and flour. Had these wharves not been available, the facilities therein enjoyed could only have obtained at a very high charge to the Commission. Of ocean vessels, 13 proceeded up-river with full cargoes; on these additional freight amounting to G$24,651.59 was paid. Shipments up-river in local vessels numbered 244, on which $812,294.42 were paid. In addition a sum of $39,729.57 was paid by the Inland Transportation Committee for lighterage on these shipments.

The cost of sacks was $526,000, of bagging $26,991, and of handling at the wharves $7,644.07 and $128,015.47. The grand total reaches $7,791,250.

The up-river shipments were arranged by the Inland Transportation Committee of which Mr. Yu Ya-ching is Chairman and Mr. John Keswick, Deputy Chairman. The total amount forwarded from Shanghai was in round figures 1½ million sacks of wheat and 4 million sacks of flour. Transhipment and forwarding were most expeditious. The most active months were January, in which 267,000 sacks of wheat and 1,000,000 sacks of flour were forwarded, and March in which the respective figures were 400,000 and 1,400,000. Of the river ports Hankow received by far the largest consignments, as it was the main depot for the provinces of Hunan and Honan as well as for the areas of Hupeh. To Hankow were despatched in round figures one million sacks of wheat and 2½ million sacks of flour. From the river ports practically all the grain and flour has been distributed to sub-depots on the works, and on June 20, 1932, only 8,000 tons remained for distribution in the main river depots including Shanghai. In addition a further 8,000 tons was stored in the various sub-depots in districts where engineering work had not been completed.

The organisation of the Commission entrusted the repair of the dykes, the provision of emergency relief and the rehabilitation of farms to the Field Operations Department of which General Chu Ching-lan was placed in charge. The Department operated through five divisions:

1. The Engineering and Labor Division, under Mr. T. C. Hsi, to which 300,000 tons of wheat were allocated.
2. The Emergency Relief Division with 100,000 tons, under Mr. L. C. Cha.
3. The Farm Rehabilitation Division, with 50,000 tons under Mr. Wang.
4. The Commissary Division under Mr. John Earl Baker, and
5. The Inspection Division under Mr. Dwight Edwards and on his resignation, under Dr. R. J. McMullen.

The work of the Engineering Division has been the most important branch of the activities of the Commission, both because of its extent, and because reconstruction of the dykes is an essential condition of a return to normal prosperity. It was clearly impossible to undertake the repairs of all the dykes of the flooded areas. The Division restricted its operations to the reconstruction of the main dykes along the Yangtse, and the Huai River and their main tributaries, and to the Grand Canal. In addition it undertook the improvement of the channels which drain the lower areas of Eastern Kiangpei into the sea.

The Chief Engineer divided his work into eighteen districts, of which seven were on the Yangtse River, three on the Huai River, two on the Han River, and one each for the Grand Canal, the Tunting Lake (Hunan), and Honan. The region east of the Grand Canal was divided into three districts.

Of the eighteen districts, No. 15, east of the Grand Canal was abandoned owing to a change in plans. District No. 10 (Tungting Lake) was handed over to the Hunan Rehabilitation Committee under an arrangement with the Hunan Provincial Authorities. Under this arrangement the Provincial Committee became responsible for the actual work, the N. F. R. C. retaining the duties of audit and inspection.

Work in the remaining districts began at various dates in December, January, and February, as organisation was completed and the necessary supplies of wheat reached the depots of the district concerned.

All districts were divided into sections, and all sections into subsections. The district is in charge of a District Engineer with one or two assistant engineers. Each section has its section engineer with assistant where required. The subsections are in charge of foremen and gang bosses, and the labor force of a sub-section is about 500 men.

When the work was at its height a total force of not less than 1,400,000 were employed on dykes where work is paid for by the Engineering Division. There was an unknown number, certainly hundreds of thousands, working on the repairs of private and subsidiary dykes subsidized by the Emergency Relief Division.

Under the Engineering Division, 44 engineers, 125 assistants and section engineers and 2,281 foremen have been employed.

Up to June 20, the amount of work done has exceeded 130 million cubic metres on at least 3,000 kilometers of dyke, of which considerably more than half has been on the Yangtse.

Adverse conditions have somewhat retarded the work in certain districts, but the mass of it has been completed.

The workers' wages are paid principally in American wheat and flour. In places where transportation has been difficult or impossible, either on the ground of physical conditions, or civil disturbances in the area, payments are made partly in money. In the ninth district, high up the Han River, to which transportation is quite impossible, payment is made entirely in cash. So far the work has cost over 210,000 tons of wheat in addition to 15,000 tons transferred to the Hunan Rehabilitation Committee. To Shantung and to the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Fund Committee subsidies have been given amounting to 5,000 tons for work on the Grand Canal.

Apart from the work of repairing dykes it will prove necessary to construct a large number of sluices and culverts on the Huai River if the dykes are to serve their purpose of protecting the country from flooding of this river and are not, at the same time, to cause serious damage by holding up flood water from escaping into the river. A plan for these is being prepared and it is anticipated that not less than 10,000 tons of wheat or its equivalent in cash will be required for the purpose. It will also be necessary to construct four tidal gates on the waterways which are now being deepened and improved in East Kiangpei. Work on these can only commence after the rainy season. Money to meet the expense of these gates has been earmarked and will be available.

The cost of field administration up to 20th June had been $1,460,000, or about 6.4 per cent. on the value of the wheat and flour expended up to that date.

The Engineering Division has met with difficulties of every kind. The work has been on an immense scale. The organization has been improvised. The staff is in temporary service only. In many districts conditions have been so much disturbed that the engineering staff have been in constant physical danger. A number have been taken by bandits and are still held captives. Notwithstanding all of these difficulties, the work has been done, large portions of it in places where protection of Government forces is impossible. Very great credit appears to be due to the staff as a whole, and especially to those members who have worked faithfully and continuously in dangerous areas.

Owing to the fact that detailed reports have not yet been received from the various superintendents, the information available as to the operations of this important Division is somewhat scanty.

These operations fell into two categories, namely; Free Relief and Small Labour Relief. The N.F.R.C. made an allocation of 100,000 tons of relief wheat to the Emergency Relief Division.

(a) Free Relief. The cash allocation to the various provinces administered through Provincial Governments have amounted in all to $4,625,000 in round figures. Of this sum over $1,000,000 has gone to Hupeh (including one earmarked gift of G$100,000 from the American Red Cross); $900,000 to Kiangsu and $760,000 to Anhwei; $823,000 to Honan; $350,000 to Kiangsi; $200,000 to Hunan; $200,000 to Shantung, and the balance to various other less severely affected provinces. $20,000 was allocated for assistance of the refugee camps in Shanghai.

At the commencement of operations, while the flooded area was still very extensive, refugee camps were operated in each of the flooded hsiens. The number of refugees therein accommodated was very large indeed, and, as late as the month of November the camp population was far in excess of half a million souls. As the flood receded the refugees were encouraged to return to their villages, and gruel kitchens were established in each hsien. No hsien had less than ten of these kitchens, and there were as many as 160 in the most distressed hsien, that of Fuyang in North Anhwei. In these kitchens millions were fed daily.

When the floods had receded village relief began. A list was prepared in each village of these worthy of relief. A copy of this list was posted in the village, with information of the amount of relief to which each recipient was entitled. Tickets were given to all contained in the lists, and in accordance with these tickets distribution was made in kind, and, to a small extent in cash. The recipients of relief of this type were very numerous. Though their numbers are not yet accurately known, they unquestionably run into millions.

In addition to the allocation of grain, and to the cash administered by the Emergency Relief Division, that Division also distributed 500,000 suits of clothing made under the auspices of the Purchasing Section of the Finance Department. Of these 145,000 suits were allocated to Anhwei, 80,000 to Hunan, 75,000 to Kiangsu, 72,000 to Hupeh, 60,000 each to Honan and Kiangsi, and smaller amounts to other places.

Large contributions were received in kind, and entrusted to this Division for distribution. The chief items were as follows: Rice 10,000 bags and 265 tons; flour 2,775 sacks, kaoliang 7,000 bags and 200 tons. A very valuable contribution was 115 tons of vegetable seeds. In addition the Commission purchased and distributed 165,000 bags and 200 tons of rice. The Emergency Relief Division was also presented with large quantities of Chinese medicines which were used in the camps in various districts.

(b) Small Labour Relief. Of the 100,000 tons of American wheat allocated to the Division, considerably more than half was applied to stimulate repair of the private and subsidiary dykes. The method employed was to grant a subsidy in proportion to work actually done. This subsidy never exceeded 20 per cent. of the cost of the work. Assuming that 60,000 tons have been used in this way, the work done has been well above what could have been effected by the application of 300,000 tons, had the whole of the work been undertaken by the Commission. That is to say that by this method of relief at least as much work has been done on private and subsidiary dykes as has been carried out by the Labour Relief Division on the main dykes. Probably considerably more work has been done on the private and subsidiary dykes, as rates of payment on the latter were lower than on the former.

The allocation of wheat for Farm Rehabilitation was 50,000 tons. In addition it was planned to apply a sum of $5,000,000 for expenditure on this object but, owing to unprecedented economic conditions since September and to the Japanese military action at Shanghai, and consequent very serious curtailment of the Commission's income, it was found impossible to make any cash grants for that purpose.

In Kiangsu, through the Bureau of Industry, the equivalent of 1000 tons of wheat was applied to the purchase and distribution of seed. In addition, 7000 tons was granted to the Provincial Rehabilitation Bureau to assist in repairs of the dykes on the Grand Canal. Seventy tons were a special allocation for farmers in the Nanking district.

To Anhui 12,800 tons were allotted. These have been administered by the China International Famine Relief Commission and have been used for repairing private dykes, for purchasing seed and foodstuffs and for provision of animals and implements. The advances have been given on a loan basis to associations of farmers.

To Kiangsi the allocation was 5000 tons administered in the same manner and by the same agency.

To Hupeh 10,000 tons were granted of which the price of 3000 tons was applied to purchase and distribution of seed grain and the balance to the repair of private dykes and of farm houses.

To Hunan, 10,000 tons originally granted were grouped with the allocation for other purposes, all being destined for dyke loans. Subsequently this grant was separated and the Provincial Rehabilitation Bureau is in treaty with the China International Famine Relief Commission for its use for Farm Rehabilitation purposes.

General Chu Ching-lan appointed Mr. John Earl Baker to the charge of the Commissary Division. A number of depots were established on the Yangtze and Huai Rivers and at each of these depot-masters were employed under bonded security. They were chosen from various walks of life; some being definitely transportation experts, others business men and others missionaries. It was their duty to open and organize their offices and godowns, receive shipments of grain and flour, and arrange that they should be forwarded by sub-transportation contracts to ensure delivery as speedily and as safely as possible to thousands of agents of the Emergency Relief Division and hundreds of the Labour Relief Division. This implied despatch of consignments to dykes on both sides of the Yangtse, Han, and Huai Rivers and their larger tributaries, to the Poyang and Tungting Lakes, to the Grand Canal and to thousands of miles of smaller canals and streams in the seven provinces. This distribution amounted to 100,000 tons for Emergency Relief and 50,000 tons for Farm Rehabilitation which had to be completed before May 1st; for the Labour Relief it amounts to 300,000 tons and has to be completed before the end of June.

It is estimated that the length of water channels used by the boats serving the division is 19,000 li. It is also estimated that 31,560 junks have been employed in the distribution. Each of these shipments of grain or flour had to be weighed at the beginning and end of the trip, proper papers made out, bills inspected and paid and collections made in case of loss. The detail has been enormous.

The Commissariat Division reports that between the month of December 1931 and May 1932 the agents of the division in Hankow handled 147,000 tons, which is four times the average annual foreign tonnage in and out of that port.

Pukow comes next with 51,425 tons. The railway leading north from this port has only a single line, and is overburdened even under normal conditions. With abnormal conditions prevailing, which meant heavy military demands for cars, the transport of this enormous amount of grain proved extraordinarily difficult. 105 trains were devoted solely to carrying the Commission's cargo, and much more has been done than was expected when operations commenced.

The average number of employees at each River Depot with its substations was 68, and the total cost including payment for transportation has been 1½ million Mexican dollars.

The Commissary Division reports that the coolies at the river fronts at Nanking and Pukow demand from the Commission only 3 cents for carrying services for which they get 5 cents from commercial firms. Also that employees on the railway who often expect generous and regular tips from ordinary shippers have sacrificed these tips for flood relief. It is good to record these examples of sympathetic generosity which are not generally recognized or known. In addition hundreds of temples, government buildings, police stations and even private buildings, have been loaned free of rent for godown storage at hundreds of points. In connection with distribution a very large number of well-disposed people in all walks of life and in thousands of large and small centres have given time, energy and counsel to the Commissary Division. These facts go far to offset the evil treatment which the Commissary Division has experienced at the hands of bandits and thieves. The Division also reports that at least 99 per cent. of the cargoes committed to it at the river depots has been delivered to the responsible agents of the other division who distribute it. It is also pleasant to record the great bravery shown by many of our subordinate employees in the transport of grain through the disturbed areas. They have frequently gone in great danger of their lives and have very frequently been fired upon. Nevertheless they have not hesitated to carry on their normal duty.

Owing to the difficulties of transportation to a number of the remote areas, and to disturbed conditions in others which resulted in difficulty in transport, the American Ministers was approached with a request that the agreement for the wheat loan be amended to permit of the sale of a portion of the wheat and flour. This was accepted by the American Government, on the condition that the whole of the proceeds were applied to Flood Relief operations. A Grain Exchange Committee was constituted and, under its auspices 73,300 tons of wheat and 19,350 tons of flour were

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sold for a total sum of $3,249,100 and $3,119,400. This money has been applied only to the ordinary relief purposes of the Commission. None of it has been used for operating expenses.

A division of the Commission's work which has been of very great importance both owing to its direct and its indirect results has been the Inspectorate. This division of the Field Operations Department was in the first instance under the direction of Mr. Dwight Edwards. Since his release on April 1. it has been the charge of Dr. McMullen. The staff has consisted of 11 district superintendents, 11 assistant district superintendents, and 83 inspectors, who have been constantly in the field inspecting all types of work. They investigate the general conditions of the districts and report whether the relief planned is inadequate, is sufficient or is too liberal. They make suggestions as to whether the work as a whole could be better planned. They check up the distribution of tickets for free relief, they see whether the grain actually reaches those and only those who deserve it; they inspect the work of relief whether done under the direction of the engineering division or free relief division. They report whether the work is being done according to specification; whether or not the laborers are flood victims, and whether the workmen are being treated according to regulations. They also inspect the work of the Commissary Division and see whether the wheat and flour are properly housed and protected while in transit and in storage. They have to examine the accounts and check the amounts paid for transportation against the ordinary rates charged for this service. They also compare the amounts actually received by the coolies and workmen with the amounts alleged to have been paid.

Regular reports have been sent in to the Head Office as well as to the local representative of the department concerned and an attempt made to remedy all irregularities locally where this has been possible.

About 2,000 reports have been received at Headquarters, in addition to over 1,000 letters and telegrams. A summary of these is made each day, and submitted to the head of each division, who is instructed to make it an invariable rule, indeed, a matter of routine, that whenever anything wrong is pointed out, the Division concerned should take steps to put the matter right.

The expense of this work in salaries and travelling expenses has been on an average less than $70 per month for each inspector employed. It has been actually less than the money recovered by the Commission from those who have been detected by the Inspectorate in misuse of funds. In addition to money thus saved the Inspectorate has helped towards better service and its existence has acted as a deterrent to evildoers.

For its medical work the Commission has had the advantage of the services of Dr. J. Heng Liu, as Director, and Dr. P. Z. King as Vice-Director of a department which performed a very large amount of useful and devoted work at a minimum of expense. In all, the department maintained 20 hospitals, 28 clinics and field units, 23 inoculations, sanitary and quarantine teams, 10 vaccination centers. The number of patients treated was 136,835, of whom 43,148 were in travelling clinics; 344,500 innoculations were performed. In all about 110 doctors were employed on medical relief.

One of the outstanding successes of this department was the medical organisation of the enormous Blackhill Camp at Hanyang. An inspection of Blackhill Camp with a population in the neighborhood of 150,000 persons proved the outstanding efficiency of the sanitary measures which had been adopted. It was possible to walk from one end of the camp to the other without discovering any accumulation of filth, without experiencing any objectionable smell. In fact the camps were so clean and orderly, the water supply so well supervised and the sanitary arrangements so complete that the organization could not well have been surpassed. The commonest diseases among the refugees and flood sufferers were naturally skin affections. Among the most serious were dysentery and gastro-intestinal diseases with over 10,000 cases, malaria with nearly 10,000 cases and measles with over 2,000. The cost of the Medical Department was $600,000.

In addition to the advance of wheat and flour amounting to an equivalent of 445,558 tons of wheat of which the price as has been shown above was G.$9,212,828.46 (which at present rate of exchange equals Mex. $43,000,000) and of which about 20,000 tons are still in hand in kind and about $1,5000,000 are in hand in the grain exchange account the cash position of the Commission on 20th June 1932 was approximately as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Contributions from the public in China and abroad	$7,387,440
Income from 10 per cent. Surtax	12,131,555
Miscellaneous receipts	610,997
Grant from Italian Boxer Indemnity	900,000
Advance from Sinking Fund Committee on service of Flood Relief Loan	1,500,000
	$22,529,952
EXPENDITURE	
Advances for Emergency Relief	$5,970,000
Advances for Purchasing Section	1,642,370
Advances for Sanitation and Hygiene	610,000
Engineering expenditure including amount from Italian Boxer Indemnity	2,362,000
Transportation—ocean and inland	8,034,100
Commissary Division, Inspectorate, Headquarters, etc	1,900,000
Balance	2,011,482
	$22,529,952

In addition to the generous subscriptions in cash the Commission has received many gifts in kind. These are too numerous to mention in detail. They include however, gifts of medicine and hospital stores from the Governments of Egypt, Indo-China, India, Japan the Netherlands East Indies, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Yugo-Slavia and Switzerland. Contributions and medical personnel were made by the Governments of Egypt, the United States of America, Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies and Spain. All gifts have been acknowledged in the press from time to time.

The above does not include a sum of about $500,000 received by the Flood Corporation for China, Inc. which has been applied in support of the work of the Commission.

In operations of the magnitude of those undertaken by the Commission, it was inevitable that great difficulties should occur in the matter of accounts. Work began at hundreds of points, at a moment's notice, with an improvised and generally inexperienced staff, the majority of whose members were volunteers. There was thus at the commencement a period of inevitable confusion in account matters, until standard forms could be prepared and introduced and a workable system organized. By the courtesy of the Customs Department, the services of an experienced accountant, Mr. Loo Kit Wing, were placed at the disposal of the Commission, and, though an enormous amount of detailed work remains to be done, he has succeeded in introducing system into the accounts of the Commission, and these accounts will be rendered in proper form, with all necessary vouchers.

The Commission has also secured the valuable services of the firm of Mr. S. L. Pan & Company as auditors. Mr. Pan works under the Audit Department, which has appointed a small expert sub-committee to act in closest co-operation with Mr. Pan. This system is working well, and difficulties and irregularities discovered by the auditor, and objections raised by him, are dealt with by the sub-committee in direct communication with the department or division concerned. The auditing is most through and already much has been done to strengthen weak spots in the procedure of the various agencies of the Commission whose activities have come under the auditors' review.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee held on June 18, it was resolved to recommend that the work of the Commission except in the case of tasks commenced and not yet completed should be wound up as from July 1. It has been planned to close the Emergency Relief of the charitable type at the end of March, but owing to the intensity of famine conditions in the various areas, especially in Honan, North Anhui and North Kiangsu, this proved to be impossible, and operations have continued until the spring harvest was reaped. Clearly the construction and repairs of dykes will cease in the ordinary course as the rainy season comes on and the laborers will desire to return to their homes in order to plant their summer crops. Farm rehabilitation, such as was possible, has already been completed. All that will remain after 30th June will be the completion of engineering operations, the inspection and maintenance of the main dykes during the rainy season, preparation of the accounts and their audit. For all of these financial provision is available. In view of the wide area of operations, and of the very large number of individual points, the preparation of accounts and their amalgamation and the work of detailed audit probably cannot take less than four months.

It is hoped that the final accounts and the auditors' certificate will be ready towards the end of October or beginning of November next, by which time the work of the Commission will have been completed, the Commission can be dissolved, and the final report can be written.—Kuo Min.

As one of the methods for the relief of the war sufferers, free rice tickets are being issued by the authorities of Paoshan-hsien to people who have been rendered homeless.

STRENGTHENING OF DYKES

Further Rise of Water Reported from Central China

Nanking, June 28.

A dispatch from Hankow to-day states that the river there rose a further 14 inches yesterday and is still rising. On the Wuchang side it is now only 20 feet from the top of the bank.

The local authorities are strengthening the dykes but the position is reported to be somewhat serious. Kiangsi is suffering from floods.

Towns Inundated

June 29.

Reports of flood disasters are coming in from Kiangsi and Hunan.

A dispatch from Nanchang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi, states that owing to the incessant rainfall, the level of the Kan River is rising continuously. As the bed of the Kan River is lower than that of the Yangtsze, water is pouring into the tributary, inundating cities and towns on both banks.

The Kwangfeng dyke on the left bank of the river, in the vicinity of Nanchang, collapsed on June 24, submerging hundreds of villages in several hours and drowning many persons.

Thousands of refugees are now perched on house-tops awaiting relief.

Nanchang is also in danger of being inundated if the water continues to rise. The public safety authorities are working day and night supervising the work of strengthening the dykes around the city.

The suburbs of Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, are already several feet under water. The level of the Hsiang River rose to 34 feet on June 24 and overflowed its banks.

Sand-bags are now being piled up at various gates of Changsha in an attempt to prevent the city from being flooded. All the houses outside Changsha are now several feet under water.

The provincial authorities are taking steps to fight the flood and to afford relief to the refugees.—Reuter.

Preventive Measures

June 30.

With reference to the flood menace, the Executive Yuan has telegraphed to all Provincial Departments of Civil Affairs instructing them to keep the Central authorities constantly informed of the latest flood developments in the different localities so that preventive measures may be devised.

Reports from Peking state that a part of the tracks on the northern section of the Peking-Hankow Railway at Kaopeitien, about 55 miles south of Peking, has been washed away Repairs are under way and it is expected that traffic will be resumed immediately.

Col. Stroebe's Report

The following report has been submitted to the National Flood Relief Commission by Col. G. G. Stroebe, Chief Survey Engineer of the Yangtze River Commission:

"Telegraphic advices to the Press from Hankow tell again about the 'abnormal' height of the river there, and state that the people are fearful that the flood of last year may be repeated.

"While it is very natural that people who suffered as much as the people of Hankow did last year should be apprehensive, a comparison of the stage of the river this year with its stage in many years in the past when the river was higher yet no flood occurred, shows that the river height at Hankow at present (38.5 feet) is not 'abnormal' as some press advices would have us believe.

"When the present level is compared with the heights shown for other years, it is seen that the alarm is not well founded:—

1901 (June 27) 40.5 feet.
1906 (June 27) 40.5 feet.
1909 (June 27) 39.5 feet.
1911 (June 27) 43.5 feet.
1913 (June 27) 39.5 feet.
1914 (June 27) 39.5 feet.
1917 (June 27) 38.5 feet.
1918 (June 27) 39.5 feet.
1920 (June 27) 38.5 feet.
1921 (June 27) 41.0 feet.

"Floods are caused by heavy rains when the rivers are already swollen. No one on earth can safely predict a flood in August of this year because no one knows how much rain will fall in August.

"In most of the years mentioned above, when there was no flood, the water was higher at this time of the year than was the case in 1931, when it registered 39.1 feet on June 27.

"In the year 1914 the river reached its highest stage on June 27 (39.5) after which it gradually receded to lower levels. This is an unusual occurrence but illustrates the vagaries of the river. While there is a small chance that the river may have reached its apex for 1932, the mathematical chances in the light of past behaviour are that it will go higher, but not high enough to cause undue concern.

"In comparison with the past, the river's behaviour this year is normal. Indeed, in one respect the river has behaved abnormally well, in that it has risen only three feet from the beginning of June to June 27, it having registered 35.4 feet at Hankow on June 1."

River Conservancy Work

July 2.

Soldier-labour, consisting of 3,000 picked troops assigned by General Liang Kuan-ying, Commander of the 25th Route Army, started work on the Huai River yesterday following arrangements made between General Liang's representative at the capital and Mr. Chuang Sung-fu, Vice-Chairman of the Huai River Conservancy Board.

The 3,000 soldiers will be engaged, in conjunction with refugee labour, on the Huai River conservancy work which is now proceeding at Taokowtzu, northern Kiangsu, at which point the River will be trained towards the sea by a new channel.

According to details of the agreement, the soldiers will be given wages equal to 60 per cent. of those received by refugee labourers. All materials in connection with the work will be supplied by the Conservancy Board while officers of the 25th Route Army will undertake the supervision of the soldier workers.—Kuo Min.

Collapse of Dykes

Tientsin, July 2.

Thirty-eight villages on the banks of the Taitzu Ho, southern Liaoning, are now inundated as a result of the collapse of the dykes, it is learnt. Over 90,000 mow of fields are flooded and much damage to livestock and other properties is reported.

Flowing over the broken dykes, the waters of the Taitzu Ho now threaten to engulf large areas in the districts of Liaoyang and Haicheng. Already the city of Liaoyang is stated to be surrounded by water on all sides while many motor-roads are now impassable.—Kuo Min.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SPREADS

Health Authorities Working to Prevent Spread

Canton, June 27.

The cholera epidemic here has somewhat abated, although in the past week over 600 people died of the disease.

In an attempt to check the epidemic, the Bureau of Public Health has ordered soda fountains and cold drink parlours not to serve unboiled food and drinks. As a result their business has been seriously affected.

Persons living in the Tungshan suburb are forced to take special precautions against cholera, as the water supply has been suspended owing to the break down of the Tungshan water works. They are compelled to use well water until the pipe which the city government has connected from another water tower is placed in operation.—Reuter.

Nanking, July 1.

Every possible precaution is being taken by the Health Authorities in Nanking against further spread of the cholera epidemic which in the past month has claimed 349 victims of whom 87 cases have proved fatal.

Besides extensive propaganda work among the people, a vigilant watch is kept at all points of entry into the city, such as railway stations and piers, in order to detect any cases of cholera among incoming passengers. Free anti-cholera injections are also given.

Reports from Nanchang, Peking, and other cities where this epidemic is prevalent indicate that similar measures are being taken to combat the disease. Inoculations against infection are being freely dispensed.—Kuo Min.

Nanchang, July 3.

Reports of a grave outbreak of cholera in Poyang, on the eastern shore of the Poyang Hu (Lake), were received here to-day. Within one week over 1,000 people in Poyang have succumbed to the disease and the supply of coffins in the city has been exhausted. In many instances, whole families have been wiped out.

At Nanchang, Linchuan, and other cities of northern Kiangsi, the disease has also made its appearance. Preventive measures are now being hastily organised to combat the epidemic.—Kuo Min.

BIG CONTRACT FOR JAPANESE FIRM

A sensation has been created by the award of the contract for the construction of the 5th Pier at Tsingtao, bids for which were called for on May 16, 1932, to a Japanese firm, the contract price being $3,900,000.

Reports from the northern port state that local merchants as well as officials are opposing and strongly protesting against the award.

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LATEST STUDENT OUTRAGE

Government to Take Drastic Steps to Put Down Insubordination

Nanking, June 27.

The students of Central University staged a demonstration to-day in front of the offices of the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Education, demanding the dismissal of Mr. Chu Chia-hua, the Minister of Education.

It is understood that the students are much dissatisfied with Mr. Chu Chia-hua, who was formerly president of the University, for his alleged maladministration of its funds.

This morning the students held a meeting at the 'varsity and a series of resolutions was adopted, including one demanding the immediate dismissal and punishment of Mr. Chu Chia-hua.

Following the meeting, the students marched through the streets with the intention of seeing Mr. Wang Ching-wei at the offices of the Executive Yuan. When they passed the Ministry of Education, they decided to attack the Minister, but were stopped at the gates by student pickets and did not leave the scene until they had repeatedly shouted: "Down with Chu Chia-hua."

At the Executive Yuan, they were received by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who promised to consider their request, saying he was unable to give a definite decision at once. The students also demanded the appointment of one of their three nominees as president of the University in place of Mr. Liu Kwang-hua, the acting president.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei promised to consider the matter.

June 29.

Mr. Tuan Shih-ping, vice-Minister of Education, was badly beaten by students of the Central University this morning.

Yesterday a meeting of the Cabinet Council appointed Mr. Tuan vice-Minister of Education and also concurrently Chancellor of the Central University. This morning Mr. Tuan went to the University formally to assume office. On arriving he found the student body waiting for him and they made a cowardly and brutal attack on him.

As his car drew up, they stormed round it and wrecked it. Mr. Tuan was pulled out and mercilessly beaten with fists and sticks.

It was a considerable time before the Minister could be rescued from this furious attack and when he reached the Central Hospital his condition was reported to be very serious.

The physicians state that though he has no fractured bones his body, face and head are covered with lacerations and bruises. He is in a state of collapse and is suffering badly from shock and the doctors state his condition may easily take a turn for the worse.

No arrests have yet been made.

By an order issued by the Executive Yuan this afternoon the Central University has been temporarily dissolved pending its reorganisation.

The punishment of the students responsible for the outrage has also been ordered.

In addition, the contracts of the professors will be cancelled for the time being and renewed when the task of reorganisation has been completed.

June 30.

The Government order dissolving the Central University has so far had little effect on the activities of that institution.

This morning the student and faculty attended as usual and went about their usual routine and classes were held all day. No attempt to enforce the Government order to dissolve was made.

July 1.

Early this morning, in fact not long after midnight, armed soldiers from garrison headquarters forced their way into the Central University dormitory and arrested a number of students who were concerned with the recent riots in which the Vice-Minister for Education was badly beaten.

Following the order that they should leave the premises of the Central University within three days, the students of that institution issued a manifesto to-day declaring that the Government's action in closing the university is "unnecessary".

The manifesto says that only a few students took part in the attack on the Chancellor, Mr. Tuan Shih-peng and, therefore, there is no reason why the entire student body should be held responsible. It even holds that those responsible for the outrage may not have been students of the Central University and declares that the Government should have investigated before taking such a drastic step.

"We appeal to the whole country for justice," the manifesto continues.

The students have also submitted an appeal to the Executive Yuan urging that those who took no part in the outrage should be allowed to remain at the University.—Reuter.

July 3.

With over 60 students who have been arrested for alleged complicity in the assault on Mr. Tuan Shih-peng and with all other students under close surveillance by the gendarmes and police, all activities at the Central University have practically ceased.

Meanwhile, the faculty of the University is understood to have submitted a petition to the Government urging payment of their salaries in arrears. They are also understood to have pointed out that the drastic measure adopted by the Executive Yuan is not justified by the circumstances.—Kuo Min.

July 4.

The gate of the Central University was sealed up and the doors to all the class rooms locked, following the departure of the students from the premises to-day. The entire University building has now been taken over by representatives of the Ministry of Education.

The dormitory, however, remains open as many of the students from far-away places are still boarding there, pending the completion of their preparations for departure.

Some of the students, owing to their financial difficulties, are now appealing to the government that they may be allowed to remain in the University dormitory while the institution is being reorganised.

It is understood that Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, one of the older statesmen of the Kuomintang, is now attempting to effect an early settlement of the trouble in order to give the students a chance to resume their studies as soon as possible.—Reuter.

July 1.

In a statement issued last night on the recent student outrage at the National Central University, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, declared that the Government was determined to enforce rigid school discipline as well as to adopt drastic measures to cope with cases of student insubordination.

After reviewing the circumstances president Wang then went on to say that during the past few months, there have been frequent ebullitions of student agitation. The pretexts are usually shortage of University appropriations or alleged incompetency of the President.

While the Government regrets that owing to the recent financial difficulties, it has not been possible to remit appropriations for the various universities in full, the students should realise however that both military and civil expenditures have also been reduced to half of their normal figures. He said that despite various difficulties, the question of educational appropriations has been engaging the careful attention of the Government.

Moreover, the students want their Presidents to be elected by themselves just as the members of a legislative assembly would elect its Speaker. If this were allowed, education would become a farce. Futhermore, if any demand of the students should not be acceded to by the authorities, a strike is recklessly resorted to by the students as a means of coercion. Sometimes, the students have gone as far as to make dastardly assaults upon their teachers or principals.

It would indeed be a deplorable irony of fate if students who, in olden days, were subject to corporal discipline by their teachers, were now permitted to execise that right over their teachers.

Such unruly conduct on the part of the students is by no means a sudden outburst but has been a blot upon the country's education for a number of years. The Government will brook no delay in rectifying this state of affairs, President Wang said. He concluded by calling upon educational circles in this country to lend their cooperation in the enforcement of school discipline.

As the Executive Yuan's order for the dissolution of the Central University has not yet been carried out, the "'Students' Self-Governing Council" has advised all students to attend classes as usual pending the receipt of further instructions. The Council is said to have petitioned the Government to revoke its order of dissolution.—Kuo Min.

Dissolution of Tsingtao Varsity

July 1.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Council to-day, it was decided to dissolve Tsingtao University pending its reorganisation.

Trouble has been brewing in the institution for some time between the faculty and the students, resulting in the resignation of Mr. Yang Cheng-shen, the Chancellor, who arrived here two days ago to submit a report to the Government. The dissolution of the University was decided upon in conformity with the policy of the Government to control unruly conduct on the part of students.—Reuter.

NOULENS ON HUNGER STRIKE

Nanking, July 4.

The Jih Jih News agency states this evening that Mr. Noulens has been on hunger strike since July 2 refusing to take any food as a protest against the Chinese refusal to allow him to have a foreign lawyer to defend him at the Nanking District Court when his trial begins to-morrow.—Reuter.

YOUNG MARSHAL AND STUDENTS

The Need for Spiritual Regeneration

Peking, July 2.

Some plain speaking to Chinese students was done by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang at the fourth Commencement exercises of the Northeastern University held on Friday morning.

Marshal Chang, who is Chancellor of the University, said that China was confronted with many dangers at present. Everybody knew that the Japanese occupation of the Three Eastern Provinces constituted the greatest danger to China at the moment, but in his opinion, the frivolity of the students was a menace more serious than the Japanese invasion. The students nowadays were given to the pursuit of things which were impractical and frivolous, and refused to do honest work. They should know that China could not be saved by the mere shouting of slogans or the writing of essays. They should get down to real and honest work, and if they could do this, there would still be hope for China.

Continuing, Marshal Chang said he was once asked by a foreign friend if he could use his authority to eliminate all the malpractices prevailing in China. He replied that he could not do this, because he pointed out that so long as the Chinese people did not experience a spiritual regeneration it was impossible to do away with corruption and graft. He hoped that the graduating students would practise honesty in their life work and would refrain from criticizing others.

Referring to the situation in Manchuria, Marshal Chang said that every one of them should always bear in mind the sufferings of the 30,000,000 Chinese there and should strive for their deliverance from the alien rule. He himself felt guilty to his countrymen, particularly, the people in the Northeast, for the present crisis.

More than 300 students were graduated and received their diplomas from Marshal Chang. The exercises were attended by about 500 persons, including representatives of Mayor Chou Tai-wen and General Pao Yu-lin, Director of Public Safety. Mr. Yang Yu-cheng, Dean of the College of Engineering, presided.—Reuter.

THE PAOKING HOSPITAL

In spite of the disturbed conditions in Hunan, the Nurses' Home of the Paoking Hospital was completed last December. This enables the hospital to give over the present wards to the girl nurses and leave only the new small ward for male nursing. Fortunately Paoking escaped the serious flood experiences which were the lot of places like Hankow. The hospital's work is being much appreciated by the people and the opposition which at one time existed in virulent form has largely disappeared. The new ward at the hospital is now in full use, but necessarily it implies a greater need than ever for bedding. A fund has been opened to obtain sheets, blankets, bedclothes or old linen for bandages. Contributions in money and kind are invited. Letters or parcels under 20 lbs. in weight should be posted direct to Paoking and addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospital of Universal Love, Paoking, Hunan.

NANKING BOY SCOUT HEADQUARTERS

Big Property Purchase Made for New Building

Nanking, July 1.

A large piece of land covering an area of over a hundred mow has been purchased for the National Boy Scouts' Association of China, and construction work on the necessary buildings will begin immediately. This purchase has been made possible through a munificent donation of $100,000 by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, it is learnt to-day.

The Association will replace the Central Boy Scouts' Headquarters as the highest boy scout organ in the country. General Chiang has been elected President of the Association; the Vice-Presidents are General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and Mr. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan.—Kuo Min.

COLONEL James D. Taylor, the retiring Commandant of the U.S. troops in North China, left for Home on Monday by the U.S. transport Republic, his place having been taken by Colonel Reynolds J. Burt.

SIAMESE KING'S POWER CURBED

People's Senate Composed of Militarists

Bangkok, June 29.

King Prajadhipok to-day signed the new Constitution which was drafted by the provisional Government, and which decrees that the highest power shall be vested in the people.

The powers of the Monarch have been drastically curtailed, and the highest power is now to be exercised by the monarch, the People's Senate, the Committees of the People's Party and the law courts.

Although King Prajadhipok is declared monarch, his decrees must be signed by a member of the Committee of the People's Party. If he refuses to sign an Act passed by the Senate, he may return it for further consideration.

If, however, both the King and the Senate persist in their separate attitudes, the Senate alone may promulgate the Act as a law.

The Senate will at first consist of 70 Militarists acting for the People's Party but in six months' time one half the Senate will be elected by the people.

Under the new Constitution women are enfranchised.

Prince Puriputra, the Heir Apparent, is now the only important Prince who is being detained.—Reuter.

July 2.

The King of Siam received yesterday in audience the new Ministers.

At the first meeting of the Siamese Senate, which took place in the throne hall under the presidency of the military commander of Bangkok, the six directing principles of the Siamese People's Party were proclaimed as follow; (1) Maintainance of political, financial and judiciary independence; (2) Maintainance of the Kingdom's security; (3) Improvement of the general financial situation and the execution of all projects for the improvement of the living conditions of the people; (4) Equality of rights for all citizens; (5) Independence of the people within the limits set by the above enumerated principles; and (6) Development of public education.—Havas.

July 4.

Prince Regent Parabatra, accompanied by his family, to-day left for Europe, exiled by the People's Party.

The departure of the royal exiles came after King Prajadhipok had agreed that their departure at the earliest possible moment would insure the country's peace.

It is now planned to revise the budget at an early date, with a view to affording relief to the taxpayers.—United Press.

By courtesy of Mr. Egbert M. Hayes, a meeting was held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Monday afternoon when the Shanghai International Educational Association was formed. The inaugural address was given by Dr. Harold Rugg, of Columbia University, and nearly 50 persons, representing various local schools and colleges, attended. The chair was taken by Dr. Sidney Wei, who was supported by the honorary secretary, Mr. H. S. Bartley.

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IRRIGATION WORK IN SHENSI

Hundred Thousand Acres Now Watered

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Sianfu, June 21.

June 20 was a great day for Shensi when the irrigation works on the Ching River were formally opened. The Provincial Government had invited about 300 guests for this notable event and a number of these, Bishop White of Honan, Major Todd and Mr. Dwight Edwards of Peking, Miss Brown and Miss Owen of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. were welcomed by them at Tungkuan on Saturday. In honour of the guests the train, instead of stopping east of Tungkuan as formerly, puffed its way through the tunnel under the city and reached Tungkuan West where a new station is in process of construction thus being the first train to run into Shensi.

June on the Sian plain is usually too hot for sight-seeing but violent winds on Sunday night cooled the air and made the day tolerable. The cars started at 5 a.m. for Tiao Erh Toui, which is said to be the name of the crag over the river canyon where the water is drawn, about 40 miles N.W. of Sianfu.

The arrangements were in the hands of Dr. Ti Hsieh, a German trained engineer, who did a lot of work on the scheme years ago and is now head of the Provincial Construction Bureau. Wu Chih-hui and the Ming I were the respresentatives of the Nanking Government and they along with others made speeches in a large tent erected for the occasion. Afterwards there was an inspection of the dam and an opening of the iron gates which let the water into the tunnel and after much social intercourse, photographs and the inevitable meal, the guests turned their cars citywards. As a matter of fact the water has been running through for several days and 100,000 Chinese acres are already irrigated.

Some criticism has been aroused by a statement that the Government this year would only give the water to Chingyang Hsien, using the taxation from one district to prepare the channels in the next. It will be a great pity if there is any delay. The water is there ready to run down and there is a crying need for it. The wheat harvest has been very poor and no rain has come to permit of the sowing of the autumn crops. Again and again there has been violent winds and clouds but no showers even or only perhaps a few drops to tantalize the sorely tried and long suffering people.

The Provincial Chairman, Yang Hu-ch'eng was not present at the opening. For some months now he has not appeared at any public function or been seen by anyone outside his immediate circle. The plea is illness but that can hardly be the only reason. There is much speculation as to whether he is afraid of being kidnapped or murdered, though he is personally a brave man as was proved in the siege of 1926, or whether he is on bad terms with the Central Government and finds it necessary to lie low.

There has been a revival of bandit activities in the province. A number of robberies have taken place near Pinchow on the main road to Kansu. Communist-bandits are strong in the Northern hill. A few weeks ago an official left Lochuan city by night in order to avoid them but evidently somebody had given notice, for a few li from the city he was surrounded, captured, and shot at dawn. To the S.E. near Hangchow there are said to be 20,000 so-called communists who have been pushed this way from the Honan and Hupeh border. They are said to behave like demons and to kill men, women and children with every form of cruelty. The Government here entered into negotiations with them with a view to absorption in the army but no agreement was reached, so there they are still a plague-spot and menace.

C.E.R. PROFITS FOR LAST YEAR

Harbin, June 20.

According to the local Press, the Manchukuo and Soviet members of the board of the Chinese Eastern railway have agreed to the payment of two million roubles on account of profits earned by the railway during last year.

This amount, the report states, will be divided equally between Moscow and the Manchukuo authorities. Payment will be made with funds of the C.E.R. held by the Soviet State Bank at Vladivostok.—Reuter.

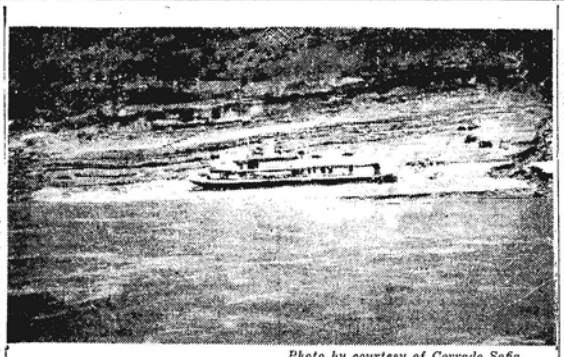


Photo by courtesy of Corrado Sofia.

H.M.S. Peterel high and dry, about 120 miles above Ichang on the Upper Yangtze, where she had been beached following an accident which damaged her stern. When the photo was taken the damage had been repaired and the ship was waiting for the river to rise sufficiently to enable her to re-float and return to Shanghai. This interesting photo was taken by the Italian journalist, Corrado Sofia, who has just left Shanghai following a trip on the Upper Yangtze.

THE RELIGIOUS MONTH

"Earth Happy Moon" at Tachienlu: A Tour of Sacred Mountains

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, W. China, May 31.

The fourth Chinese moon is known on the Tibetan border as 'sa-ga da-wa', that is, 'earth happy moon'. For some reason or other it is the most religious month in the whole Tibetan calendar. Nature responds to the call of Jen-reh-zee, and every sleeping, hiding, hibernating, dormant thing comes back to life again. Flowers begin to bloom, birds begin to sing, trees begin to bud, beasts begin to crawl, and the snows begin to melt. There is the call of religion throughout the land—lamaland—so when the flowers are blooming, and the birds are singing, and the snows are melting, the people respond, leaving their dark and gloomy fireplace for the open glade and the mountain side.

Tibet's long dark winter has passed at last and the smoky housewife eagerly responds to the lama's call to come and pray. A number of neighbours, all occupying the same 'Go-chuang' unite to form a religious picnic. Boys and girls and women-folk on one day: the male members on another. The lunch basket, a very important item, may be carried by the family Draba, into which each packs his or her contribution. Wine that maketh glad the heart of man is not omitted in the long list of things and so a skin is filled with Chinese whisky in case the weather turns cold.

The party starts off early in the morning as a mountain has to be climbed. If the very small members of the family accompany the picnic a servant goes along to carry the baby and to help to kindle the fire. And the dresses! The 'turn out' only lets one see the material wealth there must be in many of the 'Go-chuangs' (Tibetan houses in Tachienlu). The dress is usually a dark purple 'pu-lu', woollen garment, embroidered, with a beautiful green, yellow, or blue silk band round the waist. The hair is combed and plaited with a loud coloured red wool. And richly ornamented Tibetan boots complete the rig-out for the religious picnic.

The party starts out the Big Chinese Gate, climbs a very stiff mountain on to what is known as the Mountain Race Course. At this point the religious and social part of the picnic is performed. The local deity, whose lonely dwelling is in the snow mountain towering above, is duly acknowledged, appeased, placated, worshipped, by means of incense and offerings.

When the thank-offering and peace-offerings have all been made the party settles down to part number two on the programme. The lunch bag is opened up and the dainty viands spread out—religion and pleasure and social intercourse. Lha-mo-dze, benevolent, fierce, cruel, vindictive, calmly, quietly, sits above watching the devotees perform their religious worship. This particular Zheda or local deity is a lady dressed partly in Chinese and frequently resorts to riding a white horse and sometimes even dares to mount a lion. She has a golden mirror on her head and has very long hair.

Apparently she obtained much of her attire when the King of Jala was all powerful in Tachienlu. Lha-mo-dze gives her name to the mountain which she inhabits, or it may be, the mountain gives its name to Lha-mo-dze.

After a good 'tuck in' and a time of jollification the religious picnic proceeds on its pilgrimage to mountain number two. On the way to this mountain the two largest lamaseries in Tachienlu are circumambulated, namely, Dor-je-dra and Lha-mo-dze. Here a little halt is made and a slight climb in the direction of Ah-lin-bong-gu. This vindictive, benevolent Zheda rides a black horse and sits in judgment overlooking the city.

The religious picnic party continues along the narrow path on the west side of the city. On this narrow path a magnificient view is obtained of Dzan-dra a high peak lying towards the north. Juniper is burned, gifts offered, prayers made, and the rider on the pale pink horse is apparently appeased and satisfied for another year. After a long, tiring but jolly day the party 'does' the street merely to 'show off' their nice dresses.

Circumambulation is a long word and is still a longer process, and an ordinary circumambulation may occupy from three months to three years. Lamaism has confined its devotees to endless and unending pilgrimages. Popular Lamaism names four circumambulations—going round a sacred mountain, going round a sacred region, going round a sacred spot, and going round a sacred building. Originally circumambulation was merely an invention to bring the legs into religious harmony with the other parts of the body. The lama uses his mouth to read sacred books and repeat the religious formula 'o-manipad-me-hum'. He uses his hands to turn his prayer wheel and count his rosary. He uses his body in the act of prostration, sometimes covering the ground between his home and Lhasa. He uses his eyes to gaze in wonder and admiration on the sacred image of Sanje. He uses his ears to take in the sacred instruction of the Ganjur and to listen to the lama's words of warning. And he uses his legs to walk round Bonri and Dzari and every other sacred place in the land of the lamas.

Of all the religious means of getting into Dehwajen from this Forbidden Land, circumambulation appears to be the most popular. Using one's ears and eyes and mouth and hands may bring some measure of inconvenience, while the legs may be used without any embarrassment, pecuniary or otherwise, to the above four members. That may account for their popularity. The story goes that when Sanje invented what ultimately became Lamaism he was anxious that all members of the body should come under religious control and so the legs were commandeered to perform endless pilgrimages. A trip to the Sahara or the Pampas or Paisley is mere child's play to a sacred tramp round Bonri or Dzari. And yet thousands of pilgrims circumambulate these holy spots once every three years. Lamaism may be a dark, ignorant, superstitious, idolatrous system but there is somehow a mystic, mysterious driving force somewhere behind it. Do this and thou shalt live, do that and thou shalt die, may have absolutely no influence upon the lama or the nomad. He may accomplish his circumambulation to the accompaniment of lying, thieving, stealing, robbing and every other offence between Communism and Bolshevism, and yet be a devoutly religious man. The lama will not permit honesty or morality to delay his footsteps in going round some sacred mountain. On the Roof of the World religion and virtue have always been much busier than the Divorce Courts at home. A lama on one occasion apparently walked round a mountain, found what he was looking for so the mountain became sacred, and lamas, nomads, and pilgrims have been following his good example ever since—hence circumambulation.

Omei Shan, Szechuan's sacred mountain near Kiating is being circumambulated by numerous drabas from Kham. Coming along the great highway some time ago we passed groups of ten, twenty, and thirty begging mendicants making their way down to this sacred mountain. Many of these Tibetans were finding it quite difficult as only one or two in each group could speak Chinese, and that a tongue not very clearly understood down on the plains. We were reminded the other day that there is actual warfare going on in Eastern Tibet. Some thirty-nine Lhasa soldiers were caught by the Chinese near Kanze and brought down to Tachienlu. Three of the prisoners were wounded and sent immediately to the French hospital. The others were put up at the Goddess of Mercy Temple and are being well cared for. It was a sight Tachienlu is not accustomed to. I doubt very much if Tibetan prisoners of war have ever been brought to this border town before. It was a strange, tired, weary procession that passed single file down the main street to the temple, guarded by several Tibetan militia. Some of the Lhasa soldiers seemed mere boys and one would gather were 'pressed' into service. The local authorities, military and civil, are dealing very kindly with these prisoners of war and we gather they are being well cared for. There is some talk of their being sent down to Chengtu, but from a cold climate like Tibet the prisoners would suffer terribly from the heat of China. At the present time affairs in the interior are not too happy and there appears to be much loss of life on both sides.

In order to prevent the spread of cholera, the Canton Bureau of Public Health has issued an order forbidding the sale of ice-cream, gelatin food and all kinds of cold drinks, excepting bottled aerated water. The police have been asked to assist in enforcing the order.

TRAGEDY ON FU RIVER

Motor Launch Burned with Loss of Life

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Si., June 20.

Yesterday while the motor launch Lai-Nam which runs between Wuchow and Pinglo was on its return journey and had almost reached Chao-Ping it caught fire. The fire originated in the engine room and because of inflammable material lying around it gained such headway that it was soon beyond control. The panic stricken passengers rushed to the front of the launch and jumped into the stream and as many of them could not swim they were carried away in the swirling waters and seen no more. The estimated loss of life is reported to be about 20 but accurate figures cannot as yet be given.

On Friday while an electrical storm was at its height an officer attached to the police station at Sam Kok Tsui was using the phone when the wires were struck and the officer rendered unconscious. He remained in this state until to-day when he passed away.

The heavy rains of the past few days have changed the tranquil waters of the Fu and West rivers into roaring torrents. Yesterday the waters were creeping rapidly up the river banks and householders and merchants were moving their goods in preparation for flood. It was not too early to take such precautions as this morning the waters have already flooded the lower street completely and are now entering the main street. These streets are usually flooded several times a year and it is quite possible we may be in a miniature Venice by to-morrow.

June 21.

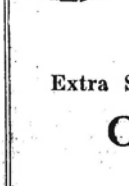
To-day a terrific storm swept down on the city from the west blowing branches from the trees and scattering débris in every direction. On the river front many boats were caught in the teeth of the gale and with anchors dragging went sweeping down the river. Many of them capsized and soon a flotilla of mosquito craft were out in the stream salvaging for anything of value that they might secure from the wrecks.

CHINA FOUNDATION MEETING

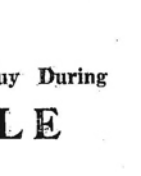
Peking, July 2.

At the annual meeting held yesterday of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, the well-known educationalist, was re-elected chairman of the Board. Grants to 13 educational and cultural institutions, amounting to a total of $300,000, were decided upon at the meeting. Among these, the School of Medicine of the National Central University, Nanking, and the Lingnan University, Canton, will receive $30,000 each.—Kuo Min.

THE Moore Memorial Church in Thibet Road was crowded to overflowing on Sunday afternoon when a memorial service was held for the Rev. Chiang Shih-chieh and his family and for other Chinese Christians who lost their lives during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities. A number of speeches were given extolling the virtues of the deceased, after which special prayers were offered.



PAGODA
GOLDEN AXE



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SHANGHAI NEWS

CHINESE PRISON SENSATION

Alleged Beating to Death of Russian: Scene in Jail

Sensational allegations concerning the reported maltreatment of a Russian, imprisoned in the jail of the Chinese Second Special District Court in the French Concession, are current in connection with the disappearance of George Gladkih, who with three other Russians were sentenced to seven days imprisonment three weeks ago on a charge of being concerned in a brawl. It is alleged that Gladkih was brutally attacked by his jailers, unmercifully beaten and, when last seen by his fellow prisoners on June 19, was in a dying condition, that his body has since been removed and that no trace of him is to be found.

It is understood that representations are being made to the French and Chinese authorities to ascertain the whereabouts of Gladkih, and that M. Paul Premet has been appointed to represent the interests of the missing man's relatives. The authorities of Greater Shanghai have been approached in the matter and it is understood that the French Police are making inquiries.

George Gladkih, aged 34 years, and three of his Russian colleagues, Kourotchkine, Chebotaroff, and Kwasnikoff, were arrested three weeks ago, while engaged in a brawl, by the French Police. On being brought before the Second District Court they were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment and lodged in the jail attached to the Court.

It appears that when Gladkih entered the jail he was sick and asked repeatedly for a doctor, but not only was his request refused but his jailers are alleged to have beaten him on each occasion he made it. One of the witnesses to the outrage has stated that on one occasion Gladkih fell unconscious while in the cell, and on asking for water was again refused.

On Saturday, June 18, on again begging to be allowed medical aid he was taken out of the cell and, according to the reports of the other men with him, was unmercifully beaten by the guards and left lying on the floor covered in blood from head to foot. They also alleged that bamboo stakes were poked into his chest. When his brother-prisoners could get hold of him they found him in a dying condition and on June 19 at 10 a.m. he died.

His body was removed by the prison authorities and since then no trace of it has been found.

On June 23 Kourotchkine and Tchebotareff were released, Kwasnikoff remaining to complete a longer sentence. They immediately went to the brother of the deceased, S. Gladkih and reported what had occurred. The brother instantly rushed to the jail and demanded to know what had become of his brother.

The reply he received was to the effect that they had no knowledge of the man and refused to discuss the matter with him. S. Gladkih then approached Mr. Metzler, the President of one of the Russian organizations in Shanghai, to enlist his services. Mr. Metzler immediately communicated with the authorities of Greater Shanghai requesting information about the matter but received no reply. The French Police were then asked to investigate and it is understood that they are conducting inquiries.

The occurrence has caused no little consternation among the Russian community in Shanghai in view of the fact that they have no administrative power to whom they can appeal.

Interviewed by a representative of the "North China Daily News" Mr. S. Gladkih, the brother of the deceased, said that, after being taken to his cell, Gladkih became worse and worse, and suffered from dysentery and vomiting. He also suffered from intense thirst but all his requests for water were disregarded. At first the Chinese guards laughed at him but at his repeated demands for water they became angry, entered the cell and beat him with the butts of their rifles. It is said that he was beaten all over his body and on the head. Weakened by illness Gladkih did not resist and only occasionally screamed. Those who were with him in the cell dared not interfere, fearing similar punishment themselves.

In spite of the beating Gladkih again asked for water, and his guards thrashed him again, this time more severely. According to the Gladkih sustained internal injuries, and his head was bleeding badly. As a result Gladkih died the following morning at about 10 o'clock. The guard, seeing he was dead, became alarmed, it is stated and when the prison authorities came the body was covered and removed. Since then its whereabouts is unknown.

Further inquiries have elicited the information that the usual procedure adopted by the Chinese prison officials when a Russian dies in a house of detention is to inform the Russian Emigrants Committee. In this case it is alleged that no such action took place.

On June 28, however, S. Gladkih was informed, through Mr. Premet that if he would fill in a special form they would endeavour to locate the body and let him have it for burial. As this form requires to be filled in Chinese, no action could be taken immediately.

Later, one of the witnesses, Chebotarieff, had been located by the French Police and had made a statement wherein he denied that Gladkih had been beaten. He said that since the time they both appeared in the Court until the time of Gladkih's death they were together, and that Gladkih had suffered severely from dysentery, from which he died. He stated further that they all repeatedly demanded that a doctor be called but that no notice was taken of their requests. Finally one of the guards promised that a doctor would arrive on June 19 between 9 and 10 o'clock. None came, however, and by that time Gladkih was dead.

Official Denial

The authorities of the Shanghai Second Special District Court, in the French Concession, on June 29 issued an official statement denying the reported beating to death, by the Court gaoler, of George Gladkih. The official statement reads:—

"The Court authorities are surprised at the report, because there has been no prisoner by the name of George Gladkih in the Court gaol. It is possible that another Russian, named George Ladichiaff, who was recently in the gaol, has been mistaken for George Gladkih.

"The prisoner, George Ladichiaff, was found drunk, lying on a piece of vacant land on June 16 and was taken to the police station by the police. Arraigned before the Court the following day, the prisoner was sentenced to seven days' detention for disorderly conduct. Before being arrested, the prisoner was already very ill and, at the time of entering the detention house of the Court, he vomited badly. He was attended by the court doctor, but he died at 11.40 a.m. on June 19. A report of the prisoner's death was submitted to the Court's procurator and an inquest was conducted on deceased's body the following day by Procurator Woo, who returned a verdict of death due to illness and ordered that the body be removed by the Tung Jen Fu Yuen Tang Charitable Organisation.

"The local press reports that a Russian prisoner has been mercilessly beaten by the Court gaolers are absolutely without foundation and investigations are being made by Court officials."

Names Confused

A statement made by the Chinese is to the effect that a misunderstanding arose through the spelling of the name of the deceased: that he had been entered in the books of the house of detention as Ladichieff.

It is understood that in Russia proper names carry different suffixes according to the province in which it is used, without losing their identity, and that the name Gladichieff is the Great Russian equivalent of the Siberian form Gladkih, and was probably the name given to the prison authorities. The Chinese transcription of the phonetic values would account for the elision of the initial G, and it is granted that the mistake is entirely justified. The statement contains no comment, however, as to why the French Police or the Russian Emigrants Committee were not notified of the death of one Ladichieff.

The original statements of the three Russians, who appeared in the Court at the same time as Gladkih and were given identical sentences, wherein they stated that they were eye-witnesses of the brutality alleged to have been meted out to Gladkih, have now been entirely repudiated. The French Police are still making exhaustive enquiries but they decline to make any statement.

The Chinese prison officials have said that the dead man did have medical attention and was given drugs, but that he died before he could be released from jail to be removed to hospital, owing to the essential formalities to be complied with before an order could be issued.

Body Still Buried at Pootung

Despite the request of the French police authorities, the body of a Russian, alleged to be that of George Gladkin, was not exhumed and consequently no autopsy on the deceased's body was held on July 4.

Officials of the Second Shanghai Special District Court, interviewed, still insisted that only a Russian prisoner named George Ladichiaff died recently in the court's detention house and said that it was useless for them to exhume and hold an autopsy on the foreigner's body unless the French police were able to identify the deceased foreigner to be George Gladkin. The Chinese officials stated they were awaiting a reply in this regard from the French police.

The report that the body of the Russian, alleged to be that of George Gladkin, had already been exhumed from a Pootung cemetery was denied by the Chinese court authorities who asserted that before a reply was received by them from the French Police, confirming that the body of the Russian now buried at Pootung was that of George Gladkin, they would not exhume the body and hold an autopsy on it.

BANDITS' LAIR RAIDED

Police Release Victim in Country Hut

Closely following the clues in a kidnapping case, detectives of the Special Branch of the Settlement Police raided the lair of a powerful kidnapping gang, and besides releasing the victim, by noon on July 3 they had 23 suspects and a small quantity of arms and ammunition in their custody.

The victim, Mr. Tung Su-ying, a wealthy merchant was kidnapped in Route de Zikawei at 5 p.m. on May 27. A number of letters had been addressed to his family, demanding a large ransom. Negotiations between the members of the household and the gang were held, but without success.

Acting on a secret information, detectives of the Special Branch raided a Chinese dwelling at the end of Great Western Road and arrested several suspects. Further information obtained from them led the police to other places in French Concession and the Settlement, where additional arrests were made.

The victim was, however, not released until the arrest of an important suspect at a Chinese restaurant in Avenue Edward VII late on Saturday. The detectives reached the restaurant just after the suspect had finished a conversation with the victim's family allegedly to be in connection with the ransom demanded by the kidnappers. The man revealed the locality of the lair to the police.

Assisted by the French and Chinese police, detectives of the Special Branch late on Saturday night broke into a put in Minghong Road, near the country side of Tsaohoching. Taken by surprise, three men in the room were arrested without resistance, while the victim, lying helplessly in a bed and in a pitiful condition, was released. In the hut one mauser, one automatic pistol, all loaded, and a pair of handcuffs were seized.

KIANGNAN ARSENAL TO BE MOVED

Operations to be Transferred to Hangchow

Nanking, July 2.

According to a responsible official of the Ministry of War, the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai will be removed to Hangchow where it will resume operations. This decision was reached between General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, and General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, during the latter's recent visit to Kuling.

It having been decided not to dismantle the Arsenal, the entire staff of workers will be retained. While all important machinery is to be transferred to Hangchow, a small part will be sent to the Nanking, Hanyang, and Kunghsien (Honan) Arsenals.—Kuo Min.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

Presentation of Scholarships and Certificates

A very pleasant little ceremony took place at the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys on June 29. The occasion was the presentation of the Society's Scholarship and certificate to William Wolnizer. St. George's Society was represented by Major H. V. Wilkinson, D.S.O., the Vice-President of the Society, who was supported by the Hon. Secretary.

Another ceremony took place on June 30 when the President, Sir Peter Grain, accompanied by Mr. C. S. Speyer, the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. E. L. Allen, Hon. Secretary, visited the Public School for Girls and presented the Society's certificate and prize of $100 to Dorothy Mousley, who won this year's scholarship for girls out of a total of 15 entrants.

Sir John Brenan Guest at Tiffin

At their monthly tiffin the Committee of St. George's Society on June 30 had for their guest of honour Sir John Brenan, to whom Sir Peter Grain in a few words conveyed the warm congratulations of the Society on the British Consul-General's recent honour. Sir John in his reply thanked the Committee and expressed his appreciation of the excellent work which St. George's Society is doing, especially among indigent Englishmen in Shanghai.

As the result of the recent appeal over 100 new members have joined the Society, a very gratifying response to a movement which was designed primarily to mark Sir Peter Grain's second term of office as President and also to unite Englishmen in Shanghai more firmly in support of national interests at a time when the call on the Society's funds for the relief of distress is particularly urgent and is likely to grow, unfortunately.

The Committee was apprised of the results of the annual scholarships examination, details of which have appeared in these columns, and the President regaled the members with a few extracts from the answers given in the general knowledge examination.

EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS

A draft agreement, setting forth suggestions for a modus vivendi between the City Government of Greater Shanghai and the Shanghai Municipal Council in respect of the extra-Settlement roads area, was referred to at the Council's meeting on June 29.

Certain points in this draft agreement are still under discussion by the representatives of the two municipalities who were appointed to conduct preliminary negotiations.

Sufficient progress has, however, been made to warrant the Council in taking the draft under detailed consideration, which it decided to do at a special meeting to be held shortly.

The text of the suggested agreement will be published in due course for the information of ratepayers.

PUBLIC HEALTH SITUATION

Low Death Rate from Cholera

The Commissioner of Public Health reported to the Shanghai Municipal Council on June 29 that cholera was continuing in epidemic form and that, up to date, the total number of cases was approximately 1,000, the largest number to occur on any one day being 70.

While the figures quoted were lower than those for a similar period during the 1929 epidemic, in that year the epidemic occurred in later months which could be regarded as more favourable for assisting the spread of this disease. It was not possible to predict whether the present epidemic would become intensified within the next few months. Up to date, the death rate had been extremely low and from information the Commissioner had received but had not been able to verify, the type of cholera prevalent would appear to be milder than in certain other parts of China.

Inoculation was proceeding on an extensive scale and in this respect he considered that the Council should continue to concentrate on those classes who, through ignorance or for other reasons, did not exercise the necessary care in the matter of diet or the preparation of their food.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOMME

East Lancashire Regiment Remember Dead

The First Battalion of The East Lancashire Regiment on July 1 held their annual commemoration service for those officers and men who fell on July 1, 1916, in the first battle of the Somme.

The Cathedral was filled with the rank and file of the Regiment, and in the front pews were officers and their wives of the British and French Forces.

At nine o'clock the Regimental Band in the transept opened a voluntary and the regimental colours, under an escort, were carried up the aisle, preceded by the Dean of the Cathedral and attendant clergy. Arrived at the altar, the Dean took the colours from each colour bearer and placed them across the silver drums that had been presented to the Regiment by past and present officers and relatives and which were stacked in the chancel.

After a special prayer by the Dean the officers in charge of the colours took their places on either side of the chancel. The hymn "Praise my Soul the King of Heaven" was then sung by the congregation.

Following this, the Senior Army Chaplain, Captain Duncan, M.C. read the lesson from Revelations XXI the First Seven Verses. Prayers followed. At the conclusion of the prayers, the Two Minutes' Silence was observed, heralded by a roli of drums from the Regimental Drummer.

This was concluded by the opening of the melody of Kipling's Recessional Hymn "God of my Fathers, Known of Old."

Dean Trivett, in an inspiring sermon in which he sketched the history of the regiment, preached on the text:

"Wherefore seeing that we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—Hebrews 12.1.

At the conclusion of his address, prayers were said by the Dean from the pulpit.

The band then played the opening chords of "Oh God Our Help in Ages Past," in which the assembly heartily joined. The Regimental band they played the regimental march as all stood to attention and this was followed by the National Anthem.

The Dean pronounced the blessing and handed the Colours back to the officers in charge of them, and they, under escort, left the church. The regiment then fell in the front of the Cathedral by companies and marched off along Kiangse Road.

Brigadier Fleming was stationed at a point on Kiangse Road and received the salute of each Company as it marched past.

CLINGS TO BOW OF STEAMER

Miraculous Escape of Member of Chinese Junk Crew

The President Jefferson was involved in an unusual accident on June 29 when she was proceeding down river en route to Manila.

On reaching Garden Bend, she struck a junk amidships and carried it down stream with her for an appreciable distance. After a while, however, the junk managed to disconnect herself and made for the Pootung side.

By some means one of the junkmen was left clinging like a limpet to the bows of the President Jefferson and, probably for the first and last time in his life obtained a free trip on a liner for a distance of a quarter of a mile. Finally, he was dislodged from his holding and was lowered by a rope into a passing sampan.

The junk suffered considerable damage and has put in to Pootung wharf for repairs.

SHANGHAI has now over 360 miles of streets, of which 200 miles are paved. Capacity of the waterworks is 200,000,000 gallons a day, with 500 miles of mains in the city proper and assessed valuation of $70,000,000. The city uses 100,000,000 gallons of water daily, 166 miles of gas mains, with 12,000 consumers, consuming 700 million cubic feet of gas annually. Consumption of electricity in 1931 was 600,000,000 kilowatt hours of which 500,000,000 was sold for traction and power use (exclusive of public utilities.)

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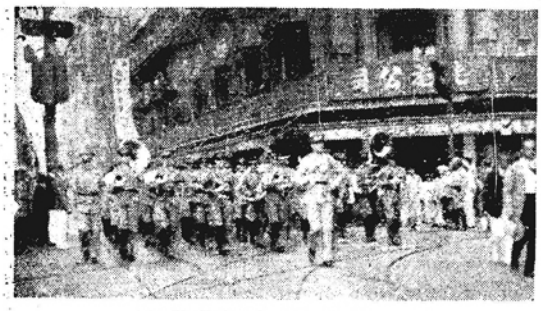
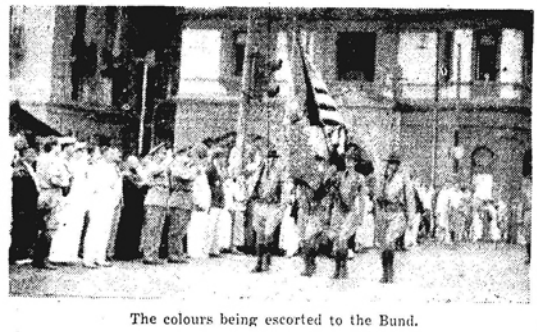
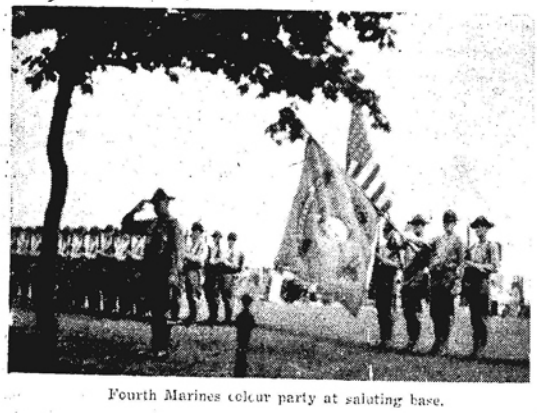
DEPARTURE OF 31st INFANTRY FOR MANILA



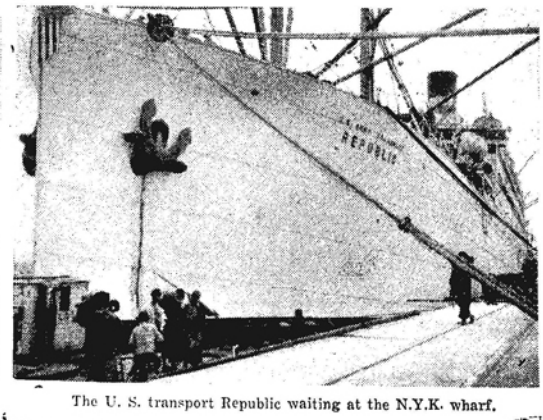
Fourth Marines band leading the march.



The colours being escorted to the Bund.



Fourth Marines colour party at saluting base.



The U. S. transport Republic waiting at the N.Y.K. wharf.

31st INFANTRY DEPARTS

American Unit Leaves for Manila: March Past on the Bund

Honoured by their British comrades who marched them down to their ship, the 31st Infantry, U.S.A., left Shanghai on July 1 for Manila after serving with the local defence forces since early February. Remarkable scenes were witnessed as the men marched through the streets to the N.Y.K. wharf, where they boarded the transport Republic.

The departure of the regiment, the first and only American Army unit to have been stationed in Shanghai was a picturesque affair. Detachments and bands of the British battalions in Shanghai took an active part, while guards of honour were drawn up at the reviewing stand, near the P. & O. Flagstaff, where Brigadier G. Fleming, commanding the Shanghai area, took the salute. Details of police, Volunteers, and the Russian Regiment, as well as their comrades-in-arms, the 4th U. S. Marines, did them their full due.

The line of march, Nanking Road, the Bund and Broadway were lined with foreigners and Chinese cheers resounded as battalion after battalion of sturdy khaki-clad infantry passed. In Louza and Central districts, reinforced traffic officers cleared the way for the procession, while at the Garden Bridge, Hongkew took over.

The Regiment, over 1,200 strong, fell in at the Race Course at 5.30 p.m., and led by the 4th Marnies Band made their last appearance in Shanghai marching off at 5.57 p.m. Having been well-tanned by the tropical sun of Manila, enhanced by the recent summer days of Shanghai, and with equipment burnished and polished to a nicety, the "doughboys," presented a smart appearance. Many of them veterans of three wars and guerilla expeditions in the Islands, with a leavening of younger recruits, the Regiment strode after their commanding officer, Col. L. D. Gasser, in no uncertain manner.

Nanking Road was lined with people while as they turned the corner at the Bund the head of the column could see several companies of Marines drawn up opposite the Sassoon House, presenting arms as the colours and standards passed. The semi-echelon formation of five Volunteer armoured cars, following the Sikh troopers and motor cycle police, cleared the narrow New Bund Road as the column of fours made a sharp left turn just beyond the elevated traffic control post.

Col. Gasser and his staff saluted the Marine contingent and the Colours as they passed, approaching the reviewing stand, where with Brigader Fleming, stood, members of his staff, Lieut.-Col. Barker, acting commander of the Marines, and the O.C. of the landing parties.

Col. Gasser having saluted, fell out, and assumed a post to the right of Brig. Fleming, while the Marine Band drew up in the projection of the road. The thrilling and inspiring strains of the artillery song, "As the Caissons go Marching Along," formed the tune for the march past.

To the right of the saluting base were colour parties of the three British Battalions, the Wiltshire, the East Lancashire and the Lincolnshire Regiments, drawn up to do honour to their American comrades as they marched past to their ship.

From Nanking Road to Peking Road, the procession was a gallant procedure. From the commanding officer to the lieutenant in charge of the rear-most detail, with company colour bearers in perfect unison, each section saluted the Regimental Colours of each detachment in the parade.

The parade was now led by the Infantry Band, who carried on over the Garden Bridge where band of the Wiltshire Regiment marched them too the shipside, Several detachments, including the Russian Regiment, had lined up beyond the Fearon Road Bridge. They saluted as the 31st marched past. Three S.V.C. armoured cars, along with the hospital vans brought up the rear.

Gayest of all yet with a mingled note of sadness, was the spectacle on the N.Y.K. Wharf, Wayside. The Troopers drew to one side, and with Capt. Roach in the foremost car, the Volunteer unit drew up along the driveway. The company, their machine guns dipped, salted their departing American 'buddies," who were only a few yards from their transport.

The wharf was thronged with spectators from the international community of Shanghai, while the decks of the Republic were crowded with wives and children of officers and men. As the first unit approached the crowd broke into a great cheer.

The close affiliation of British and American forces was never more significantly indicated as on the dock. While the colour bearers were furling their emblems, the Wiltshires Band played the remainder of the Regiment to their ship, when the Infantry Band broke out with "Auld Lang Syne," to which the visitors replied.

Col. Gasser stepped to the officer in charge, and as salutes were offered, he said," I want to thank you, one and all, for the kindness you have exhibited in your attendance to-day. I sincerely hope that we shall have the pleasure of serving together again."

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Infantry Band struck up "God Save the King," and the Wiltshires responded at once with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Col. Gasser and his staff were at Home in a brief reception on board the Republic to Brig. Fleming and the British officers, and when requested by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" for a statement as to what he thought of Shanghai, replied: The quality of cordiality, the extent of co-operation we have received, and the endearment of association with other Forces in Shanghai, leaves nothing to be desired."

The Republic left at 10 p.m.

BOXER INDEMNITY FUNDS

M.P.'s Doubts That Money Not Spent as Promised

London, June 30.

Fears were expressed to-day in the House of Commons at question time by Mr. Geoffrey Mander, National Liberal member for the East division of Wolverhampton, that the Boxer indemnity funds were not being expended as promised.

Mr. Mander gave as reason for his doubts as to the proper expenditure of the funds the fact that the Chinese Government had ignored the trustees' request for documents entitling them to interest or to amortisation.

In reply, Capt. R. A. Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that he understood that the money was being expended in the proper manner but that beyond the issue of certain regulations by the Chinese Minister of Railways, adequate arrangements had not yet been elaborated to ensure that the sums so expended will produce a revenue available for education.

Mr. Mander then demanded that the British Government see to it that the Chinese Government carry out their obligations toward Great Britain.

Capt. Eden promised that he would do his best to implement the promises of his predecessor.—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR RAILWAY WORKERS

The staff of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways held a service on a piece of vacant ground near the Shanghai North Railway Station on June 28 at 10 o'clock in memory of those employees of the two lines who lost their lives during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities. Several hundred people, including representatives of various public bodies, attended the service. At 1 p.m. the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a tablet took place at Woosung.

NEW EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

International Body Formed Locally

Steps have been taken by a group of foreign and Chinese educators to form a new co-operative body known as the Shanghai International Educational Association. The inaugural meeting took place on June 27 at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., by courtesy of Mr. Egbert M. Hayes, when an address was given by Dr. Harold Rugg, professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York.

There were nearly 50 interested persons present who came as delegates from the various schools and colleges in Shanghai. Dr. Sidney Wei took the chair and Mr. H. S. Bartley, acting headmaster of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School, who acted as honorary secretary during the initial stages of the launching of the association, explained steps that had been taken so far.

Dr. Rugg then gave an address on the possible activities of an International Educational Association and stated that there were two aspects of its work (1) as a link with education outside Shanghai, with world movements and ideas, and (2) as a means of bringing together the teachers of Shanghai. He saw in Shanghai a cultural centre, and in the new international association a means of uniting with the Bureaux of International Education in Paris, Berlin, London, etc. As regards the local objects, he said that, if such an association would serve to introduce teachers to one another and help them to understand one another, it would also produce something towards the new education.

Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, Acting Superintendent of Education, S.M.C., proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and Mr. J. S. Barr (Medhurst College) spoke of a small international fellowship of teachers which was founded here in 1926 and went on for some three years. This new association would be much bigger, he said, and he felt sure it would be a great success.

After some discussion as to how a small committee should be formed to draw up rules and a constitution during the summer months, it was decided to ask the voluntary committee responsible for this meeting to carry on.

The committee, therefore, will consist of Mr. O. Rheinwald (German) Dr. Hart Westbrook (American) Mr. H. B. Lobb (British) Mr. H. C. Chen (Chinese) Madam G. C. Blanchet (French) with Mr. H. S. Bartley, Ellis Kadoorie School, as honorary secretary and Mr. R. G. Southerton, honorary treasurer. It is hoped that, by the end of September, the association will be ready to receive members.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Mr. Samuel H. Chang to Return to Private Life

Nanking, June 30.

Mr. Samuel H. Chang, Director of the Bureau of Publicity and Intelligence of the Foreign Ministry, resigned to-day. It is understood that Mr. Wu Nan-jue will be appointed to succeed him.

The resignation of Mr. Chang came as no surprise, as it had been known for some time that he was desirous of returning to private life. Several times previously he had expressed his wish to be relieved, but remained in office in response to request from Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, Mr. Quo Tai-chi and other leaders.

Mr. Chang was appointed about a year ago to succeed Mr. M. T. Z. Tyau, and his accession was greeted with satisfaction by the Chinese press and the foreign correspondents, who were gratified at having a practical newspaper man as their principal point of contact with the Waichiaopu.

During the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Mr. Chang rendered valuable services to the Chinese Government, stepping into the breach at the time Mr. Quo was incapacitated when assaulted by a group of students.

Mr. Wu Nan-jue to Succeed

July 1.

Mr. Wu Nan-jue, Director of the International Affairs Department of the Foreign Minister, was to-day appointed Director of the Bureau of Publicity and Intelligence, succeeding Mr. Samuel H. Chang, who resigned.

Mr. Chu He-siang has been appointed Director of International Affairs Department in succession to Mr. Wu.—United Press.

DARING ATTEMPTED MURDER

Victim Shot in Back Twice in Busy Street

In the presence of hundreds of pedestrians, and at one of the busiest hours of the day, Yao Kwei-san, shop employee, 35, was shot twice in the back in Rue de Lataix, near Small East Gate, Nantao, at 2 p.m. on July 3, and is lying in a critical condition at the Lester Chinese Hospital. According to the story he told the police, he was lured to the place by the man who shot him.

French Police Constable Riballier, who was near the scene, promptly responded to the shooting. He arrested single-handed Wang Hongsang, unemployed, and his wife. The suspect was armed with a .32 revolver loaded with seven rounds of ammunition. He denied that he and his wife travelled to Rue de Lataix by the same tram with the victim.

OPEN-AIR SERVICE AT RACECOURSE

The popularity of the special open-air services, which have been arranged under the auspices of Holy Trinity Cathedral, was assured by the large attendance at the Race Course on July 3, when the first one was held. The band of the 1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment gave delightful selections before and after the service.

The stands, which were at the disposal of the Holy Trinity Cathedral by kind permission of the Committee of the Shanghai Baseball Association, provide comfortable seating accommodation. The lighting effects are well carried out.

The Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, M.A. conducted the service, while a short address was delivered by Dean. Trivett. A number of old and well-known hymns were sung with band accompaniment.

Herald Subscribers

WHO are summering in resorts in the Far East where mail is readily delivered may, if they wish, substitute therefor the "North-China Daily News" by the payment of $1.50 per month, which includes postage. This will enable them to receive the papers several times weekly and will furnish them with local news in considerably greater detail.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
SHANGHAI

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NEW MINISTER TO LONDON

Mr. Quo Tai-chi Leaves to Assume His New Post: Hearty Farewell

A large number of foreigners and Chinese officials gathered at the Customs Jetty on July 3 and gave an enthusiastic send-off to Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, who left on board the C.P.S. Empress of Japan to take up his appointment. Mr. Quo is accompanied by Mrs. Quo and their son.

The Minister motored to the Customs Jetty from his residence in the French Concession shortly before six p.m. After shaking hands with each of his friends, he and his party were carried by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board launch Lifei from the Customs Jetty to the Empress of Japan. From Canada, the Minister will proceed to London.

Among those who bade Mr. Quo farewell were Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Liu Tsung-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General; Mr. R. Calder-Marshall, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Samuel H. Chang, until recently director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Waichiaopu, and Mrs. Chang; Mr. T. K. Kwok, secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Mrs. C. T. Wang, wife of former Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Singloh Hsu, local banker.

Mr. Quo, born in 1889, is a native of Wusueh, Hupeh. After studying at Wuchang, he was sent to America in 1904 as a government supported student to pursue higher education. In America, he attended the Willeston Seminary and studied political science at the University of Pennsylvania, 1908-11, graduating with B.S. degree.

Returning to China in 1912, he was appointed secretary to Li Yuan-hung, then Vice-President with headquarters at Wuchang. When Li became President of the Chinese Republic in 1916, he was appointed chief English secretary to the President's Office and concurrently counsellor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Between 1927 and 1928, he was appointed Commissioner of

Mr. Quo Tai-chi

Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu and concurrently Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1929, he was appointed Chinese Minister to Rome, but he did not proceed to his post.

When Dr. Lo Wen-kan was appointed to succeed Mr. Eugene Chen as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government in January this year, Mr. Quo was appointed Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. Following the withdrawal of the 19th Route Army from Shanghai in March, Mr. Quo took an active part in the preliminary negotiations with Japanese delegates regarding the Shanghai peace movement. He was later named as one of the two chief Chinese delegates to the formal Shanghai armistice conference, the other chief Chinese delegate being Gen. Tai Chi, the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commissioner. The able manner in which Mr. Quo conducted the Sino-Japan armistice negotiations in Shanghai earned for him high confidence of the people.

The appointment of Mr. Quo as the Minister to the Court of St. James was announced by the Government on April 21 last when Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in London, resigned on account of ill-health. Mr. Quo, however, did not proceed immediately to his post in London at the urgent requests of the Government leaders who asked him not to leave for abroad until the Shanghai peace negotiations had reached some definite agreement.

Having successfully concluded the Shanghai armistice conference, Mr. Quo was offered the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to Dr. Lo Wen-kan who had then resigned, but Mr. Quo declined the offer. The Government issued a mandate on June 26 last, officially relieving Mr. Quo of his post as Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and ordering him to proceed to London without further delay to take up his new appointment.

The members of the Joint Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association entertained Mr. Quo at luncheon at the Shanghai Club on June 29. Mr. R. Calder Marshall, Chairman of the Joint Committee presided. Others present were Sir John Brenan, K.C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General and Messrs. L. Beale, C.M.G., H. B. M. Commercial Counsellor, N. Leslie, B. D. F. Beith, H. E. Arnhold, A. M. Cannan, W. S. King, Harold Porter, C.M.G., T. H. R. Shaw, H. V. Wilkinson, D.S.O., F. B. Winter, H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., P. W. Massey, P. Campbell, secretary. Mr. Calder Marshall proposed the health of Mr. Quo Tai-chi and was supported by Sir John Brenan. Mr. Quo Tai-chi suitably responded.

ELECTRIC LAMPS AMALGAMATION

China Will Benefit By Cheaper Products

The three leading manufacturers in the world of electric lamps, viz: China General Edison Co., Inc., of Shanghai Osram G.m.b.H. Kommanditgesellschaft of Berlin and N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken of Eindhoven, Holland, have joined forces in Shanghai, and formed a company under the style of China United Lamp Company, with temporary offices at 49 Peking Road, with the object of reducing distribution expenses and manufacturing costs, in order to enable them to market their products at cheaper prices to the public in China.

The General Electric Co. in the United States alone have 12 large lamp and 12 apparatus factories, and if the total in square feet were equivalent to one storey building in height, the length of the building would be 45 miles long.

The local factory has gradually developed into a very large undertaking occupying an area of 130 mow, and with a capacity to manufacture 40,000 lamps per day. It has to-day over 1,000 trained Chinese workmen on the pay-roll.

The Osram G.m.b.H. of Berlin was formed in 1919 as an amalgamation of the lamp factories of the three leading lamp manufacturers of Germany, i.e. the Siemens & Halske, A.-G., the A.E.G., and the Deutsche Gasgluehlicht, A.-G. These factories show a fine record in manufacturing electric lamps since the latter's invention, and the beginning of the lamp production of Siemens and A.E.G. dates as far back as 1882 and 1884.

The total output of the Osram Works in 1930 is given at 120,000,000 lamps, the distribution of which was effected by a well-established selling organisation of branch offices and agents all over the world.

The N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, which is by far the largest industrial undertaking in Holland, was founded in 1891 by Mr. G. L. F. Philips, an electrical engineer, and rapidly grew from a very modest undertaking to one of the most prominent industrial concerns of the world. The yearly output of electric lamps is to-day estimated at more than 70,000,000 lamps. The factories employ approximately 20,000 workmen.

The management of the new company is in capable hands, having been made up of Mr. A. Masseurs, as general manager, who started the Philips China Co., in Shanghai ten years ago, and who has been closely connected with the lamp trade the greater part of his life. Mr. J. W. Grieve, until June 30, sales manager of the China General Edison Co., Inc., of Shanghai, has been selected as sales manager of the new concern, whereas Mr. E. Roesler, formerly manager of the Osram China Company, will occupy the position of office manager in the new company.

OBITUARY

Mr. E. C. Emmett

A telegram was received in Shanghai on June 30, announcing the death of Mr. Edward Charles Emmett formerly manager of the insurance department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and one of the foremost authorities on insurance in the Far East.

Deceased, who was more than 60 years of age, received his early insurance training with Frederick Chandler, Haycraft & Gilsillen, Arthur Adams and William Symondson & Co. He came to the Far East in 1898 and became associated with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong, after which he came to Shanghai.

A man of retiring disposition, he possessed an attractive personality and his advice was constantly sought by his colleagues in the insurance business and others.

Mr. Emmett, who is survived by his widow and several children, was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Race Club and the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. He was a keen volunteer in his early days and he was a member of the Maxim Corps., Hongkong, and of the Reserve Co., S.V.C.

The following is an appreciation of the late Mr. Emmett by one who had been associated with him for a score of years:—

It is with deep regret that his many friends here will learn of the death of "Father" Emmett so soon after his departure from Shanghai on well-earned retirement.

He joined the insurance department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., in Hongkong in 1898 and had completed 32 years' service when he finally left for England in June last year.

Of his earliest days in Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan, the writer is, unfortunately, not qualified to speak and it is only concerning the last 20 or so years, out of his 32 spent in the East, that a close association with him can deal.

"Father," from his earliest days, was always a staunch pillar of the Church. The possessor of a pleasing baritone voice, he was always very much in request in the choir of the St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, and in that of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, apart from which he contributed his gifts in this direction to the enlivenment at many a convivial gathering amongst his friends.

Besides being an accomplished singer, he had the gift of being an able speaker and his contributions to the many knotty discussions in local insurance circles during the past two decades were not only very much to the point but at the same time evinced sufficient restraint to show that he was "big" enough to be able to appreciate the interests of others whose views ran in opposition to his own.

In the field of sport, his main interests during recent years lay in bowling and he was a keen member of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club.

"Father" was always "one of the lads," in a quiet way, to those of us who knew him best, and we learned to love him for it.

His passing will cause much regret to those of us who looked forward very much to meeting him again when next we visited England, and to his widow and children our deep sympathy goes out in their bereavement.

Capt. N. A. Bott

London, July 4.

Captain Norman (Nathaniel) A. Bott, of Shanghai, died at Bristol to-day as the result of injuries received during a polo game on Saturday. The game was in full swing when the pony dropped dead, pinning the rider to the ground and severely injuring him.

Captain Bott was formerly manager of the greyhound track at Luna Park, Shanghai. He was 37 years of age and had served in the Great War, when he rose from the ranks. He was awarded the Military medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal and later the Military Cross.

He went to Shanghai as a Lieutenant in the Suffolk Regiment in 1927 and was given a captaincy on retiring from the army.—Reuter.

The late Captain Bott, who was only 37 years of age, was in recent years a well-known figure in local sporting circles and his activities spread over a wide field, from riding, polo playing, greyhound racing, boxing, cricket and football, but it was perhaps in the first three forms of sport that he was best known in Shanghai.

Captain Bott came to Shanghai in 1927 as a member of the original Shanghai Defence Force, he being in command of the Re-mount Department of the Suffolk Regiment with the rank of lieutenant. The son of a Sergeant-Major of the Suffolks who was killed during the South African War, deceased joined his father's regiment when he was still a boy and gradually worked his way up through the ranks to a commission, which he held until 1928, when he retired from the active list and was placed on the Suffolks' reserve list with the rank of captain.

During the Great War, deceased saw service and he distinguished himself by his bravery. Among the decorations he won were the Military Cross, Military Medal and Distinguished Conduct Medal and it is interesting to note that, whilst in France he served under a local lawyer, Mr. E. L. Hartopp, as sergeant.

After retiring from the Army, Captain Bott joined the Greyhound Racing Club (Luna Park) as assistant racing manager, and, upon the departure of Captain Jones, he was promoted to the position of racing manager. Later, he became secretary and general manager of the club. A fine administrator and a handicapper second to none, he won the admiration of all Luna Park patrons for the excellent programmes he arranged.

His interest in greyhound racing did not end with the closing of Luna Park for, after his return to the Homeland, he visited the leading greyhound racing tracks in England and it was only a few weeks ago that he wired to Shanghai the news Mr. A. Diercking and Mrs. W. R. McBain's Queen Anne (now known as Eastern Queen Anne), one of the Shanghai animals in which he took a keen interest, had smashed the world's greyhound racing record over a distance of 400 yards.

Captain Bott was a member of the Shanghai Club, the Shanghai Race Club, the International Recreation Club, the Chinese Jockey Club, the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, the Shanghai Polo Club and the Champ des Courses Français.

A man of attractive personality, a hard worker and "a sport" in every sense of the word, Captain Bott won for himself a host of friends who will learn with much regret of his demise. Captain Bott was hoping to return to Shanghai in the near future to interest himself in a business venture and he was expected here about the end of this month.

Deceased is survived by his mother, to whom the deepest sympathy is extended.

Mr. T. N. Sinclair

Shanghai has lost one of its oldest inhabitants by the death on Saturday last, of Mr. Thomas Neil Sinclair, who for fifty years was on the staff of the Shanghai Gas Company until he retired in 1926.

Mr. Sinclair was born in Savanalama, Jamaica, near Kingston, on October 26, 1844. At the commencement of his career he took to the sea and served in the old windjammers of that period, and in 1870 he put into Shanghai for the first time. It was not until 1876, however, that he returned here and decided to settle. He joined the staff of the Shanghai Gas Company in that year and remained with them until 1926, serving during the latter part of his connection with the firm, in the capacity of store-keeper.

The late Mr. Sinclair was a regular attendant at Holy Trinity Cathedral and until he was taken ill never missed the Sunday services or the week-day evening service. He was also an active member of the Church of England Men's Society and his presence and devoted support will be sadly missed by the whole community.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Sinclair and her two children, James A. Sinclair and Mary Terese Sinclair, both of whom are in Shanghai.

ANOTHER BIG DEAL IN PROPERTY

The Kuo Min News Agency learns that the Central Bank of China, with a view to meeting the requirements of its business activities, purchased on June 30, through the China Realty Company, from Sheng Sze Yu Tsai Charity Fund Committee the valuable piece of land, comprising 2⅔ mow, now occupied by the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., No. 6, The Bund, at a price of Tls. 756,000.—Kuo Min.

In accordance with a decision reached at a memorial meeting for the railway workers who were killed during the recent fighting, held several days ago, a monument and a memorial hall, with a garden, are to be established near Woosung by the staff of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways.

POLICE ROUND UP GANG

Former Police Constable Among the Group

In a series of raids conducted in the French Concession and the Settlement, a gang of 15 people were rounded up by the detectives of the Central Station on June 28, and three pistols and 100 rounds of ammunition were seized. The gang consists of five women and ten men, one of them being a former Settlement police constable, who disappeared with a service pistol while on duty three months ago.

Acting on information received, Chief Inspector MacDermott and Det.-Sergt. Darville together with several other Chinese and foreign detectives started from the Central Station at 4 a.m. and raided a number of places until 11.30 a.m., when the 15 people were arrested. More than 30 houses in Jessfield Road were searched during the day but without success, as the wanted man had apparently been informed of the police raids and fled.

The first arrest was made in a hotel in Hankow Road. Information obtained from him led the police party to a house in Rue Dollfus, where two women and three loaded pistols together with 15 rounds of ammunition were nabbed by the police. Further raids followed at 39 Shun Chi Alleyway, Rue Porte de l'Quest, where six men and three women were arrested and 30 rounds of ammunition seized. Two additional arrests were made at a house in Rue Eugene Bard, and one in Robertson Road. During the raids, no resistance was offered by the gangsters, who were believed to have been involved in several armed robberies during the last several months.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED

Tsiang Wei-liang, sentenced to death by the Shanghai Special District Court for participation in the armed kidnapping of a wealthy silk merchant on October 2 last, was brought before the Court on June 29 to express his last wishes.

The condemned man told the Judge that he had neither family nor relatives and therefore had no last message to send. After given food and wine, Tsiang was escorted to the Kiangsu No. 2 Prison at Tsaohoching where three shots from the firing squad ended his life.

Mr. Chang Shih-ling, the victim of the kidnapping affair, was rescued by detectives from the Central Police Station, but only after a desperate gun battle in which Det.-Sub-Inspr. McFarlane was shot and seriously wounded while one of the kidnappers was killed outright.

An echo of the double murder at 196 East Seward Road on September 19, last was heard in the Shanghai Special District Court on July 2 when Chang Yen-chung, sentenced to death by the court for being one of the perpetrators of the crime, was brought before Judge Sun to express his last wishes before being sent to the No. 2 Kiangsu Prison at Tsaohoching to face the firing squad.

The prisoner stated that, after his arrest, his personal belongings, including clothing and furniture, were left in a house off Tongshan Road and asked that his wife be given these articles by the police. His request having been granted, the condemned man was given food and wine and escorted to Tsaohoching where he was executed.

WESTERN DISTRICT FRACAS

Subsequent to an altercation with a ricsha coolie and a Chinese watchman, an American Marine is alleged to have been beaten by members of the Chapei police at 8.15 p.m. on July 4 at the intersection of Tunsin Road with Great Western Road. Foreign eyewitnesses bear out the account of the attack.

The service man was taken to the Marine Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance. He was in a comatose condition suffering wounds from and lacerations.

Sub-Inspr. Dudley and Det.-Sgt. Makhalaevsky began investigations at once. According to the statement of the ricsha coolie, he had taken his fare from the business area as far as Tunsin Road, where he was stopped and kicked several times. As he shouted for help, he was struck in the face. A Chinese watchman came from one of the houses, whereupon it is said, the Marine struck him on the nose. It has since been learned that he had wanted to go to Moulmein Road. Neither of the Chinese would affirm that the Chapei police struck the Marine, but foreigners who passed in motorcars, witnessed the incident.

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BOGUS MILITARY ORGAN RAIDED

False Seal, Badges and Documents Seized in Hotels

Before Judge Chien in the Shanghai Special District Court on June 29, the Municipal Police made a successful application for the detention of 14 Chinese charged with forming unlawful military organisations. A representative of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety applied for the prisoners' extradition to the Nantao authorities for trial, but the Court remanded the accused in custody, pending further inquiries.

The prisoners were apprehended by officers from the Louza Police Station in two lodging houses, one on Canton Road and another on Shanse Road, on June 28. In rooms occupied by the prisoners, a false seal for the 31st Army, a box containing counterfeit badges of army officers, and many papers purporting to be official documents appointing persons to government posts were seized.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEDICATED

Ceremony at Endeavourers Church and School

The Endeavourers' Sunday School and Church at the corner of Chapoo and Range Roads were dedicated on July 3. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. H. G. C. Hallock, Pastor, and was assisted by Messrs. P. Klyhn, and R. Wegner, superintendents, and Mr. E. Carter.

The Church was filled to capacity with an attendance of more than 200 people. The pulpit was suitably decorated for the occasion. A duet was rendered by Mrs. E. Carter and Miss N. Kingman. The Primary Department and the Endeavourers' Church each contributed a number.

The Sunday School started at 9.45 a.m. and was followed by the morning service from 11 a.m. to 12 noon, during which Mr. Hallock pronounced the dedication ceremony. After service, the Holy Communion was observed.

The Endeavourers' Sunday School was founded in 1913, but without a building. Then there were but 20 members who met at no fixed places. Eventually funds were gathered, and six months ago these were enough to purchase the Free Christian Church, the present site of the School.

There are at present more than 200 members, ranging from 4 to 40 years of age. Besides the Sunday School, there is a Sunday morning service and an evening service. Both the Sunday School and Church are supported only by offerings. The activities of the Sunday School are numerous. Besides the religious service, there are indoor sports, games, outings, library and social functions. A unique feature of the Sunday School is that it never closes at any time of the year, even during the summer holidays.

NEW ARMED FORCE FOR SHANGHAI

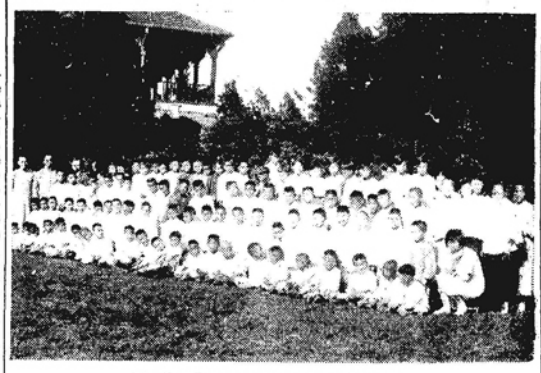
Chinese to Have Unit Similar to the Russian Detachment

Greater Shanghai will soon have a force of Special Constabulary (Pao An Tui) of its own to augment the strength of the police of the Bureau of Public Safety. It will consist of two units of 1,500 men each, equipped and trained somewhat along the lines of the Russian Regiment of the Shanghai Municipal Council. This force of special constables probably will be stationed in small groups in the outlying districts within the area of Greater Shanghai. They will be so equipped and placed that they will be able to concentrate at a moment's notice, ready for action against bandits or other lawless elements.

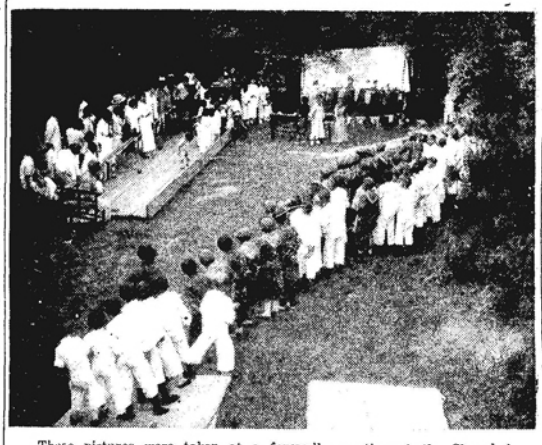
It is proposed that the detachment of special police from Peking shall be incorporated into the Pao An Tui of Shanghai and for the remainder of the force men who have had military and police training will be recruited and given further training under expert instructors. Preparations are being made to include mounted units, motorcycle squads, and possibly armoured car sections. The men will wear khaki uniform in both summer and winter, but instead of the white, cap band of the police will wear black bands.

The Pao An Tui is a "Peace Preservation Corps" and not intended for national defence. It will be under the direct control of the Mayor of Shanghai, but will work in close co-operation with the police.

CHINESE WAR ORPHANS



The homeless children with their teachers.



These pictures were taken at a farewell reception at the Shanghai Child Welfare War Relief Orphanage in honour of Lady Hope Simpson, who left for home with Sir John Hope Simpson on June 26. The lower picture shows a play staged for Lady Hope Simpson by the orphans.

FAREWELL TO LADY HOPE SIMPSON

Mission of Benevolence and Righteousness

Lady Hope Simpson was guest of honour at a farewell reception at the Shanghai Child Welfare War Relief Orphanage, Rue Prosper Paris, on Tuesday, June 26, when she inspected the Boy Scouts at drill and gave the children a special dinner, having obtained beforehand a set of sliding boards and other games "to give the children a good time" before she and Sir John Hope Simpson left for Home on Monday.

Following the inspection and games, Dr. R. Y. Lo, first vice-president of the National Child Welfare Association, presiding, likened the mission of Sir John and Lady Hope Simpson to that of Mencius in the days of the Liang Kingdom in that it was one of benevolence and righteousness.

This was followed by a speech by Mrs. C. J. Chancellor and another by General Chu Ching-lan, the latter praising Sir John and Lady Hope Simpson's thoughts for needy children. Expressing the hope that they would win a host of friends for the multitude of China's children in their homeland, General Chu mentioned that marked improvements had taken place since he first visited the Orphanage when plans were made for the Colonel Robert Short Memorial Educational Fund.

Lady Hope Simpson, thanked all present, and commended the Scouts on their fine display. She elaborated on the triple virtues of wisdom, love and courage, which was the motto of the Chinese Scouts. She and Sir John were happy to have been in China and were sorry to be leaving.

Sir John described General Chu Ching-lan as a capable administrator and a fine philanthropist who was always able to raise money for public needs. China's children and their welfare had won a warm place in the hearts of Englishmen in spite of business depression as shown by the fact that he had received gift after gift for the children of China.

The War Relief Orphanage was formally opened by the National Child Welfare Association on March 12; in co-operation with the British "Save the Children Fund" in Shanghai and the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee, with Mrs. C. J. Chancellor as honorary director. Ninety-eight little victims of the recent hostilities have been cared for to date, their ages ranging from six to 15. Forty have been placed out; 14 reclaimed by their parents, four by relatives; four by trade masters, seven placed out as adopted children, three as apprentices and seven in the child welfare home.

THE HENRY LESTER TRUST

Interesting Observations Made on Mosquito Larvae

The report of the Lester Trustees for the year ended December 31, 1931, has just been issued. According to this, the Trustees remain in office as last reported. Continuing, the report reads:—

Residuary Estate Capital Account.—The cost of the Henry Lester Institute for the past year has been paid out of the accumulated Income and current Income from Endowment properties; the whole of the income on the Residuary Estate (Tls. 1,017,603.90) has therefore been added to the Residuary Capital account making the total Capital of the Trust at December 31, 1931, Tls. 18,591,627.59.

Henry Lester Scholarships.—The fourth examination took place on October 15, 1931, under the management of the Scholarships Committee; 37 candidates sat and scholarships were awarded to:—

Patricia O'Kane, Public School for Girls.

G. M. Cornfield, Cathedral School for Boys (Henry Lester Endowment).

One of the 1928 scholars forfeited his scholarship on leaving Shanghai.

As the total scholarships awarded will shortly reach the maximum number (8) it will no longer be possible to set a fixed value for each, since the whole income from the original sum of Tls. 50,000 (now Tls. 53,800) appropriated under Clause 14 of the Will, will be divisible equally among the eight scholars. As the 7 per cent. Debentures in which the capital fund is at present invested are due for redemption at the end of 1932, it may be assumed that the future value of these scholarships will be about Tls. 375 to Tls. 400 each per annum, this being based on a 6 per cent. return on the capital to be reinvested.

Properties.—During the year under review, properties of the Trust have been dealt with as follows:—

B.C. Lot 3562—Cad. Lot 3609, E.D.—The development of this vacant land with modern Chinese buildings was completed during the year, the final payment being due since the accounts were closed.

B.C. Lot 3599—Cad. Lot 3588 E.D.—The mud-filling of this lot was greatly delayed owing to the failure of the contractor and the work has been completed since the close of the year. The final development has been postponed owing to unfavourable conditions caused by recent local disturbances.

B.C. Lots 4028, 4785 and 7423 (Avenue Road).—The building and equipment of the new Medical Research Institute has proceeded satisfactorily and it is hoped that it will be completed and opened before the end of the year 1932.

Clinical Research Unit (Lester Chinese Hospital).—The final cost of the floor occupied by the Clinical Research Unit of the Medical Research Institute has not yet been ascertained, and the sum of Tls. 109,000 has been paid on account of cost of construction and architects' fees. Under the agreement with the Trustees of the Lester Chinese Hospital, the total capital cost (excluding a fixed sum of Tls. 10,000) has to be written off over a period of fifteen years; at the end of this period the Hospital Trustees will be able to claim possession of the floor occupied by the Clinical Unit on payment of this sum of Tls. 10,000 if they so desire, and, under certain circumstances, they can claim earlier possession on payment of the same sum plus any further part of the capital cost not then written off. Arrangements are being made to commence writing off the capital cost of this Unit as from January 1, 1932.

Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research.—During the year 1931 the Medical Research Institute staff continued its work at the temporary laboratories at 11 Hankow Road. Besides giving the Lester Hospital a provisional diagnostic service the experience gained at these temporary laboratories has been valuable, not only in regard to the equipment of the Clinical Unit at the Lester Hospital but also in relation to the organisation of the main Institute.

During the summer interesting observations on mosquito larvae were made by Dr. Mary Andrews in co-operation with the Municipal Health Department, while in August, on the initiative of Dr. R. C. Robertson, it was decided by the Trustees that they would bear the expense of a diagnostic and research unit in the Hospital Ship sent to Hankow for purposes of flood relief. Dr. J. L. Maxwell accompanied Dr. Robertson, and Dr. Andrews followed later. A full report of this work is being published in the medical press. After the withdrawal of the Hospital Ship, work was continued at Wu Shen Miao until the end of the year.

Towards the end of the year the work of the Institute was transferred from the temporary laboratories in Hankow Road to the Clinical Unit at the Lester Chinese Hospital where, during the recent state of war, accommodation was afforded to wounded soldiers, the S. M. Police and the Laboratory Unit of the Health Department of Greater Shanghai. It should be understood, however, that the organization of the Clinical Unit at the Lester Hospital constitutes an integral part of the work of the Henry Lester Institute in the field of clinical research.

During the latter part of 1931 the Director, Dr. H. G. Earle, was in England supervising the preparation of plans for the equipment of the main Institute in consultation with Mr. Alan E. Munby, F.R.I.B.A. Consulting Architect on laboratory design. Provisional arrangements were also made for the appointment of additional staff and the formation of a liaison with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and other institutions in Great Britain.

It is hoped that the current year will see the organisation of the Laboratory Divisions of the Institute in the new building.

Technical Institute and Lester School.—The seconded services of Professor W. Brown were extended, by kind permission of the Senate and Council of the Hongkong University, until the end of December, 1931, and his final report was completed on January 30, 1932. Professor Brown's report includes alternative suggestions for lay-outs to accommodate both the School and Technical Institute on the Seward Road site, financial estimates for capital outlay and annual expenditure, and a detailed account of his investigations in Europe.

Any definite decision by the Trustees with regard to the Technical Institute and School has been delayed owing to various difficulties, among which the financial instability caused by fluctuations in value of silver, and the recent State of Emergency may particularly be mentioned. Professor Brown's report is at present under consideration and it is hoped that a decision to proceed with one of the suggested schemes may be possible at an early date.

(Signed) G. MORRISS
W. NATION
A. D. BELL
H. PORTER
H. LIPSON WARD
Lester Trustees.

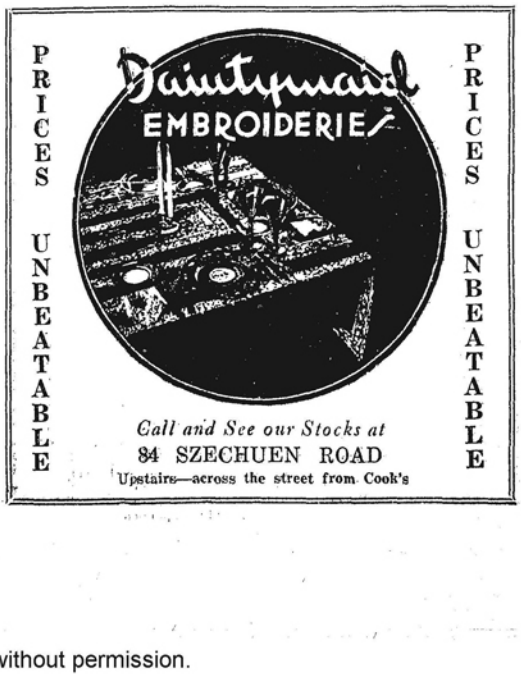
WOMAN KILLED IN QUARREL

Early Morning Tragedy at Jessfield

Stabbed in the neck and body following a quarrel with her husband, Tang Ho-sze, 49, died of wounds at 6 a.m. on June 30 at 13 Jessfield Road. Shen Chi-shan, her second husband, and a retired soldier formerly in the 19th Route Army, was also found lying with serious knife wounds in the same room. He was later conveyed to the Lester Chinese Hospital.

The discovery of the body and the wounded man was made by their son. He heard them quarrelling in the early morning, and his curiosity was aroused when, after long silence, a distinct moaning was heard from the room. He broke open the door and found the couple lying in a pool of blood.

Detectives from the 6th Chapei District Police Station were soon on the scene and conveyed the wounded man to a hospital. According to the story told by the son, the soldier father at first stayed with his mother in a house in Chapei but were separated during the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Following the withdrawal of Japanese troops, the retired soldier came to the Jessfield house and urged the woman to return to Chapei with him. It was reported that the woman had refused to do so, resulting in the quarrel early in the morning. Police believe that the soldier had first used the knife on the woman and then himself.



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ACT OF TERRORIST VENGEANCE

Body of Chinese Found With Head Nearly Hacked Off

"Scoundrel, incendiary, traitor, assassin. As you are a communist this is your last day."

This startling document, amounting to no more than a scrap of paper with a few Chinese characters inscribed on it, was the only thing in the way of identification found on the body of an unknown Chinese discovered in a private house at 396 Rue du Pere Froc on June 29.

The body was terribly mutilated and the head was nearly detached from the trunk. It appeared to be that of a Chinese about 30 years of age, and the police believe that the intention of the murderers originally was to strangle the man, but more savage methods were eventually employed to kill him.

The body was discovered by a Chinese watchman who saw the body, tried to hail the occupant of the house and as he could obtain no response, he informed the French police. After examination the French police came to the conclusion that the man had been dragged into the house and after an attempt had been made to strangle him a butcher's knife was used to hack off his head.

Vengeance by gang of terrorists is believed to be behind the affair.

POLICE OFFICER RETIRING

Presentation to Trooper-Inspertor Beale

The Assistant Commissioner of Police, Mr. M. O. Springfield, on July 4, before a goodly gathering of members of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force, on behalf of officers and men of the force, presented Trooper-Inspector C. E. Beale with a reminder of his many years' service with the S.M.P. The popularity of the retiring officer was eloquently testified to by the number of persons present. Every branch of the service was represented. Mr. Springfield voiced the general regret of comrades at the departure of an officer, who had been identified with the police force of the International Settlement for so many years.

Mr. Springfield, in presenting the departing officer with a silver tea service suitably inscribed, said that Inspector Beale had joined the S.M.P. in July, 1910, coming to Shanghai from the Royal Horse Artillery. During his many years' service with the Shanghai Municipal Police, Inspector Beale had maintained the best traditions of the Corps from which he came, and his smart appearance had set a fine example to the mounted troops, who became imbued with the same sense of smartness. The spick-and-span appearance of the "police on horseback" had on many occasions been favourably commented on by the general public. While the "pure Mongolian pony" was hardly an ideal charger, Inspector Beale had done all he could to make them hardy and tractable. He had made the mounted branch something of which the Force might well be proud, by the able management of the mounted troop, and the way he had inculcated a sense of discipline into the most obstinate pony.

Mr. Springfield, expressed on behalf of the remainder of the Force, all best wishes that Mr. and Mrs. Beale might enjoy the best of health and happiness in their retirement in England.

Inspector Beale replied suitably.

The remarks of Inspector Beale were greeted with cheers and prolonged applause.

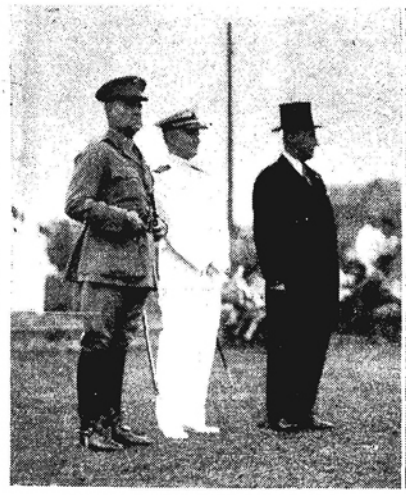
AT a meeting of the National Goods Maintenance Association on Sunday afternoon it was resolved to request the Committee to Dispose of Seized Japanese Goods, organised by the City Government, to return, as soon as possible, all national goods seized by the defunct National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan to their respective owners.

THE National Quarantine Service began the third year of its activities on July 1 and, since its inception, quarantine work in China has made considerable progress. Coincident with the occasion, the service has moved into new and commodious premises at the Glen Line Building, 2 Peking Road (corner The Bund.)

THE police bureau of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways was inaugurated on July 1 in Paoshan Road, Chapei. The new bureau, the director of which is Mr. Ma Shao-ping, is under the direct control of the Ministry of Railways and it has branches at the various stations along the two lines.

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

Photos by Wei Fong



American officials at the saluting base.

Marines hoisting the Stars and Strines.

Scenes from the American July Fourth parade at the Racecourse on July 4. In the upper left picture are Lieut.-Col. Barker, U.S. Marines, Captain W. L. Calhoun, U.S. Navy, and Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, at the saluting base. Below, the Marines marching past.

JULY FOURTH IN SHANGHAI

Many Celebrations Held in Honour of America's National Day

Threatening showers on July 4 failed to dampen the ardour of the American community and their international friends in the formal celebration of Independence Day, which began on the Race Course at 8 a.m., when Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General took the salute at the parade on the Polo Ground.

Events moved rapidly. Next on the programme was the reception on board the U.S.S. Rochester, followed by the "At Home," at the American Consulate, the reception at the American Club, baseball during the afternoon, polo match at 5.30 p.m., inspection of the Rochester all afternoon, with motion pictures at 7.45 p.m. and the concluding function at the Columbia Country Club with fireworks and dancing.

Of particular interest to the community and American school children was the early morning parade on the Race Course, at which time the 4th Regiment U.S. Marines and three platoons of the Rochester were inspected by Mr. Cunningham.

Miss Arra Jean Kimball, fifteen-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, presented a small American flag to everyone attending the flag raising ceremony. Miss Kimball has become a Fourth of July tradition. For 10 years she has "assisted" Mrs. Cunningham in this ceremony, and because of Mrs. Cunningham's absence this year, Miss Kimball alone presented the flags.

The slight drizzle of the early morning had no apparent effect on the parade. The smart "Eyes Right," and officers saluting were in themselves distinctive of the feeling of the occasion, while the burnished equipment, as only Marines and the Navy can make them, was typical of the services represented. The Marine Band played at the parade.

With Lieut.-Col. Barker in charge in the absence of Col. R. S. Hooker, the parade moved off on time. The Marines left via the Mohawk Road gate, while the sailors from the Rochester took a route along Hankow Road to the Customs Jetty, where they embarked in launches to their ship.

Officers and men of the Rochester entertained on July 4 at the conclusion of the parade on the Race Course, Capt. W. L. Calhoun, assisted by Cmdr. F. A. Braisted and members of the staff, being in charge. A continuous boat service from the Customs Jetty to the ship, provided passage for the throng of American children and their parents. The children took special interest in the eight-inch guns and the galley, the modern equipment of the latter providing no small items. Guides recruited from the first-class crew, escorted the guests from the Crows-nest to the bunkers explaining all the procedure during the course of the tour. Larger crowds inspected the vessel from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., while in the evening talking pictures were provided under the usual programme of ship entertainment. Special boats left the Jetty at 7.30 p.m., returning at the conclusion of the performance at 9.15 p.m.

Between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Mr. E. S. Cunningham and his staff were "At Home" to official and civilian guests at the Consulate. Among those attending were members of the Consular Body, including Sir John Brenan, M. J. Meyrier, Mr. K. Murai, and Baron Rudt von Collenberg, and others.

Senior officers of the allied forces in Shanghai attended both the Consular reception and the function at the American Club. Admiral Berthelot, Capt. La Mottee, officer commanding the Devonshire, Capt. Calhoun and Capt. Merriam of the U.S. Navy, were present, while other officials included Mr. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. S. Fessenden, as well as other Chinese and foreign members of the Council, Mr. J. R. Jones, Secretary, Maj. F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, Capt. Fabre, Chief of the French Police, Gens. Wen Ying-hsin and Ralph Lu Lu, and Mayor Wu Teh-chen. Court officials, including Judge M. D. Purdy, attended both functions. Col. Drysdale, U.S. Military Attache, and Lieut.-Col. Barker, acting commander of the 4th U.S. Marines, with his staff were at the two receptions as were the officers of the two American units of the Volunteer Corps.

The function at the American Club, held at the conclusion of the Consular reception, achieved the high standards set in recent years and several thousand international friends were guests of the American members of the club. Mr. E. S. Cunningham proposed the toast "To the President of the United States," after which he added a distinctive local touch, as he greeted the members of the Consular Body, paying a tribute to Sir John Brenan, complimenting him on the honour which His Majesty had recently bestowed on him. Mr. Cunningham's remarks were met with loud cheers.

At the baseball game, held at 3.30 p.m. on the Race Course, the rivals for the Community Cup being the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club and the service representatives, the Marines, Mr. Cunningham pitched the first ball, while Mr. C. S. Franklin, at the conclusion of the game, presented the Cup to the winning captain. The Cowboys and the Troopers played a polo match at 5.30 p.m., an account of which appears on another page.

The concluding function of the day—informality reigning during the night—was held at the Columbia Country Club, where members were at Home to the international community of Shanghai. Fireworks, supper and dancing were in order until a late hour.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Miss Pearson returned to Shanghai yesterday.

MRS. Frank A. Harris left Shanghai on Monday morning on board the C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan.

Sir John and Lady Hope Simpson sailed for England, viâ Canada, on July 4 by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke Smith are joining the C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan, en route for Home, when the vessel arrives at Yokohama.

MR. Wang Hsiao-lan has been re-elected chairman of the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce for the current year.

SIR William Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, was a through passenger by the C. P. O. S. Empress of Japan which left for Vancouver on Monday.

DR. Ch. Allary, professor of medicine in the Aurora University and chief of the laboratory of St. Marie's Hospital, left for France on July 2 by the M. M. S. Andre Lebon on holiday.

MR. Frank J. Courtney, manager of the Crownchina Co. for the Far East, left on Monday on board the C. P. O. S. Empress of Canada for Europe, viâ Canada and the United States.

GENERAL Tai Chi, Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Central Government and Generals Chiang Ting-wen and Yu Tsai-shih have been mentioned as his possible successors.

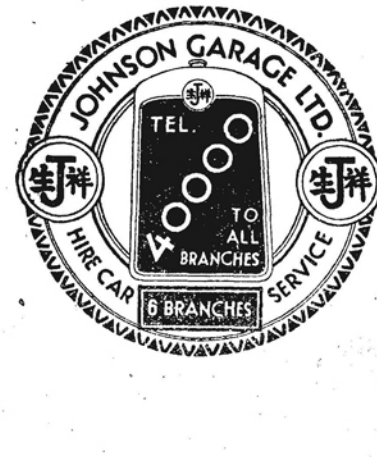
MRS. Cecil Chesterton and Miss Gordon Dunham, the enterprising Englishwomen who are proposing to make a trip up the Yangtse River by junk, to acquire material for a book, left Shanghai on Monday by train, for Nanking from where they hope to start their venture.

Major L. H. Miller, who is to take the place of Major C. B. Cates, the well-known and popular Athletic Officer of the 4th U. S. Marines, who recently departed for the United States, arrived in Shanghai with his family during the past week and was immediately attached to Col. Hooker's Staff, in charge of athletics.

LEAVING Shanghai on June 28 by the P. & O. S. Kaisar-i-Hind were Mr. W. W. Brotherton, Miss E. M. Hancock, Miss M. A. M. Looker, Mr. J. C. Laing, Mr. E. G. Ritchie, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Rugg, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Starling, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stokes, Miss G. E. Stephenson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Simson, Mr. J. Trevor-Smith, Captain and Mrs. C. Townsend, and Mr. P. Nicholson.

TWO well-known newspaper correspondents left for the United States by the Empress of Japan on July 3. They are Mr. Russell Owen of the "New York Times," who is returning to New York after a journalistic tour of Hawaii, China and the Phillppines, and Mr. James Howe, of the Associated Press, who recently accompanied the League Commission in China and Manchuria.

AMONG those sailing by the C. P. O. E. Empress of Japan on July 4 for Vancouver were Mr. H. E. Morriss, Mr. R. C. Henderson, director of the China General Edison Co., and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. J. W. Gibb, of the Imperial Chemical Industries (who is joining the vessel at Kobe), Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, Mr. C. O. Julian, of the RCA Victor Co., and Mrs. Julian, Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson, Mr. V. P. Wilhoit, and Mr. H. S. Peake.



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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JULY 5

BAR SILVER	16⅝

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/7 9/16=₮12.27 at 68.80=$17.83
U.S. $100 at 29=₮344.83 at 68.80=$501.20
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ₮69.20
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ₮68.80
Native interest per day on ₮1,000, ₮04
Copper Cash per ₮100, 429,500
Customs Gold Unit, 1.391

BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATES

£1 at 1/7⅞=₮12.08 at 69.2=$17.45
U.S. $100 at 29⅜=₮340.43 at 69.2=$491.94

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer	1/7⅜
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	28⅜
PARIS—Demand	Francs 730
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 107
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 71½
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 78½ nom.
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 98½ nom.
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 143¾

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand	1/2 15/16
4 months' sight credits	1/8⅛
4 months' sight docts	1/8¼
6 months' sight credits	1/8 5/16
6 months' sight docts	1/8 7/16
NEW YORK—Demand	G.$29⅝
4 months' sight credits	30
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 764

The National City Bank of New York

9.45 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $5.0120
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.8882
Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $17.832
Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $17.341

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100.00	Mex.	$490.75
Stg. £1.0.0.	Mex.	$ 17.50

SELLING

U.S. $100.00	Mex.	$509.00
Stg. £1.0.0.	Mex.	$ 17.71

SELLING RATES

London T/T	1/7½
London D/D	1/7½
Paris T/T	731
New York T/T	28 13/16
New York T/T	28 13/16
Berlin T/T	121½
Hongkong T/T	78½
Yokohama T/T	98½
Singapore T/T	143½

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $100.00	M.	$503.37
Stg. £1.0.0.	M.	$ 17.83

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $100.00	M.	$491.94
Stg. £1.0.0.	M.	$ 17.45

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire	5.62		₮ 1
It. Lire	3.86	Mex	$ 1
Swiss Frs	1.47		₮ 1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg ₮100.=Rm. 121.50
" Mex. $100.=Rm. 83.71

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₮69; p.m. 100=₮68.9.
Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =₮60.5; p.m. 500=₮60.5.
Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= ₮58.4; p.m. 500=₮58.4.
Coppers:—a.m. 429,000 coppers= ₮100; p.m. 429,000 coppers=₮100.

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 45 coppers=$1
296 coppers=$1
25 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 4 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₮0.69
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.45

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK SEPTEMBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/7 13/16	1/7 11/16
U.S. G.$	29⅜	29
Yen	95½	94

MERCHANT CLOSING RATE

(del. July)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/9 9/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/8
G.$ T.T.	28¾	4 m/s. l.c.	29½
Fcs. T.T.	735	4 m/s.	755
Rs. T.T.	108½	7 d/s.	111

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	16⅝	16 11/16
N.Y. Market closed		
Bombay Market closed		
Market weak.		

LONDON CROSS RATES

London, June 4.

Among the leading cross rates quoted at the close of business in London to-day were the following:

London on Shanghai,	1/8	unchanged
London on Yokohama,	1/7½	up ½
London on New York,	$3.55⅝	off 1⅛

—United Press.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

July 30.

At the close of business on the 29th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 85,883,000 and $220,270,000.

These figures include Tls. 17,140,-000 and $187,250,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 1267 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports were:—
Nil.
Exports were:—
224 bars to Hongkong

SYCEE

Imports were:—
Tls. 1,800,000 being 2,580,000 Mex. and Dragon Dollars for melting a/c Local Chinese
Exports were:—
Nil.

DOLLARS

Imports were:—

$ 940,000	from	Tientsin
300,000	"	Chinkiang
1,050,000	"	Nanking
300,000	"	Hangchow
50,000	"	Kiukiang
100,000	"	Yanchow
60,000	"	Shasi
100,000	"	Ichang
$3,000,000		

Exports were:—

$ 650,000	to Amoy
50,000	" Hongkong
2,580,000	melted locally
$3,280,000	

Silver

Last quotations come as 16 11/16d. ready and 16¾d. forward as against 16⅞d. ready and forward on the 24th instant.

China bought, the Continent and India sold. Business was small.

Exchange

The official rate has been 1/7½d. throughout the week.

The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and U.S. Dollars the equivalent of £1,000,000.

Selling T.T 1/7 11/16d. July. U.S. $29½ July.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/8 3/16 July. U.S. $30½ July.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	July 2	July 4
Chinese Govt. Bonds:		
5% Reorgs. 1913 Lond.	63	65
4½% 1898 Eng.	89	92
4½% 1908	61	63
5% 1912	36	38
5% 1925	87½	90
Imperial Rly. 5%	71½	75
S.N.R. 5%	28½	28½
Canton-Kowloon 5% ..	5–10	5–10
Tientsin-Pukow 5%	7–12	7–12
Tientsin-Pukow 5% 2nd	5–10	5–10
S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo 5%	55–½	55–½
Hukuang 5%	12–16*	12–16*
Honan 5%	5–10	5–10
Lunghai 5%	5½	5½
Marconi 8%	5–10	5–10
Vickers 8%	3–8	3–8
H. & S. Bank	101	109
Chartered Bank	11	12½
Merchantile Bank	17	17½
I.C.S.N. 6% cum. pref.	3½	3½
I.C.S.N. def. ord.	2	2
Gula Kalumpong	6/3	6/3
B.A.T. Co. Reg.	80/–	81/10½
Shall T. & T. Reg.	39/4½	39/4½
P. & O. def.	17/6	18/–
Jap. 5% £ Loan, 1907 ..	54½	63
Jap 6% £ Loan, 1924 ..	63	71
Chi. Eng.	22/6	23/9
Consols	70½	69¾
War Loan 5%	101½	101⅛
Canadian Pacific	13½	13⅜
Victory Bonds, 4%	105½	105¼
Ger. 7% Int. Loan, Br.	73½	79½
S'hai Elec. Con.	50/–	50/–

* Unofficial quotations.

—Reuter.

The following additional quotations have been received by the United press:—

	July 2	July 4
I.C.I., ord	16/9	16/7½
Courtaulds, ord.	30	30
Dunlops, ord.	12/6	13/3
Cables & Wireless "B"	7/15	8/5
do "A"	14/10	15/5
do pref.	50	51/6

WITH funds provided by the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Red Cross Society has established two summer diseases hospitals at Woosung and Kiangwan where the heaviest fighting took place recently between the Chinese and Japanese troops and where hundreds of corpses of Chinese have been buried since the war.

PENDING a settlement of the dispute between the Chinese landlords and their tenants over the question of rent payments during the recent hostilities, the Federation of Tenants' Unions has suggested to the tenants that they should, for the time being, deposit their rents with the Greater Shanghai Municipality Bank in Tientsin Road. They are also requesting the law courts to deal leniently with tenants in cases involving the non-payment of rents.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Piece Goods' Prices Continue Downward Trend Markets in General Quiet

July 2.

Practically all markets have been quiet during the past week. Piece goods' clearances have shown slight improvement, but prices all round are very disappointing. Silk market closed very quiet in consequence of the yen slump. Flour and wheat prices now ruling are the lowest seen for many years. At Yuenfong auction unsatisfactory conditions prevailed on account of cheap prices at which Japanese cargo is being sold.

PIECE GOODS

The market was very quiet and prices generally continue their downward trend. As regards new business, it is reported that one line of poplins has been booked during the week, this particular line having sold well on the market during the present season. With regard to dealers involved in the recent booking of this lot, one or two are already seriously involved with their present cargo on hand, and a large proportion of their commitments are still in bonded godowns, duty not having been paid.

Regarding voollen goods, small enquiries are about, and small lots are finding their way to the order book. There is, however, no general buying in progress at present, and in all probability it will be nearer the end of this month before dealers are genuinely interested in the booking of forward business.

Clearances have shown a slight improvement during the past few days, but, as previously stated, prices all round are extremely disappointing.

YUENFONG AUCTIONS

At the Yuenfong auction on Thursday sales totalled 135 packages. The market remains in the same unsatisfactory condition as last week, owing to the very cheap prices at which Japanese cargo is being sold.

With regard to dyed goods, the demand is not so bad, and venetians, velvets and poplins all obtained prices which were very little changed from last week.

The tone, however, underwent considerable change when greys were put up for sale. Prices for these goods declined to the extent of nearly 8 mace, and there was no improvement, or very little improvement, when white shirtings were being disposed of. However, few qualities succeeded in securing last week's values, and most slumped heavily, varying between four mace and a tael.

White lawns were likewise heavily depressed, and there was no strength in the demand for white poplins. Deliveries for the week showed a falling off, and the requirements of Kiukiang, which had been comparitively large during recent weeks, appeared to have been satisfied. Both Hankow and Changsha showed some slight interest in white shirtings, but there is very little else-worth comment.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

The market is very quiet, and no signs of any considerable improvement are visible at the moment.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

Chinese Cotton:—There was a little more activity observable during the week under review and a fair volume of purchases of the domestic growth were made by some of the Chinese Mills which are now busily engaged in spinning lower counts yarn. Due to the upward trend in the American Markets the local marts firmed up in sympathy therewith, and notwithstanding such advances in prices as is now being experienced here the values of all grades of the indigenous growth may nevertheless be set down as being the cheapest in the world. The prevailing low rates of exchange coupled with the ascending tendency in the foreign markets are acting for the time being as deterrents toward any commitments for future shipments from abroad. However, it is reported that negotiations are now in progress between a group of members of the Chinese Mill Owners Association and an Agent of a Co-operative Association in America for the importation of 400,000 bales American cotton on a basis of long term credits covering a period of two years or thereabout but so far as is known nothing definite has as yet transpired thereanent.

Yarn:—There was a better demand for lower counts yarn while the demand for higher counts may be said to have been negligible and the turnover for the week amounted to about 5,000 bales in all and which are intended for shipment to Szechuen, Canton and Yunnan.

SILK

The demand for steam filatures continues, but to a lesser extent than in the previous week. Top Double Eagle has been particularly asked for, and its price has risen in consequence to Tls. 615. A few bales of yellow steam filature (Hupeh cocoon) also changed hands at Tls. 500.

In other qualities there is nothing to be reported, and our market closed very quiet again in consequence of the slump in the Yen exchange.

RICE

There has been a slight improvement in the rice market as a result of a little demand from Northern ports. During the beginning of the week prices dropped, but although still below prices of last week, have improved slightly during the last day or two. Rangoon Small Mills are selling at $9.50 per zar at the close of markets on Thursday.

FLOUR AND WHEAT

The situation remains unchanged. Both the flour and wheat markets are very quiet and show a weak tendency. The price of July wheat has dropped to Tls. 3.10 per picul and July flour to Tls. 1.78½. These prices are the lowest that have been seen for many years and, naturally, as long as these prices are ruling no imports of foreign wheat or flour are possible.

TIMBER

There have been a few enquiries from the general dealers, but the market in general remains quiet. Stocks in Shanghai are still ample to meet the market's requirements. Hardwood: Some business has been brought to book, but the volume still remains small.

METALS

The metals market continues without change, the situation being very dull.

PRODUCE

Apart from a small enquiry for egg products, there is little or nothing doing. There is a wide difference between values prevailing abroad and here.

TEA

Black Tea:—The Keemun has been very quiet, only 1486 h/s having been settled since our last report. A little more attention has been paid to lower grades but the bulk of the business is still confined to teas from Tls. 100 to Tls. 130. For the few remaining fine teas there has been no enquiry whatever; prices are too high in relation to quality available.

Green Tea:—Chunmee market is also very quiet, barely 2,000 packages having changed hands during the week. Although prices are not really high the market generally seems completely uninterested.

Sowmees:—Demand continues brisk and daily settlements continue fairly heavy. Prices for the finest kinds yet available, however, are showing signs of weakening a little though lower grades are fully firm.

Gunpowders:—A small business continues to be done in local packs.

Hoochows:—Arrivals are heavy, quality is poor, prices are high and business is nil.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for artificial silk yarn continues to be depressed, and no sales can be reported for re-export to northern centres. Japanese yarns supply the demand there, and it is evident the local market is taking its supplies from the same source. The low yen rate, apart from any question of dumping, is helping the Japanese mills. Dealers are inclined to sell their stocks of European yarns at low prices to liquidate their position, and are fearing a break in the Italian controlled prices which appears imminent.

WORKERS of the China Merchants Tramway Co., Nantao, who are demanding the dismissal of the company's traffic manager, have presented a new demand with their employers for a five per cent. increase in wages on the ground that their agreement with the company regarding the wage increase question has expired. It is feared that the workers' new demand may lead to further trouble.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, June 30, 1932

REPORT No. 26—1932 FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

	Opening Cash Prices JUNE 30			Last Week			THIS WEEK—Closing Thursday Noon					Total No. of Shares Done for		Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Thursday Noon						Business Done Year 1931		Business Done Year 1932		STOCK	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
				Business Done on Friday Morning			Business Done on Thursday Morning			Closing Auction Quotations July Settlement				Highest			Lowest												
	Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Cash	June	July	Cash	June	July	Buyers	Sellers	Last Week	This Week	Cash	June	July	Cash	June	July	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest						
																								BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.					
M$	....	....	1,560	1,560	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,300 Feb	1,525 Dec	1,560 Jun	1,560 Jun	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3 (Mkg. £6, 1931) Less I/T	29-2-32
M$	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	182.50 Ag	126 Feb	....	....	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	40,000	24,358	M$100	Dec.	Final 7 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	8-2-32
M$	....	26.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37.50 Sep	26 Mc	29 Jan	24.25 May	do. "B"	100,000	22,817	M$20	Dec.	Final 7 % (Mkg. 12 %, 1931)	8-2-32
T	....	....	7.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16.42½ Ap	9.70 Nov	10.30 Jan	7.35 June	Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd. ..	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.60, 1932	20-5-32
T	5.50	....	....	....	5.50	5.60	5.55	....	....	5.60	....	11,000	2,200	5.55	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.50	5.60	7.85 Oct	5 Apl	7.07½ Jan	5.50 June	Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	{Special Tax Divid. T0.27½, 1931 .. .. {4th Quarterly Dividend T⅜ 0.15	14-3-32 31-12-31
T	....	....	4.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	450	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.02½ Oct	4.60 Nov	4.75 May	4.60 Jan	do. (Pref) 8 %	600,000	201,715	T5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend T0.10	20-6-32
T	....	....	2.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	600	2.10	....	....	2.10	....	....	7.55 Feb	3.75 Ag	3.90 Jan	2.10 June	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. ..	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
M$	....	....	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.80 Oct	6.30 Dec	7.50 Jan	5.60 Ap	Yangtzee Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.25, 1932	20-5-32
																				23.50 Nov	23.50 Nov	....	....	Union Mobilière	50,000	25,000	M$20	Dec.	10 % For 1931	10-6-32
																								INSURANCE.					
B$	....	....	435	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	615 Mc	560 Sept.	435 June	435 June	Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s (Mkg. 40s) a/c 1930. Int. 24s a/c 1931 ..	27-5-32
F T	....	....	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
T	....	....	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75 July	75 July	....	....	....	....	....	....	75 July	75 July	80 Jan	80 Jan	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	G$5	Dec.	Interim G$0.50 1931	25-9-31
																								American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. .. .. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T1 (Mkg. T2, 1931)	28-4-32
T	....	....	27.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46.50 Oct	23.50 Mc	30 Jan	24 Jan	do. (Cum. Pref) 8 %	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4 %, for half year Ending June, 1932	30-6-32
T	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105 Oct	102 Jan	99 Jan	99 Jan	do. (Cum. Pref) 7 %	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ %, for half year Ending Mar. 1932	31-3-32
T	90	....	....	....	3.90	3.95	....	....	....	4	4.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 Feb	95 Nov	92 Jan	92 Jan	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	....	....	....
T	3.95	4.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,000	24,300	4.05	4.05	4.10	4.05	3.92½	3.97½	7.35 Oct	4.60 Dec	4.92½ Jan	3.90 June						
																								LANDS.					
T	24	....	....	....	24.20	24.10	24.25	....	....	24.25	24.50	8,100	2,970	24.50	24.20	24.60	24.25	24.10	24.50	43.65 Oct	28.90 Dec	31.50 Jan	23.20 Ap	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.30, Bonus T0.30 and Special Bonus T0.75 (Mkg. T1.65, 1931)	7-4-32
T	....	....	242.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	295 Mc	228 Jan	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. ..	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Final T6 and Bonus T2 (Mkg. T12 a/c 28/2/32) ..	5/4/32
T	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ..	10 000	10 000	T100	Dec.	Final 5 % (Mkg. 12 % 1931)	9-2-32
T	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "Rights" ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	2.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....						
M$	....	....	135	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	215 July	145 Dec	150 Jan	125 Jun	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191 450	T10	Dec.	7 %, 1926	23/4/27
M$	....	....	26.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,130	21	26	....	....	26	....	....	47 Jan	27.50 Nov	31 Jan	25 Ap	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	M$100	Dec.	Final 7 % & Bonus $3 (Mkg. $15, 1931)	5-2-32
M$	....	....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	105 Ap	105 Apr	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. "B"	150,000	53,811	M$20	Dec.	Final 7 % & Bonus $0.60 (Mkg. $3, 1931)	5-2-32
M$	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89 July	89 July	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. (Pref "A") 8 %	10,000	10,000	M$100	Dec.	4 %, for half year 1931	31-12-31
T	10.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.80	11	1,850	4,500	....	10.85	11	....	10.80	10.90	18.35 Feb	11.60 Nov	13.55 Jan	10.80 Jun	do. (Pref "B" 6 %	50,000	7,506	M$100	Dec.	6%, for year, 1931	31-12-31
T	....	....	11.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17.55 Oct	12 Nov	13.10 Jan	10.85 Ap	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50 (Mkg. T1.50, 1931)	29-2-32
T	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 5 % (Mkg. 9 %, 1931)	25-4-32
M$	....	....	107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	500,00	T10	....	....	....
M$	8.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111 Sep	109.50 Feb	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A" ..	5,000	2,650	M$100	Dec.	Interim 2½ % 1932	30-6-32
H$	....	....	4.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	350	....	....	....	9.50	....	9.50	11.35 Jan	10.95 Feb	9.50 June	9.10 June	do. "B"	50,000	49,014	M$10	Dec.	(nterim 2½ % 1932	30-6-32
T	....	....	11.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. 7½ % cum. Pref. "A"	100,000	103,620	M$5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend 7½ %	1-7-32
T	....	....	19.40	....	11.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21.75 Sep	12.50 Dec	13.70 Jan	10 Ap	Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Divid. T1, year to 30-9-31 (on 100,000 shares) ..	23-10-31
T.T.	....	....	133	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.40 May	9.80 Ap	do. "B"	....	155,018	T10	Sept.	....	....
T	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3 % and Bonus 1 % (mkg. 13 %, 1929)	21-2-30
																								San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	..	T10	..	Incorporated the 15th April 1932	....
																								DOCKS WHARVES, TRANSPORT.					
T	....	....	80.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	116 Jan	90 Dec	91 Jan	80.50 Jun						
T	....	....	13.80	....	....	....	13.80	....	....	....	....	....	500	13.80	....	....	13.80	....	....	14.25 Ap	11.75 Feb	14.75 Ap	13.75 Ap	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd. ..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T6, for year to 30/6/31	28-7-31
T	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.35 Sep	4.75 Feb	5.20 Jan	5.20 Jan	G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, 1931	6-4-32
T	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.80 Jan	5.75 Nov	6.60 Jan	5.95 Ap	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	....	....
T	....	....	5.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6.10 Feb	5.40 Dec	5.50 Jan	5 Ap	New Eng. & Shipbuilding {ordinary Works, Ltd. {8 % cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1931	7-3-32
T	....	....	219	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	219	....	....	219	....	....	395 Ap	215 Nov	250 Ap	215 Jan	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. ..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1931	7-3-32
T	62.50	....	....	....	....	....	63	....	....	....	....	....	27	63	....	....	63	....	....	85.50 Jn	63.50 Dec	63 June	60 Ap	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (ordinary	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Final Divid. T10 (Mkg. T14 1931)	12-5-32
T	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52.50 Jn	50 Nov	51 Ap	51 Ap	do. (7 % pref.	40 000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T2.50, 1931	7-3-32
																								do.	10 000	10,000	T50	..	Pref. T3.56, 1931	7-3-32
																								UTILITIES.					
T	....	....	10.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19 Feb	16.25 Dec	14.80 Jan	13 Ap						
T	....	....	83.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84 Nov	79 Ag	83.50 Jun	80 Ap	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
T	....	....	92	92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70	240	92	....	....	92	....	....	100 Sep	95.25 Nov	95 Jan	91.25 Ap	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	250,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	Final T2. (Mkg. T4, 1931	21-4-32
T	....	....	54.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	402	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66 Mc	51 Feb	58 Jan	50 Ap	S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock ..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend T1.50, 1932	30-6-32
T	28.75	29.25	....	....	....	....	29	....	....	29	29.25	570	2,730	29	29.25	....	28.75	29	....	36.70 Dec	27.70 Jn	34.50 Jan	28.75 Jun	Shanghai Telephone Company	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	FinalDiv. 7½%(mkg. 12½%1931) FreeI/T,couponNo.43	26-5-32
T	....	....	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 Dec	27.30 F	33.60 Jan	32.50 Jan	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Bear" "Reg."						
T	....	....	272.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	25	272.50	....	....	272.50	....	....	327.50 Sep	295 Oct	277.50 Jun	235 Jan		40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 27/8d. @1/11 (Mkg. 40/3.2d. 1931) Coupon No.36	31-3-32
T	....	....	10.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 Sep	10.50 Oct	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	{103,565		£1	Dec.	Final 11½d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.3d. 1931) Coupon No. 9	31-3-32
T	....	....	10.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15 Jn	10 Nov	10.75 Jun	9 Jan	do. "B"	{250,000		£1	Dec.	Final 11.7d. @ 1/11 (Mkg. 1/7.2d. 1931) Coupon No. 5	31/3/32
T	....	....	10.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	900	10.20	....	....	10.20	....	....	....	....	10.30 May	10.20 Jun	do. 7 % cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	....	....
																								COTTONS, ETC.					
T	13.70	13.80	105	....	....	....	....	....	13.80	13.80	18.90	42,600	10,000	....	13.80	13.95	....	13.80	13.80	17.00 Oct	12.85 My	16.80 Jan	13.10 Ap	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. {ordinary	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Divid. T1.80, 1931	29-4-32
T	....	....	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	122 Mc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	122 Mc	105 Ap	120 Jan	114 Jan	do. {8 % cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Divid. T8, 1931	29-4-32
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	111 Ap	32 Dec	....	....	....	....	....	....	111 Ap	32 Dec	82.50 Jan	74 June	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 for 1 year to 30/4/32	30-5-32
T	10.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.80 Oct	9.80 Jn	11.30 Jan	10.20 Apr	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1930-31	7-10-31
																								INDUSTRIAL.					
T	....	13.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 Mc	13 Dec	16.80 Jan	14.10 Jan	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. Divid. 6d. free of I/T a/c 1931-32 Coupon No. 40	10-5-32
T	....	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.70 Dec	1.56 Mc	2.25 Apr	2 Apr	S'hai Exploration & Develont. Co., Ltd.	600,000	587,251	T5	Dec.	....	....
T	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8.10 Nov	4.75 Jn	7.50 Jan	7 Jan	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd. ..	200,000	114,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	....
T	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21 Sep	16.25 Jn	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	6-4-31
T	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.35 Mc	60 Ag	3.50 Apr	3.25 Apr		200,000	110,000	T5	Dec.	....	8-4-31
T	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.20 Sep	10.20 Sep	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50, (Mkg. 10 %, 1931)	....
T	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11 Sep	9.40 Ap	10.15 Jan	8.25 May	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1931	5-2-32
T	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 Mc	10 Ap	....	....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 7½ %, 1931	11-5-32
T	....	....	14.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10.25 Ap	10 Mc	10 Jan	10 Jan	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	60,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 4 % (Mkg. 8 % 1931)	15-3-32
T	....	....	10.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.75 Oct	13 Feb	14.50 Jun	14.50 Jun	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1931	8-4-32
T	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.60 Oct	10.75 Ap	10.50 Jun	10.50 Jun	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1931	29-4-32
H$	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18 My	13.90 Mc	....	....	....	....	....	....	18 My	13.90 Mc	....	....	8 % cum. pref.	1,000,000	1,000,000	H$10	Dec.	Dividend T0.60 on Old ; T0.30 on New, 1931	29-4-32
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 Ap	2 Nov	2.30 May	1.85 Apr	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	500,000	210,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10 % and Bonus 5 %, 1931	18-3-32
T	47.50	52.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55 Dec	28 Jn	57 Jan	50 June	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. ..	20 000	20 000	T10	June	T1 1930/31 and Bonus T0.50 (on 10,000 shares) ..	18-3-32
M$	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15.25 Jun	15.25 Jun	Cathy Dairy Co., Ltd.	50,000	17,945	M$10	Dec.	....	15/10/31
M$	15.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36 Sep	26 My	30 Jan	27.50 Apr	Asbestite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B" ..	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	....
M$	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73 Ap	55 Jn	....	....	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	Bonus 86, 1932	31-5-27
M$	....	....	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Final $1 & Bonus $0.50 (Mkg. $2, 1931-32)	27-6-32
T	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	500,000	160,000	T10	Dec.	T1, 1931	16-6-32
																								Union Brewery, Ltd.						5-5-32
																								GREYHOUNDS.					
M$	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13.35 Jn	5 Dec	7 Jan	4 Ap	G'hound Racing A'n. (China) {ord.	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$3.10, 1929-30	....
M$	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37 Ag	10.25 Ap	14 Apr	14 Apr	Ltd. (Lunu Park) {found.	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
M$	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41 Ag	15 Jn	42 May	42 May	Champ de Courses Francais F.	30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	....	30-12-30
M$	....	....	39	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42 Ag	15 Jn	42 May	36 Jan	(French Race Course) non-F.				Dec.	....	....
M$	....	....	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 Sep	18 Mc	30 Ap	74 June	do. Found.		6,490	Free	Dec.	Divid. $4.62, 1931	22-4-32
																								PLANTATIONS.					
T	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.50 My	5.25 Ap	2.85 Jan	1.50 June	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1	(T9)	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	....
T	0.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 Jn	3 Jn	1 Jan	0.65 June	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd. ..	400,000	350,000	10s.	(T4)	Divid. T0.15, 1929	18-12-29
T	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.50 Mc	2.90 Sep	3.50 Jan	2 June	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	14-2-29
T	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.10 Mc	1.01 Dec	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Planatation Co., Ltd	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	13-2-30
T	....	....	0.06	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.50 Mc	0.50 Mc	0.08 June	0.08 June	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	26-12-29
T	0.02	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.77½ Mc	0.12½ Sep	0.02 Jun	0.02 Jun	Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Este., Ltd. ..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (4 % Int. T0.30, 1929-27)	11-4-27
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.65 Ap	0.40 Feb	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500 000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	7-7-27
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,500	1,500	0.10	....	....	0.10	....	....

T	[illegible]	0.37½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,000	5,000	0.45	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 A	Ap	0.25 June	0.25 June	Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½, 1929	16-4-30
T	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.4[illegible]	0.15 Nov	0.15 June	0.12 June	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	[illegible]	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	....
T	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,000	1,000	0.30	....	....	0.30	....	....	1.50	0.60 Dec	0.55 Jan	0.25 June	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	[illegible]	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	27-9-20
T	....	....	1.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 Mc	2.75 Oct	3.25 Jan	1.50 June	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	13-3-30
T	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45	0.25 J	0.06 June	0.03 May	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	3-5-30
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Sf	0.50 Jr	....	....	Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	19-7-29
T	....	....	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.10 June	0.10 June	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	15-7-28
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.55 Feb	0.55 F	0.10 June	0.10 June	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	14-2-30
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.85 Ag	0.85 Ag	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	272,700	T1			7-4-30
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.12 June	0.10 June	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
T	0.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.08 June	0.08 June	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
T	....	....	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.30 Feb	1.05 Ap	0.35 Jun	0.25 June	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. ord.	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
T	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.15 Feb	0.80 Dec	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.25 My	0.10 Dec	0.10 June	0.10 June	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	776,692	T0.10	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
T	0.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.08 June	0.08 June	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
T	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. {ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
T	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	{8% cum. part pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
T	....	....	0.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Mc	0.50 Mc	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
T	0.12½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Ap	0.35 Dec	0.20 June	0.10 June	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
T	....	....	1.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,800	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.25 Mc	3.50 F	1.75 June	1.50 June	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45 Ap	0.35 Nov	0.10 June	0.10 June	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	5-4-28
T	....	....	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.70 Ap	0.57½ Jl	0.15 June	0.15 June	Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
T	2.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 Feb	3.10 Nov	1.80 Jun	1.80 June	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
T	0.32½	0.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,000	0.35	....	....	0.35	....	....	1.05 Mc	0.40 Sep	0.85 Jan	0.35 June	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
T	0.17½	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15,500	6,450	0.25	....	....	0.20	....	....	1.60 Mc	0.70 Ag	0.40 Apr	0.20 June	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Divid. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
T	1.70	2	....	....	....	....	1.75	....	....	....	....	3,050	500	1.75	....	....	1.75	....	....	5 Ap	2.75 Sep	2.25 June	1.75 June	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30

For all Mex. Dollar shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-7-31	1931 Aug.	1931 Sep.	1931 Oct.	1931 Nov.	1931 Dec.	1932 Jan.	1932 Feb.	1932 Mar.	1932 Apr.	1932 May
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-31	564,022	..	..	..	54,200	50,900	48,000	60,500	37,800	37,400	41,500	46,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-31	1,370,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	115,000	140,000	136,000	125,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-31	3,103,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	207,000	245,000	315,000	303,000	300,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-31	785,162	..	..	..	71,876	71,520	72,947	75,706	58,120	53,500	..	..
Batu Anam	" 40,000	31-12-31	506,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,700	36,000	35,000	40,000	43,000
Bukit	" 500,000	31-3-31	781,652	255,700	43,500	43,500	46,500	50,000	50,400	53,600	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-31	391,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,000	31,000	30,500	30,000	33,000
Chemor United	" 120,000	31-12-31	611,490	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,900	59,900	48,100	61,700	7,000
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-31	324,800	..	..	..	..	28,500	38,000	41,000	29,000	33,500	30,000	34,000
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-31	263,000	22,500	27,000	21,000	28,000	24,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	29,500	31,000	30,000
Consolidated (1924)	" 281,250	31-12-31	1,341,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	105,000	99,500	95,000	105,800
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-31	846,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,089	67,782	61,559	71,903	79,943
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-31	2,596,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-31	1,037,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,500	77,000	78,000	97,300	101,000
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-31	130,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,600	10,600	18,800	21,200	21,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-31	604,139	59,200	63,300	57,700	63,000	61,200	54,200	62,000	49,800	50,000	49,700	55,200
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-31	992,997	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,300	81,500	90,400	92,900	93,000
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-30	786,682	1,393,901	83,904	90,062	85,722	83,021	85,262	90,707	72,921	78,362	..	80,426
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-31	356,772	23,640	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pengkalan (1931)	" 150,000	31-3-31	230,000	66,400	20,000	18,700	12,000	NIL	NIL	17,000	7,500	11,500	..	..
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-31	141,902	..	..	..	..	17,823	18,741	16,888	11,682	16,761	11,477	..
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-31	868,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,000	55,000	64,500	66,000	61,000
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-31	365,676	..	..	..	29,500	31,000	29,500	35,000	24,600	25,500	32,000	35,000
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-31	447,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,200	38,200	39,000	34,000	34,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord.	" {285,000	31-1-31	628,000	220,500	59,000	58,000	63,200	56,000	64,600	68,000	48,200	50,000	49,000	58,000
{Pref.	" {33,943													
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-31	683,583	..	..	..	62,544	717 40	74,550	72,711	60,737	61,135	61,017	67,713
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 77,669	31-12-31	208,203	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-31	226,872	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,500	17,800	15,500	16,500	19,000
S'hai Malay {Ord.	" {300,000	31-12-31	796,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,100	59,000	55,100	62,100	66,000
{Pref.	" {273,800													
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-31	470,100	41,200	43,5[illegible]	41,700	38,900	39,700	36,400	41,200	35,400	33,600	28,300	30,900
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-31	411,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,800	34,000	32,300	33,400	36,000
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-31	685,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,520	58,385	65,000	..	55,115
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-31	154,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-32	172,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,081	..
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-31	523,929	41,200	39,600	40,000	44,000	47,000	44,000	49,000	41,500	34,500	38,000	43,000
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-32	1,330,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,659	120,430
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-31	1,309,000	713,000	137,000	130,000	148,000	144,000	150,000	156,000	107,000	109,000	122,000	120,000
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-31	1,282,537	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,000	94,000	104,000	108,800	116,500

Rubber Prices

June	24th	25th	27th	28th	29th	30th
London Spot ..	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	HOLIDAY
July/Sept. ..	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	1.3/4d	
Oct./Dec. ..	1.13/16d	1.13/16d	1.13/16d	1.13/16d	1.13/16d	
Market ..	Very quiet	Very quiet	Dull	Very quiet	Dull	
New York Spot ..	2.5/8	2.9/16	2.9/16	2.9/16	2.9/16	
July/Sept. ..	2.5/8	2.9/16	2.9/16	2.5/8	2.5/8	
Oct./Dec. ..	2.11/16	2.5/8	2.5/8	2.3/4	2.3/4	
Market ..	Very quiet	Dull inactive	Very quiet	Very quiet	Very quiet	
Singapore Spot ..	5	5	5	4.15/16	5	
Oct./Dec. ..	5.1/8	5.1/8	5.1/16	5.1/16	5.1/8	
Market ..	Steady	Steady	Stagnant	Dull	Steady	

Debentures

OPENING PRICES 29-6-32			Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.				
S.M.C.	7%'22 (10/30)	Tls.	..	..	100½	101	27-6-32	8,000,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'23 (")	"	..	..	100	100	29-6-32	4,920,000	do.
"	6%'24 (")	"	..	..	100½	100	29-6-32	5,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (")	"	100½	..	..	100½	29-6-32	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'26 (")	"	100½	..	..	101	29-6-32	1,860,000	do.
"	7%'27 (10)	"	101½	..	..	103	29-6-32	1,750,000	do.
"	7%'28 (5/10)	"	..	..	101	101	10-5-32	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11 (10/30)	"	..	..	96	97	3-6-32	304,900	May-Nov.
"	5½%'14 (")	"	..	..	91½	90	3-12-31	457,500	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (")	"	..	..	91½	92	2-6-32	316,200	do.
"	8%'21 (")	"	..	..	100	100	8-1-32	1,956,300	do.
"	6%'23 (")	"	97	..	..	95	26-4-32	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7%'24 (")	"	..	..	99	99¾	19-5-32	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6½%'25 (")	"	..	..	98	98	2-6-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½%'26 (")	"	..	..	98	98	2-6-32	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	7%'28 (10)	"	99½	..	..	99½	2-12-31	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	7%'29 (")	"	99½	..	..	100	2-6-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
"	6%'30 (10/25)	"	96½	..	..	96½	2-6-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%'31 (")	"	97	..	..	97½	20-6-32	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
Am. Club	8%'22 (10/20)	"	101	..	..	101	19-12-31	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6%'31 (10/20)	"	..	..	95	96	24-6-32	2,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6%'30 (Coupon)	"	..	..	96	90	22-6-32	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
"	6%'30 (Regd)	"	..	..	96	90	22-6-32	1,401,000	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land	6%'30 (20)	"	..	..	95	95	29-6-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
China Realty	8%'30 (10)	"	..	..	96½	96½	30-6-32	3,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	8%'31 (10)	"	..	..	96½	96½	30-6-32	1,840,700	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8%'31	"	..	..	89	89½	28-5-32	600,000	June-Dec.
C. C'try Club	8%		100½	..	..	101	21-6-32	..	do.
Country Club	6%'01 (Perpl)	"	..	..	100	100	21-1-32	139,000	do.
Fonc. et Immob.	6%'30 (15)	"	..	..	96	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7%		..	..	90	89½	13-11-31	500,000	do.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30 (10/25)	"	..	..	95	96	25-5-32	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Marden	6%'30 (10/15)	"	..	..	97	97	8-7-31	500,000	June-Dec.
Race-Club	6½%'23 (25)	"	101	..	..	102	25-5-32	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land	6%'13 (5/20)	"	97	..	..	96	5-5-32	750,000	Various (3)
"	6%'14 (")	"	..	..	96	100	28-10-31	250,000	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (5/25)	"	..	..	92½	93	27-6-32	237,600	do.
"	6%'22 (")	"	..	..	96	97	19-5-32	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6%'25 (")	"	..	..	96	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'26 (20/30)	"	..	..	96	96½	12-1-32	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	5%'30 (15)	"	..	..	86	96½	19-5-31	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
"	6%'31 (10/20)	"	..	..	97	97	29-6-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
S'hai Properties	5%'31	"	..	..	97	..	..	5,000,000	do.
Tientsin Land	7%'29 (12/22)	T "	..	..	100	..	..	1,422,100	do.
W'works	*8%'22 (10/30)	"	..	..	100	101	8-1-32	500,000	do.
"	7%'22 (")	"	..	..	100	100	18-6-32	1,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (")	"	..	..	100	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'31 (")	"	..	..	99	99	20-6-32	2,800,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

*To be redeemed June 30, 1932.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London, June 24:—

"The London rubber market has ruled firmer during the past week, chiefly owing to absence of selling pressure. The turnover, on the whole, has been comparatively small, although there has been a steady trickle of orders from Home and Continental manufacturers. Demand by America in this market, however, was very small. The market has derived some encouragement from a larger decline in United Kingdom stocks of rubber than had been expected, but at the present time a very quiet tone prevails."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on June 25th totalled 110,226 tons, showing a decrease of 1,011 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 2,202 tons, compared with 4,028 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Oct./Dec.	New York Spot	New York Oct./Dec.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Oct./Dec.
June 23	1¾	1-12/16	2⅝	2-11/16	5	5⅛
June 29	1¾	1-13/16	2-9/16	2¾	5	5⅛
	Dull		Very Quiet		Steady	

Share Market Report.—Business has continued very dull throughout the week with comparatively small business recorded. Fewer sellers have been in evidence and buyers continue cautious. The Stock Exchange will be closed on Friday and Saturday, July 1st and 2nd, for Bank holidays. The tone of the market closes slightly more optimistic.

Chinese Government Bonds.—The market in Chinese Government Foreign Loans continues very dull with no business recorded on the local Exchange. The following are the latest prices cabled from London:—

5% Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£60	5	0	Nominal
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£35	10	0	"
5% Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£31	10	0	"
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£28	10	0	"
5% S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£55	10	0	"
5% Hukuang Railway Bonds	£12	to	£16	Unofficial
5% Lung-Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 5	10	0	Nominal
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer" ..	£ 1	2	6	"
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "Bearer" ..	£ 2	10	0	"
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	£95	10	0	"
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£10	5	0	"
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates	£ 0	6	3	"
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	£ 1	13	9	"

Company's Notices

FONCIERE ET IMMOBILIERE DE CHINE.—The Transfer Books for shares will be closed from June 29 to July 3, 1932, both days inclusive.

THE SHANGHAI WATERWORKS CO., LTD.—7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares—Certificates for the shares of the above issue applied for on the 1st June, 1932, are now ready and may be had in exchange for the relative allotment letters on application at the Company's Office, No. 484 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

REALTY INVESTMENT CO.—The Directors have authorized payment of an interim dividend of 2½% to all common stockholders of record as of the close of business on June 30, 1932. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

REALTY INVESTMENT CO.—7½% First Preferred "A" Stock—The regular quarterly dividend on the 7½% First Preferred "A" Stock will be paid on July 1, 1932 to stockholders of record as of that date. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE, LTD.—An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of The Geddes Trading and Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., 8D Yuemingyuen Road, Shanghai, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, July 12, 1932, to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 21, 1932, as follows:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased from Taels One Hundred and Fifty Thousand (T150,000) to Taels One Hundred and Eighty Thousand (T180,000) by the issue of 30,000 New Shares of One Tael each to rank on the same basis in all respects as the existing shares of the Company.

Such shares to be issued at the par value of One Tael each and in such manner at such time or times and on such terms and conditions as the Directors shall at their discretion think best in the interest of the Company."

Forward Settlements for 1932

July 26, Tuesday	September 27, Tuesday	November 29, Tuesday
August 30, Tuesday	October, Tuesday	December 20, Tuesday

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening June 30, 1932
LONDON £1, @ 1/7½ = Tls. 12.31 NEW YORK G.$100, @ 29¼ = Tls. 341.88

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai, compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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COMPANY MEETINGS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The 32nd annual general meeting of Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., was held on June 29 in the head office of the company, 116 Nanking Road, when Dr. W. J. Isenman, supported by Messrs. K. E. Newman and H. W. F. McMeekin (directors) and Mr. W. S. Watson (acting secretary), presided over a gathering representing 1,266 shares.

The chairman said:—

The profit and loss account shows, I regret to say, a loss for the year of Mex. $55,652.15 and, after deducting the credit balance brought forward from last year $27,076.21, leaves a debit balance of Mex. $28,575.94 to be carried forward to the current year's working account.

The losses were incurred in your Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Singapore, Tientsin and Peking branches and it is only in Hongkong and Shanghai, and especially in Shanghai, that profits have been made by the company. The losses sustained in Singapore and the Federated Malay States are unfortunately considerably increased in the balance sheet owing to the adverse rate of exchange, the rate on March 31 last being Singapore $52=Mex.$100.

The difficult trading conditions alluded to by me at last year's meeting did not unfortunately improve, but on the contrary, became accentuated, particularly in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. Shanghai also had to face, as you know, an almost complete cessation of business during the recent hostilities in February and March last, which affected our business considerably in common with others.

Shanghai, however, under the immediate supervision of our managing director, I am pleased to state, shows an increase in the net profits compared with the corresponding period last year, notwithstanding the setback just mentioned.

I desire to make it quite clear to you that your board has not attempted to minimise the loss on the year's working, which will be quite apparent to you when I state that we have deducted from gross profits no less a sum than $117,777.64 to apply towards depreciation of stocks and doubtful debts reserve, this being in strict accordance with the policy of the company for some years past.

Stocks—You will notice that a careful watch has been kept on stocks which now stand at $404,697.13 as against $535,316.33 last year. The same care has been taken with the following:—

Bills Payable—$3,767.02 as against $18,342.80 last year. Sundry Creditors — $138,883.60 as against $252,440.82 last year.

Sundry debtors at $74,368.07 is a substantial reduction on $242,661.03 which was last year's figure.

Exchange fluctuation account, standing at $91,353.63, is lower than last year due to the adjustment of the southern branches account, but it is ample to meet all demands likely to arise through exchange fluctuations.

Under the heading of "Investments" you will note the sum of $67,576.27. These investments have been made possible owing to some of the reductions I mentioned just now.

I regret to have to inform you that after careful consideration your board has decided to close the Peking branch as business in that city has gradually declined due chiefly to the removal of the national capital to Nanking. The requirements of Peking will now be supplied by our Tientsin branch.

With reference to the southern branches, the board has also given considerable thought to the question of closing both the Kuala Lumpur and Penang branches and in concentrating our business in Singapore.

The present outlook of business in Malaya is undoubtedly very gloomy and I should like the shareholders to know that it will depend to a great extent upon the report of your managing director, who leaves for Malaya next week, as to whether or not we decide to adopt this course. I trust that we shall have the support of our shareholders in whatever action we may decide to take in the interests of the company.

I do not think there is anything further to refer to in connection with the accounts but I wish to assure you that although we have had to pass the payment of a dividend this year, your business still remains in a healthy condition and with an improvement in the business situation that prevails at the moment the company is in a position to reap immediate benefit.

Again I have to thank the staff, both foreign and native, for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the year under most abnormal conditions, and I am sure you will wish to be associated with me in this.

In this connection, I would also particularly like to place on record the board's appreciation of the unfailing efforts of your managing director through these difficult times to protect the company's interests in its various branches, and the result of the Shanghai branch which comes directly under his personal supervision is a striking testimony to his endeavours.

There being no questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the report and statement of accounts for the year ending March 31, 1932, as presented, be accepted and passed.

That Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Menthews be and are hereby re-elected auditors to the company.

West End Estates

The sixteenth annual ordinary general meeting of the West End Estates, Limited, was held at its Registered Office No. 48 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on June 30.

Mr. H. M. Cumine, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided and was supported by Messrs. Chan Ping-cheng, C. K. Greaves and J. B. Manley, Directors.

There were present shareholders representing 134,886 shares.

The Chairman said:

Before dealing with business concerning the year under review which I regret to say still shows a loss, although the smallest on record, I am glad to inform you that the Company at the time of the recent Sino-Japanese conflict possessed but little property in Chapei, the greater portion having been disposed of long ago, leaving only a very small remnant with two semi-foreign houses thereon. These, however, were totally destroyed but involving a loss of only about Tls. 3,000, and the same has already been put on record with the authorities concerned.

During the year three estates have been disposed of realising Tls. 768,357.00, and as a consequence of which we are now able to consolidate our position.

During the same period mortgages to the extent of Tls. 370,000.00 have been repaid, while the fixed loan has been reduced by Tls. 15,000.00 and fixed deposits likewise reduced by Tls. 110,700.00 leaving only Tls. 12,000.00 outstanding.

The above factors have placed the Company in a stronger position than it has ever been and it now only remains for the further disposal of certain property before the Company will again be on a dividend paying basis.

There being no questions, I now rise to propose Resolution No. 1, "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31 1931, as presented to the meeting, be hereby passed and adopted."

Resolution No. 2 re-elected Mr. Chan Ping-cheung a Director of the Company.

Resolution No. 3 re-appointed Messrs. Thomson & Company as the Company's Auditors for the ensuing year at the remuneration of Tls. 600.

Semambu Rubber Estates

A confirmatory meeting of shareholders of the Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd, was held on June 30 in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, when Mr. A. J. Welch, supported by Sir Elly Kadoorie (director) and Mr. C. F. Shackleton (secretary), presided over a gathering representing 116,415 shares.

The chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—This meeting has been called for the purpose of confirming as a special resolution the extraordinary resolution that was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on June 13, 1932.

No amendment can be proposed at this meeting; you can merely confirm or reject the resolution as you may think fit. Consequently, I will not weary you by going over once more the reasons that have actuated your directors in putting forward the proposed reconstruction of the capital of the company, but I will urge all of you to vote in favour of the resolution and, when the time comes, to take up the quota of new shares for which you are entitled to apply and, if possible, to apply for more than your quota.

Expenditure on the estates has now been reduced to such a figure that, if all the new capital that is being asked for is subscribed, the company will have sufficient money, after paying off its indebtedness, to carry on for a very considerable period, long before the expiry of which I hope that a material improvement in the price of rubber will have taken place.

I will not detain you longer, gentlemen, but will now read the resolution to you, after which I will ask you to vote upon it.

The resolution, which reads as follows, is now submitted for confirmation as a special resolution:—

"That the capital of the company be reduced from Tls. 300,000 divided into 300,000 shares of one tael each to Tls. 30,000 divided into 300,000 shares of 10 candareens each and that such reduction be effected by cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 90 candareens per share on each of the 300,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of each share from one tael to 10 candareens per share."

This is proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

Carried unanimously.

That concludes the business of this meeting and we will now proceed with the second extraordinary meeting that has been convened to sanction an increase in the capital of the company.

Following this an extraordinary meeting of the company was held when the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—As a corollary to the resolution that you have just passed, this meeting has been called to sanction, subject to the prior approval of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China to the reduction of capital having been obtained, the increase of the authorised capital of the company by Tls. 60,000 in 600,000 shares of 10 candareens each.

If this increase of capital is approved of, it is proposed to offer these 600,000 shares of 10 candareens each to existing shareholders in the ratio of two new shares for each one share at present held.

Any shares not applied for by shareholders will be disposed of by the directors on such terms and conditions as they may think fit.

I do not think that it is necessary for me to say anything more on the subject since the proposed increase in the capital of the company forms part and parcel of the reconstruction scheme and, if you do not pass these resolutions, the whole proposition will fall to the ground and the company will have to go into liquidation.

I will, therefore, read the resolutions to you and then ask you to vote thereon.

"That as soon as may be after the confirmation by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China of the reduction of the company's capital to the sum of Tls. 30,000 divided into 300,000 shares of 10 candareens each the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 90,000 by the creation of 600,000 additional ordinary shares of 10 candareens each.

This is proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

"That the said 600,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance to the members of the company in the proportion of two additional shares for every one ordinary share held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up shall be paid to the company on acceptanee of the offer and that such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time in which the offer if not accepted will be deemed to be declined and the directors be and they are hereby empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interest of the company."

This is proposed by myself and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie. Both resolutions were carried manimously.

THE China Cotton Production Improvement Soviety held its first annual general meeting on Sunday afternoon at 80 Avenue Edward VII, when more than 50 leading merchants and government officials attended, including Messrs. Lo Feicheh, representing the Commissioner of Industries for Kiangsu; Chang Chi-fan, representing the Commissioner of Reconstruction for Chêkiang; Yeh Yuan-ting, of the Shanghai Commercial Commodities Inspection Bureau; and Chang Chiming, of the Shanghai Chinese Cotton Mill-owners Association. Mr. Nien Lu-sen, presiding, gave a short address in the course of which he emphasised the importance of improving the methods of cotton production in China and said it was a deplorable fact that such a big agricultural country like China should have to import foreign cotton to the amount of millions dollars each year. Various proposals were brought up for discussion.

GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

Review of Business Conditions for the Month of June

By Courtesy of S. D. Wang & Co.

Business for the month of June on the Chinese Government bond market was brought to a close on Tuesday last and, except for the fact that the volume of transactions more than doubled that for May, there is little of interest to note for those who are accustomed to sensational activities in that part of the domestic financial world.

The fact, nevertheless, is remarkable that there was a general improvement in prices, with increases ranging from 1.10 to 3.65 points. The outstanding political developments of the month were the resignation and subsequent withdrawal of it by the Finance Minister, who pointed out the extremely serious financial embarrassment confronting the National Government; the Manchurian costums and postal imbroglio; and the South China rupture. In other days these events would have depressed the market considerably. It is on the record, however, that they did not have such an effect during the month under review. Solid facts proved impotent to affect prices, but a rumor was sufficient to cause a drop that, in one instance, amounted to as much as 3.55 points in two days.

After making a forced advance in first week when a rise of between 2.00 and 4.50 points was registered, the market settled down for the remainder of the month to a gradual process of easing off with narrow fluctuations. All the solid adverse occurrences of the month caused no price skidding. In a steady complacent manner the market moved back and forth within a distance that supported speculative interest, little disturbing the levels that affect the interest yield. An average appreciation of slightly less than two points cannot be called a sharp advance, yet may be interpreted as unshaken public confidence in these domestic securities.

It is idle to speculate on possibilities, but it must be noted that the top prices of the month were recorded in the first week, and these were reached in an undoubtedly artificial movement. There is clearly a limit beyond which prices cannot firmly advance, and that limit is determined by the interest yield. Traders and investors are not unqualified optimists. When quotations are pushed up to a point where the bonds return less than twelve per mille, under prevailing conditions in the money market, there is not enough confidence to induce commitments. Lest there be any doubts about the uncertain quality of the apparent confidence which was evident during the month, it might be recalled that on the last two days of trading there was an average decline of over two points caused by nothing but a wild rumor that Japanese troops had staged a surprise occupation of Tientsin and Peking. It should also be noted that whereas June prices at the close were higher than at the opening, July prices were lower.

After all is said for and against, however, it must be admitted that, all things considered from the standpoint of both traders and investors, there is a firm belief that the Government will be able and will continue to meet their obligations incorporated in domestic bonds. It is this belief that warrants their willingness to accept the present lower rate of interest in spite of the fact that not so long ago they were not willing to take a change on twice as much.

The June record shows Disbandment making the best advance with 3.65 points in a maximum movement of 5.10 points. Salt Revenue took the lead from Consolidated Tax in the largest volume of transactions negotiated out of the total of about $93,000,000 which compares with the less than $43,000,000 of May.

The outlook at the end of June was little different from what it appeared to be with the close of May. All told, June lived up to, or rather did not belie the calculations of those who are some times called expert students of the bond market. In these uncertain times it is much easier to set a limit to how much more prices can advance than it is to determine how far they may fall, but as was said at the end of May, "the best that can be expected is continued firmness, with small fluctuations to keep up speculative interest."

The record of June follows:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	May Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
July	28.10	30.40	28.05	29.20	28.00	1.20	2.35	1,885,000
July	29.50	29.50	27.50	27.50	——	——	2.00	85,000
Reorganisation								
June	29.40	31.85	29.40	30.50	29.10	-1.40	2.45	4,520,000
July	30.70	30.85	27.80	28.30	——	——	3.05	640,000
Disbandment								
June	48.00	53.10	48.00	51.30	47.65	-3.65	5.10	6,195,000
July	47.70	51.55	46.60	47.10	——	——	4.95	750,000
19th Yr. Customs								
June	40.25	43.80	40.10	42.00	39.85	-2.15	3.70	5,875,000
July	42.80	42.80	38.65	39.00	——	——	4.15	1,235,000
Rehabilitation								
June	37.60	42.20	37.55	39.80	37.20	-2.60	4.65	7,805,000
July	41.40	41.40	36.60	37.15	——	——	4.80	1,385,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
June	36.10	40.00	36.10	37.65	35.85	-1.80	3.90	9,395,000
July	38.80	39.70	34.20	34.60	——	——	5.50	2,080,000
20th Yr. Customs								
June	36.10	39.50	36.05	36.95	35.85	-1.10	3.45	11,460,000
July	38.50	38.50	33.30	34.40	——	——	5.20	2,495,000
Consolidated Tax								
June	37.05	41.00	37.05	39.00	36.90	-2.10	3.95	13,265,000
July	38.00	40.20	35.00	36.05	——	——	5.20	3,555,000
Salt Revenue								
June	38.20	42.00	38.20	39.70	38.05	-1.65	3.80	15,670,000
July	41.00	41.60	36.30	37.10	——	——	5.30	4,430,000

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Just Published: The 1932 Edition of the

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Area and population; coasts, mountains and rivers; people and language; fauna.

Greater China:

Mongolia.—History, tribal organization and government; Mongolian Affairs Conference; Outer Mongolia.

Manchuria.—Position and boundaries, situation, climate, area, population, immigration, history and independence.

Tibet.—Geography, trade, history.

Chinese Turkestan.—History, geography, flora, fauna and trade; Turkestan-Siberian Railway.

Mr. Justice Feetham's Report to Shanghai Municipal Council:

Origin, scope and methods of enquiry; government, history, description, business interests, political and administrative questions and future of Foreign Settlement; suggested reforms affecting Ratepayers' Meetings and Council; origin, present status and future of Outside Roads Areas.

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Public Health:

National Health Administration; patent and proprietary medicines; field health service, medical education, prevalence of communicable diseases.

Climate of China:

Monsoons, typhoons, rainfall, temperature, earthquakes, etc.

Geology, Mines and Minerals:

Rock formations of varied types; Governmental legislation and activity in mining: coal, iron, manganese, copper, gold, antimony, tungsten, tin, arsenic, aluminium and non-metallic minerals.

Trade and Commerce:

Early foreign trade.—Origin and development of trade with Portugal, Netherlands, Soviet Russia, America, Germany, Great Britain (British Economic Mission), Japan, France.

Modern trade.—Manchuria, North China, Upper, Middle and Lower Yangtze Ports, coast and river ports; customs; likin; commercial treaties.

Imports:

Cotton goods, yarn and raw cotton, woollen piece-goods, metals and minerals, machinery, electrical materials, timber, paper, petroleum products, chemical fertilizers, dyes.

Customs Revenue and Trade Statistics:

Values of direct trade with foreign countries; foreign trade imports; exports of living animals, food and beverages, materials, manufactured products, gold and silver.

The China Year Book is the only publication of its kind in existence in China. Its 850 closely-printed pages review China's political, military and trade activities in easy reference form; contain the latest treaty negotiations with Foreign Powers; a Who's Who of nearly a thousand prominent Chinese personalities, and special articles on such subjects as the Kuomintang, floods, labour, currency and like problems. Sino-Japanese relations are dealt with in a special section which contains all relevant documents concerning the boycott, the Manchurian question and the hostilities at Shanghai.

U.S. $12.50 net

Less than 10 per cent. of the contents of the Year Book is contained in previous editions, the first of which dates from 1912.

Finance:

T. V. Soong's report for 1929-30; Budget 1931-32; national policy towards debts; Boxer indemnity; new law on salt; tariff autonomy.

Labour:

Conditions in agriculture, handicrafts, mining and modern industry; labour disputes; wages, hours and cost of living; Governmental policies.

The Kuomintang:

History of party activities up to February, 1932, fully documented; the Third Party Congress; opposition campaigns; reorganization of Central Government machinery; Chiang-Hu split; National People's Convention; resignation of President Chiang; Shanghai Peace Conference.

Religions:

Confucianism; Taoism; Buddhism; Mohammedanism; Christianity (Nestorianism, Protestant and Catholic Missions).

Shipping:

Customs report, list of shipping lines and vessels in coast and river trade, Hongkong shipping and freight in 1930.

Army and Navy:

Arms, uniforms and equipment; arsenals, arms embargo and cancellation; strength and distribution of armies; foreign garrisons in China; Shanghai Volunteer Corps; Chinese Navy.

Sino-Japanese Issues:

Japanese and Chinese statements of principal points at issue, including report on anti-Chinese riots in Korea, Japanese invasion of Manchuria, disturbances in Tientsin, Japanese seizure of Salt Revenue; Japanese occupation of Heilungkiang; Chinchow and proposed neutral zone; "Independence" movement in Manchuria; Shanghai hostilities. Peace agreement and preliminary report of Lytton Commission.

Who's Who:

One thousand luminaries in the Chinese political and other horizons, checked up, wherever possible, to May 1, 1932.

Public Justice:

How it is organized and administered; survey of modern legislation; list of courts, prisons, etc.

Miscellaneous:

Foreign, diplomatic and consular services; passport regulations; insurance in 1931.

Appendices and Index

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS

"Plebeian's Reply"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me further space in your columns to reply to the discussion re Public School boys?

The letter from Mr. T. Wing brings in a personal attack and forces me in defending myself to discuss my own war service. It was the anticipation of some such letter as this that prompted me to use a nom-de-plume (i.e. I guessed that personal war service would be dragged in) and the word "Plebeian," of course, was intended sarcastically. Mr. Wing's reference to its "aptness" indicates some traces of snobbery.

He suggests that I saw very little of the front line. He enlisted in September 1914. At that time I was 15 years of age and was at school (not a Public School) but I subsequently had three years continuous war service in France and Belgium with an infantry battalion of a famous regular division (with the exception of a break of six weeks in hospital) and happen to know definitely that my war record will compare quite favourably with that of Mr. Wing (which fact I will prove in a perfectly legal manner to his personal satisfaction if he so desires) I not only "saw" the front line but helped to dig and wire many weary miles of it. Surely Mr. Wing does not think I would expose myself to ridicule in this direction if I had not this service?

My remarks re possession of a commission automatically removing about half the hardships of fighting are being deliberately misunderstood, I meant that officers did not habitually have to dig trenches and saps (though I have seen them help occasionally) and suffer the hardships of the incessant (though necessary) carrying "fatigues." No-one who has not slithered around carrying "toffee-apple" trench mortar bombs, duck-boards, coils of wire, ammunition, etc., etc., through flooded trenches with a rifle swinging at all angles round his neck, or been otherwise loaded in the well-known Xmas tree order, can quite understand what I mean though I grant that shells, bullets, gas, rain, snow and mud were no respecters of rank. The officer never had to experience the goldfish-like privacy of the bath house in the ruined "brasserie," he never had his rum swiped by the sergeant-major. I submit that going "over the top" in an attack or raiding was almost as dangerous (usually equally so) for the "O.R's" as for the officers. The idea that I am trying to express is very lucidly set forth in the book "War is War" by "Ex-Private X" (He was a Public School Boy.)

A number of the men of one of the disbanded "P.S." Battalions were drafted to the unit in which I served and which itself contained many other "P.S." men, so that I had plenty of opportunity to study the type (stereotype). Someone had to do the hard work such as I have mentioned but the "P.S." men objected to hard work in any form (probably considering it undignified) and soon showed themselves to be the most accomplished body of "lead-swingers" on the Western Front. A lot of them perished gallantly (just like the others) at Delville Wood in the Somme Battle but many of them continued the commission "racket." All they had to do was to get a recommendation from a relative or friend of fairly high rank. The six or eight months training in England at the O.C.B. it must be remembered, took a man away from the dangers of the front for just that period. Thousands of "P.S." men were given commissions before leaving England (some others also).

"Non Public School" asks, "What is the alternative to the Public School?" I reply that there are obviously several. He mentions Canada and Australia and says the latter Dominion has copied our system. I have been to Canada but not to Australia and will say outright that neither country can be considered to have reached anything like the degree of progress it should have attained by now, so "why bring that up."

No!. Wars cannot be waged without mistakes but why should Britishers glory in the multiplication of these mistakes. Why this old British tradition about "losing every battle except the last." Would it be shameful to win lots more besides the last?

I agree with "Non Public School" that there is snobbery elsewhere than in the Public Schools. It flourishes in every class wherever the British flag flies and how can snobbery go hand in hand with fair play and intelligence? It was snobbery that lost us the American colonies and has ever since been driving millions of our best citizens to the allegiance of foreign flags.

Part of the issues raised by "Southron" are dealt with in my replies to Mr. T. Wing. Her anecdote about the "darling" midshipman scion of a noble house seems to be a trifle *à propos* of nothing.

One of my opponents mentions the high opinion the War Office held concerning "P.S." boys. The War Offices consisted largely of old "P.S." boys and I might mention that my opinion of the War Office as it was during the War would not be printed in the pages of this or any other respectable publication.

I must now stop this lengthy screed and "sharpen up my blinking claws" for some more opponents.

"PLEBEIAN."

Shanghai, June 28, 1932.

A Quotation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It would appear from your columns that "Plebeian" is fighting a lone "battle" in his critisms of Public School boys, which is perhaps to be expected in the East where the commercial market is still exceedingly prone to regard this qualification as the "last word" when positions occur among their staffs. In this connection I recently came across a reply to an article by Mr. Evelyn Waugh appearing in a leading London journal which deals with this aspect of the case. An opinion of this kind from home might, I thought, be of interest in the present discussion and therefore venture to give you some of the more important and outstanding points as seen by the home employer, some of which no doubt will apply here in Shanghai, and incidentally to give "Plebeian" some amount of support or at least to let him know that he is by no means alone in some of his contentions, not even in the native land of the "P.S." The article is headed "Professional Public Schoolboys" in reply to another and excellent article "Schoolboys Who Do Not Grow Up".

.....It has been my lot to observe it, this very curious social phenomena, from another side, that of the business man who must of necessity be something of a psychologist or go under. It is no exaggeration to say that I know scores of young men such as Mr. Waugh describes, worthy, honourable, in many cases charming but hopelessly out-distanced in the modern race of life. Why do they fail? The answer is simple. They judge people, including themselves, by what they are (or think they are) rather than by what they do. The more literary of them quote, with the approval of Oscar Wilde, that only the Philistine seeks to judge a man by the vulgar test of achievement. A figure, a manner, an accent—these are the assets on which they rely to carry them through life. Unhappily the vague consciousness of being a fine fellow is no certain passport to success, as a shrewder critic than Wilde once observed. And at a time when so many employers are fighting to keep their heads above water there is little room for the young man who is content with being something .....given normal ability, get on. But the ex-public school man would be outraged at the suggestion that he should make any disagreeable effort .....and if ever his failure to get on inspires misgiving in his breast (which is seldom) he has merely to finger the tie of his rather minor public school and instantly feel reassured. Other persons may have progressed further .....but then they are not "P.S." He straightens his tie and feels comforted. England is full of these nice young men .....perhaps soon they will take a keener interest in other and less attractive "professions" by whose work this country must stand or fall .....

I should like to add in conclusion, and in fairness, that this article dealt with what might be considered the extreme type of "P.S." whether this type abounds within our limits I cannot say, if they do, perhaps they are losing their "manner" among us "Plebeians." With apologies, etc., for space encroached upon, I have to remain merely

AN OLD GRAMMARIAN.

Shanghai, June 28, 1932.

A Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—My midshipman story was just exactly as much in place in the fight over the public school boys as "Plebeian's" public school boys were on battle cruisers in the North Sea or doing something that he didn't approve of at Jutland. I could have protected myself by saying that my hero was in the Navy "for the duration", but a great-great-great-great-great aunt of mine married into the Washington family, and the memory of her stayed my pen.

What I want to ask "Plebeian" now is whether, if snobbery lost us the American colonies it also won for us Canada, India, Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, half of Africa, Hongkong and so many other bits and pieces all over the world that no Englishman can carry the names of them all in his head?

Also what foreign flags are so attractive to millions of our best citizens? In 1927 the total emigration from the whole of Great Britain was only 153,505. It would be a good thing for England if either her people loved their land less well or if they could see any better place in the world to go to.

"SOUTHRON"

Shanghai, June 29, 1932.

The Spirit of England

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It is strange how plain things can be misunderstood.

For is it not the spirit of England—old as the hills—proved on the fields of valour: at Cressy and Poictiers, with the little ships that sailed out to meet the might of Spain, and in a thousand other such deeds as make our Island history; in goodness of heart, even to the London Cockney with his proverbial kindness to animals; in a national, inborn sense of fairplay: is it not these things that the Public schools take, put poise and tone and polish on and make them their own?

But they do not invent them, for they are a common heritage, being drawn upon and repeated generation after generation.

I have met a good many men, and that which struck me most about certain of them was the quietness and unassuming manner of them. There is that for the Public school. In this, too, the War changed some of England: the old, blustering, domineering, noisy type of person, that got so on our nerves, has completely passed.

People of all kinds went into the ranks during the War and shared the common task, the filth and everything; and whether of Commissioned rank or not, all had danger and hardship to face, jobs to do and responsibility to shoulder; and all in some degree were dependent on the character of the next man up.

So don't be bitter, "Plebeian." We weep for your tender years that knew such sorrow and hardship, as we do for those others of the Lost Generation.

AN EVERYDAY WOMAN.

Shanghai, June 29, 1932.

"True to Colour"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The trouble with "Plebeian's" letters, is to decide what he really wants.

A Public school, when all is said and done is simply a school with (1) good playing fields (2) sound traditions (3) discipline (4) expensive teachers.

These four items appear very necessary for the proper education of a boy. Some schools turn out a higher percentage of useful men than others, some more snobs than others, some more undesirables than others, but until a better form of schooling is evolved what does "Plebeian" suggest?

It is fairly obvious that the real trouble is not the inefficiency of the Public Schools but the fact that, owing to the expense, every boy cannot go to a Public School thereby handicapping some boys of good mental ability. I am sure we all agree in this respect and particularly those numerous parents now making great sacrifices to ensure a Public School education for their children.

It is a pity "Plebeian" saw fit to drag in the War. In fact by 1918 every man in France, whatever his schooling, who could possibly do officer's work had his chance. Company officers were ordered to send in names for commissioned ranks even if the material available was not promising for this work.

In all decent Regiments the young officer's first duty was the well-being of his platoon. Then, feet, food, quarters and recreation and their safety in emergency. If he did his duty the fact that he did not personally carry a T.M. bomb or a piece of corrugated iron was not a great matter. Well-being concerned the platoon in and out of the line, in huts, billets and tents, on working party or over the top, in every case the youngster saw to his platoon first and himself afterwards.

"Plebeian" may have been unfortunate in his Regiment and in his young officers?

The real difference between "Plebeian" and a Public School boy is the fact that while he is quite glad to make insinuations against boys of whom thousands died for England, the Public School boys who survive would never dream of making insinuations against the men who served under them who also died in the thousands.

A seedsman will sell his wares so much per cent. true to colour, the Public Schools can do no more. The percentage will depend on the school standards in each decade.

It would be foolish to argue that because the seedsman cannot produce all his seed at exhibition quality that seedsmen should not exist.

If this was done there would be none true to colour and only weeds and stunted growths. Should we not rather increase the Public Schools and gradually eliminate the weeds which are represented by these unfortunates who have not the advantage of a thorough schooling, whether Public School or others.

LAO TZU.

Shanghai, June 29, 1932.

Wrong End of Stick

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I make a few comments on "Plebeian's" criticisms of Public School boys, for I think he has got hold of the wrong end of the stick.

It is not the Public School he should make his target, but the whole system of hereditary titles and hereditary property; by which system the son of a great man is labelled "great", even when he may inherit none of his father's greatness.

There is the famous retort of Bernard Shaw to Isadora Duncan when she suggested that a child with her beauty and his brains would be perfect: that unfortunately there was no guarantee that the child would not have his looks and her brains!

So it is that very often the Public School boy cannot profit by his education. Aldous Huxley, in his new book, "Brave New World," suggests how this might be remedied. He conceives a world where men and women are "conditioned" before birth for the class of society in which they will be called to contribute their share of the community life, and are lassified Alpha-Plus, Alpha-Minus, Beta-Plus, Beta-Minus, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, etc! Everybody will be happy and useful in his particular sphere—so the story goes—with no misfits and no square pegs in round holes.

"DAME X."

Shanghai, June 29, 1932.

ARE WE SINCERE?

A Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Since the "War to end War" there have appeared in the columns of the "North-China Daily News" time and again reports of peace conferences and various plans for disarmament, and with what result?

In your issue of June 29, front page, prominence is given to the portrayal of one of the bloodiest battles of that historic and tragic blunder the Crimean War. Not only that, but it appears from your report that thousands of young children were shepherded to the Rushmoor arena to witness this scene of man's brutality to man. I venture to suggest, Sir, that the real idea behind the intentional glorification of this gladiatorial display was that of "catching them young" for militarism. In any case I wish strongly to protest against the idea of children being taken to see a spectacle of human slaughter even though presented under the euphemistic title of a "glorious victory" and patronised by Royalty. If grown-ups like it, and presumably they do, despite their pious protestations, then let them at least have the decency to cut their hypocritical cackle about the "horrors of war".

Some time ago there appeared in your columns a letter of protest from a distinguished dignitary of the Church against the exhibition of a rather vulgar but humourous film. I had hoped, being somewhat of a optimist, to see some protest from the same source, or at least from some professional follower of the Prince of Peace, against the insidious inculcation of the spirit of militarism in the mind of the child. Some hope!

SCEPTIC.

Shanghai, July 3, 1932.

MONTHLY TRADE RETURNS

Some Comments

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The publication of "Trade Returns" for any month at the end of the following month is of no practical value to the commercial community. As a record and, of course, for "comparative" statistical purposes these monthly returns, as published by the Customs, have a definite usefulness—but it ends there.

It may be somewhat tritely stated that local conditions have reached a point where it has become of paramount importance to "know what the other fellow is doing"—not what was done, generally, a month back. The cessation of the Customs Daily Returns removed the only fairly reliable assistance carriers and traders had in this direction. Even these had their full quota of inacurracies, which had to be tolerated in view of the fact that the Chinese Maritime Customs does not exist to supply information for "trading purposes."

Offers have been made to various interested parties to publish, on their behalf, information on exports and imports which would be of some real, practical value. But until such time as it is made obligatory on the parties concerned to file the necessary data with an approved authority, it is felt that nothing can be done in the matter. Although at the present time there is a certain interchange of information among the "conferences," the co-operation ends there and the pernicious practice of "buying" the information when and where possible is becoming more widely prevalent.

It is known that the representative of a foreign carrier pays quite a high "fee" for weekly information, from an outport, on the cargo shipped by certain steamers. On the slip showing the cargo shipped no firms names are mentioned—this has to be shopped for locally. In view of this it will be readily understood that until such time as a definite measure of co-operation between the transport and trading interests has been obtained, no satisfactory statistics or information for their assistance can be published—despite any procedure enacted.

It is now a commercial axiom that there is no such thing as prosperity in "water-tight" compartments—whether those compartments be national or "hong". But, following the old China practice of working in the dark, Shanghai is incredulous. The commercial community still holds that information on orders, production and shipments is strictly private business and there is a distinct aversion to supplying it. Of course, it suits the policy, of the "operators" and the parasites thrive.

It is only to be expected that behind this veil of ridiculous business secrecy malpractices "flourish like the young bay tree". There is more than a general suspicion that the quantity of cargo smuggled into Shanghai is of sufficient importance to influence local retail business. Recently a foreign representative, on being questioned as to business conditions, replied "Oh yes—I'm doing quite well. Nobody has started to smuggle in my goods—yet." The remark illustrates the position. "Excess freight" is a fair source of income for local carriers and, naturally, unmanifested cargo does not appear in the Customs Returns—information on the matter has to be "bought" from that fount of knowledge—the Chinese junior.

So it is in other walks. Soochow Creek, by the toil and sweat of its honest brow, is able to look the Finance Companies straight in the eye so to speak. Prices quoted on the Produce market are indicative of—prices—and the information conveyed is generally of interest only to the person carrying the baby.

The essence of corruption is still a fair distance off and it is doubtful whether a "Wickersham Report" would stimulate business for the Travel Agencies. But it is certain that the soil for a "Commercial Showdown" is being most carefully fertilised.

However, it is cheerfully expected that the next few months will be critical enough to force a change of ideas. And just as soon as the merchants, traders and shippers are ready and willing to give one another and the business public adequate information through the channels of a representative organisation they will reap the reward of stability and sane trading.

TRANSPORT.

Shanghai, July 1, 1932.

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SZUPINGKAI INCIDENT

Another Version

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Conditions in Szupingkai, Manchuria, are not so desperately intolerable as your Harbin correspondent believes. The spitting incident was not a serious affair. A mounted Japanese police officer rode up close to me on the sidewalk of a crowded street, and made an effort to spit at me. His anger affecting his control, he received the benefit himself; and when I stood my ground to see what he would do next, he rode away.

My father, Dr. Jonathan Goforth, was kicked by a Japanese boy of five or six; but there was no injury "making it almost impossible for him to walk home". That happened at Kungchuling. My friend and associate, Rev. Joseph A. Koffend, was struck repeatedly in the face by a soldier on duty in the Szupingkai railway station; but the story does not end there. Thanks to the influence of the British Consul in Mukden and the Japanese Consul in Changchun, Mr. Koffend was called upon five days later by the Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Szupingkai. This officer brought an interpreter, and when offered a seat he would not sit down until assured that Mr. Koffend accepted his apology. Then the offending soldier was brought in, looking scared. Mr. Koffend acknowledged his apology with a hearty handshake, and everyone seemed satisfied. No better excuse for the assault was offered than, "He thought you were a Russian".

Add to those unpleasant incidents one case of discourtesy to British ladies, plus two cases of brutality which I have witnessed in the treatment of Chinese, plus occasional stupidity on the part of subordinate officials; and my indictment of the Japanese military administration is complete. Now let me turn to the other side of the picture.

At least five thousand Japanese officers, soldiers and police have come under my personal observation during the past year—from Antung to Tsitsihar, and from Harbin to Port Arthur. Five have acted like brutes; the other 4,995 have not. Infantry, cavalry, machine gunners, artillery, tank corps, aviators and military police—I have watched them all. On the whole, they are quietly efficient, well-disciplined, and worthy representatives of law and order. No one can say of Japanese soldiers, "They are just about the same as bandits".

Friendly relations exist between the missionaries and the Chinese and Japanese communities here. I have played tennis at two Japanese clubs, skated on their rink, and used a season ticket at their swimming pool. Community spirit, cleanliness and love of beauty are three characteristics I have noted in the Japanese.

I have seen a Japanese officer jump into a ricksha I had called for my mother, and leave her standing in the street; but that isolated fact does not blind me to the great qualities of the Japanese as a nation. I have seen my father covered with blood, and hacked to the ground, by Boxer swords; but that fact does not blind me to the great qualities of the Chinese as a race.

Unquestionably, in Manchuria, the Chinese and Japanese need each other. To build a strong, enduring civilization, each has virtues the other lacks. Neither has the right to despise the other. Nothing progressive comes from pride; nothing constructive, from hatred; nothing that ennobles, from bitterness. Until the people of Japan and China drive those devils from their hearts, no League Commission can give them peace.

PAUL GOFORTH.

Szupingkai, Manchuria,
June 25, 1932.

***Comment appears on Page 1.

SHANGHAI'S "WAR"

A Woman's Broadcast

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following extract from a letter just received from Home shows one of the ways in which the anxiety of our relatives and friends was alleviated:

"One evening a Miss Benson—novelist—broadcast a talk on the war in Shanghai, where she had been for nine weeks when things were at their height, and she poohed-poohed the whole business. Said she never heard a gun or a bomb explode and there was nothing worse than usual happening—except perhaps to keep a better eye open for the boys who tear along on bicycles at such a rate!"

Now I wonder which Miss Benson that was?

"BIB"

Shanghai, June 30, 1932.

BRITISH ENGINEERING STANDARDS

New Specifications

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The British Standards Institution, formerly The British Engineering Standards Association, have recently issued a number of new and revised specifications as follows:—

Revised Standards:

No. 4-1932 for Dimensions and Properties of Channels and Beams for Structural Purposes.
No. 28-1932 for Dimensions of Black Bolts and Nuts, Studs, Lock Nuts and Washers (British Standard Whitworth).
No. 77-1932 for Voltages for New Systems and Installations.
No. 219-1932 for Soft Solders (Grades A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K,).
No. 327-Part 1-1932 for Derrick Cranes (Power Driven).

New Standards:

No. 437-1932 for Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Drain Pipes.
No. 438-1932 for Cooker Control Units for use in 2-Wire Circuits of not more than 250 volts declared pressure.
No. 439-1932 for Portable Accumulators and Secondary Batteries (Lead-Acid Type) including sizes up to 100-Ampere-Hours at the 10-hour rate.
No. 440-1932 for Stationary Accumulators (Lead-Acid Planté Positive Type) for General Electrical Purposes.
No. 441-1932 for Cored Solder, Rosin Filled.
No. 442-1932 for Terminals for Electrical Apparatus for Railway Signalling Purposes.
No. 443-1932 for the Testing of the Zinc Coating on Galvanised Wires.
No. 444-1932 for Plain Dead-Soft Strip, Bars and Rods, for the Windings of Electrical Machines.
No. 445-1932 for Copper Commutator Bars for Electrical Purposes.
No. 446-1932 for Braided Cables with Copper Conductors for Overhead Transmission Lines.

To all engineers, manufacturers, suppliers, etc. who deal in any of the above subjects, these specifications are of particular interest, and copies of same may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. Davies, c/o Engineering Department, The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (North China) Ltd., No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, at $2 a copy, plus postage for outports.

F. DAVIES
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, June 30.

A DISMAL PLIGHT

Economic Portents in Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In this morning's press we read of an increase in telephone rates. A short time ago we were informed motor car licenses were to be increased. Recently in some instances club dues have been increased. Compradore prices are kept at a high level. Rents are climbing steadily.

On the other hand, what have we? Salary cuts, payless furloughs, retrenchment.

We are reliably informed that in Canada, Great Britain and America drastic cuts have been made in rents; food prices are on a lower level than for years past and clothing prices have been slashed. This all to meet the greatly diminished incomes.

Increased rents mean increased taxes. Surely when a landlord completes a house he figures on a rental that will give him a fair return on his investment. Why, then, as soon as the first lease expires does he increase the rent by a large percentage? Especially during times like the present.

With the base price of homeside commodities at such a low level why should we be compelled to pay as high, if not higher, prices than a year ago, for instance? Duties are no higher—exchange is much the same.

I am not suggesting that our landlord, compradore and butcher stand our full loss in income,—far be it from such. But why not, as in other countries, each stand his share?

With wages and salaries on the decline why should telephone rates be increased? What is the reason for motor car licenses being increased? True, we do not have to belong to clubs, but from a business and relaxation point of view it is often advisable.

It may be contended that telephones, motor cars and clubs are luxuries, but I maintain that these are very necessary in Shanghai, especially telephones and cars.

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

Shanghai, July 1, 1932.

NEW CHINESE STAMPS

Different Types

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am sure that a great number of your readers would be very grateful to you if you would answer the following questions with regard to the new issue of Chinese postage stamps bearing the portrait of the national hero Sun Yat Sen:

1 Why are two different types for sale at the Chinese Post Offices? In the coat of arms above the head of Sun Yat Sen the sunrays with some stamps radiate from a thick inner circle and with others from two thin inner circles.
2 Are the stamps with a thick inner circle stamps which originally had two thin inner circles, and if so where was the thick inner circle over-printed?
3 Is the Chinese Post Office going to continue the sale of both types and if not which will be the type for permanent circulation?

Thanking you in advance for enlightening me and many others on the above subject.

F.R.

Shanghai, June 29, 1932.

An Explanation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As far as I am informed, the double inner circle is an error committed by the London printers. The following denominations have been printed with this error in London: 1, 2, 4, and 20 cents, 1, 2, and 5 dollar.

Some of the 2 and 4 cents and the 1, 2 and 5 dollar have been corrected in Peking.

The 15 and 25 cents have been printed in Peking and therefore none of these denominations exist with the double inner circle.

From reliable quarters I am informed that big quantities of all the above mentioned stamps will be sold but the double circle finally disappear.

If the above is correct the specialist would have to distinguish:
(1) The London print double inner circle error
(2) The double inner circle error overprinted in Peking with one circle
(3) The Peking print with one inner circle.

E. BUSCH

Shanghai, June 30, 1932.

Cause of Variations

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Variation in current types of the new "Sun Yat Sen" postage stamps mentioned by a correspondent in your issue of June 30, may be explained by the following brief history of events.

The new series was to include denominations of 1, 2, 4, 15, 20, and 25 cts. and $1, $2, and $5, bearing the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Other denominations in the series were to have pictures of various "heroes" or "martyrs" of the Nationalist cause but those others, to the best of my knowledge have not yet been issued.

When the first consignment of the new series of Sun Yat-sen's including 1, 2, 4, and 20 cts. and $1, $2, and $5 was received at Peiping it was discovered that the "sun" at the top had a double circle and did not conform to the official insignia. The engravers were notified and later shipments from London contain the corrected design. The correction being apparently made by engraving on the original plates.

The original design was issued to various post offices as needed on requisition and "first day of issue" varies for various cities. The new design is now being used. The one, two, and four cent denominations of the original design was very numerous, and are still in use. The $1, $2 and $5 were very few and have practically disappeared from the sales counters.

There are sets of the defective double circles of all the Sun Yat-Sen's surcharged for use in Yunnan and Sinkiang. None are known to have been surcharged for Kirin, Heilungkian (Manchuria).

Full data on these issues has appeared in back numbers of "The Sentinel" published at the American Barracks, Tientsin, from whose editor copies may be purchased at 10 cents U. S. Currency per copy.

PHIL ATELY.

Shanghai, July 1, 1932.

SNOBBERY

A Dissertation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—British snobbery, although not the monopoly of Public Schoolboys, is largely the result of their influence, and affects not only those educated at such schools, but many others who ape their mannerisms, accent and general superciliousness.

A good education is a fine thing and every man who has missed getting one feels the want of it through life. What, however, constitutes a good education? Judging by many Public School products, much of it would appear to mean the acquisition of unbounded conceit (labelled "self-confidence") a thinly veiled contempt for outsiders, and an unnatural, affected pronunciation of many words in their Mother tongue.

One sees it in Shanghai at some of the Clubs and even in the Volunteers, also amongst the employees of certain big Hongs and elsewhere. Thank Heaven good men from Public Schools "come down to Earth" and make good notwithstanding. Many of them have to mix with their differently-educated fellow countrymen and the evil is gradually eradicated. Others become worse instead of better.

To experience British snobbery at its worst, one needs only to travel out by P. and O. from England to India and farther East. A great number of these people are servants of the State and their passages are paid for indirectly by the commercial men without whose activities officials would not be necessary. The latter's haughty patronizing attitude towards people outside their own selfish orbit is only equalled by the contempt in which they are held by business men who have to use their brains in the fight for trade and who were already acquiring technical knowledge and general experience at a time when the Public Shoolboy was still perfecting his accent, wearing antiquated straw hats, playing Cricket or "Rugger", and singing school songs (written by Headmasters) about "glorious traditions" and "playing the game", as if the latter virtue were his monopoly.

Visit a British Consulate in any part of the Globe and see how you are treated, unless your unnatural effeminate accent stamps you as "one of the elect," i.e. an old something or other. Read notices announcing re-unions of old boys of this, that and the other school, with the inevitable group photo to follow, all advertising the fact that they feel themselves a race apart.

They are a close corporation. Man of the higher Civil Service Examinations include special subjects (some of doubtful value) taught only in certain schools or studied at the University, making it practically impossible for other men to compete. Other appointments require nominations (by men of their own class again) which ensures the exclusion of the "undesirable element".

I am neither a Public Schoolboy nor an ex Council School scholar. Neither am I a Bolshevik, or even a Socialist. I am an average man who thinks that this part of our educational system produces too high a percentage of snobs and incompetents.

As to the Boer War, Gallipoli, Jutland and our record for "muddling through", I have my own feelings re those responsible. Other nations do not "muddle through". They train specialists and are not content just to appoint "born leaders of men."

England's sons, whether from the fields of Eton or the asphalt playground of Whitechapel, have always been found ready to die for her. What we want are brains and competent leadship in all ways, in order that men may live for her.

"LONDONER."

Shanghai, July 1, 1932.

THE manuscript of Volume IV of Mr. Justice Feetham's Report has been received by the Municipal Council. As this volume deals with details of internal administration and procedure, and thus is not of the same public interest as the previous volumes, it has been decided to print only 1,000 copies in English and 500 in Chinese.

AN attempted murder in the French Concession was reported on Sunday afternoon. Whilst walking near the Small East Gate, at about 2 p.m., accompanied by a woman, a middle-aged Chinese was suddenly fired at by a man of the loafer type and was seriously wounded. The would-be murderer was at once arrested and the wounded man was taken to hospital.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI CRICKET MATCHES

In the local Cricket League on July 2, two matches were definitely decided, whilst the Recs. and Police encounter was left drawn. The Armoured Cars consolidated their position as leaders at the expense of Shaforce, but the margin was a bare fourteen runs, whilst the runners-up, the S.C.C. Nomads, won from their fellow clubmen, the Wanderers, by 47 runs. The Cars and Shaforce game was a low-scoring affair, the winners batting first for 140, to which Shaforce replied with 126. A feature of the game was the display by the Shaforce keeper, who dismissed five batsmen, three of his victims being very smartly stumped. Holland, for Shaforce, got a hard-hit and not-out 30 in a gallant effort to win the game, whilst Booth got top score for the Cars with 35.

Armoured Cars *v.* Shaforce

ARMOURED CAR COMPANY

A. L. Piper, b. Holland	14
R. Booth, stpd. Young, b. Vance	35
R. S. Elliott, b. Vance	22
D. W. Leach, c. Young, b. Vance	23
R. Joseclyne, c. and b. Vance	10
J. S. Blanford, stpd. Young, b. Holland	6
E. R. Davies, c. Harris, b. Vance	3
E. G. Gardner, c. Young, b. Holland	0
O. Sidebotham, stpd. Young, b. Holland	5
D. W. Howe, b. Vance	4
R. B. Foster-Kemp, not out	9
Extras	9
Total	140

Bowling:—Vance took 6 for 30, Holland 4 for 64.

SHAFORCE

Lieut. Armystage, c. Sidebotham, b. Leach	27
Lieut, Eccles, c. Davies, b. Booth	14
Mid. Jenner-Fust, l.b.w., b. Leach	6
Lt.-Cdr. Southern, l.b.w., b. Booth	9
Sgt. Vance, c. Elliott, b. Booth	3
Capt. Harris, c. Foster-Kemp, b. Booth	2
Capt. Spurrell, c. Leach, b. Booth	6
Capt. Hinchcliffe, b. Leach	1
E. R. A. Holland, not out	30
Lieut. Young, c. Sidebotham, b. Booth	5
Pte. Hurley, b. Booth	3
Extras	20
Total	126

Bowling:—Booth took 7 for 36, Leach 3 for 56.

Police *v.* Recs

S.R.C.

C. J. Smith, b. Gavenlock	36
W. H. Cochran, c. Eager, b. Isaacs	41
M. J. Divecha, c. Gash, b. Boddy	27
S. R. Kermani, c. Eager, b. Baker	93
C. J. Merritt, b. Isaacs	38
S. B. Cumine, not out	0
T. Madar, H. Madar, R. F. Shroff, N. H. Baker and F. Kellner, did not bat	
Extras	3
Total for 5	238

Bowling:—Isaacs took 2 for 77, Baker 1 for 7, Boddy 1 for 48, Gavenlock 1 for 57.

S.M. POLICE

E. C. Baker, b. Kellner	4
A. C. Barton, c. Cochran, b. Divecha	16
F. Bailey, b. Kellner	0
S. V. Gash, b. Kellner	0
J. A. Quayle, c. Cumine, b. Kellner	15
F. L. Wainwright, b. Divecha	3
C. T. Eager, l.b.w., b. Cochran	12
P. J. Edmunds, b. Kellner	13
J. A. Isaacs, not out	10
B. B. Boddy, c. Kermani, b. Kellner	10
E. T. Gavenlock, did not bat	
Extras	22
Total for 9	105

Bowling:—Kellner took 6 for 37, Divecha 2 for 16, Cochran 1 for 4.

Nomads *v.* Wanderers

S.C.C. NOMADS

F. Marshall, c. Jenkins, b. Anstice	4
P. V. Simpson, c. Pearson, b. Anstice	32
W. Mansel-Smith, c. Morris, b. Anstice	47
W. James, l.b.w., b. Anstice	38
A. C. Sinclair, c. Cook, b. Anstice	3
O. Moor, c. Barson, b. Anstice	5
H. Rogerson, b. Jenkins	12
D. B. W. Murray, c. Pearson, b. Anstice	5
W. H. Findlay, c. Thomson, b. Anstice	12
A. Lingard, c. Cook, b. Knight	5
E. G. Barnes, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	165

Bowling:—Anstice took 8 for 51, Knight 1 for 0, Jenkins 1 for 51.

S.C.C. WANDERERS

B. L. Simpson, c. Sinclair, b. Mansel-Smith	1
H. A. Coward, l.b.w., b. Mansel-Smith	12
C. E. M. Thomson, c. and b. Rogerson	12
A. J. Barson, not out	49
G. R. More, b. Lingard	25
H. J. M. Cook, l.b.w., b. Mansel-Smith	2
J. M. Pearson, b. Mansel-Smith	0
Dr. H. H. Morris, b. Mansel-Smith	0
J. C. Jenkins, l.b.w., b. Rogerson	2
C. Knight, c. Murray, b. Rogerson	0
E. H. Anstice, b. Findlay	14
Extras	1
Total	118

Bowling:—Mansel-Smith took 5 for 55, Rogerson 3 for 38, Findlay 1 for 2, Lingard 1 for 22.

Recs. Beat Medicals

On the Recs ground, the club's second eleven played the R.A.M.C., who proved to be no match for the civilians, the latter winning by 88 runs.

S.R.C. 2ND

H. Cochran, b. Ettles	37
T. J. Allan, b. Catlin	2
F. R. Kermani, b. Colledge	1
A. A. White, l.b.w., b. Catlin	17
A. Inwood, b. Colledge	2
A. C. Cooper, l.b.w., b. Catlin	36
J. E. Logan, c. Colledge, b. Charlesworth	17
A. G. White, b. Catlin	4
T. J. Aldeguer, b. Ettles	19
J. A. Tibble, b. Ettles	2
O. C. Brown, not out	3
Extras	12
Total	152

Bowling:—Catlin took 4 for 47, Ettles 3 for 21, Colledge 2 for 65, Charlesworth 1 for 7.

R.A.M.C.

Colledge, l.b.w., b. Kermani	27
Charlesworth, c. Allan, b. White	0
Walker, c. and b. Kermani	1
Jackson, c. Inwood, b. Kerman	2
Catlin, c. Inwood, b. White	21
Capt. Ettles, b. White	1
Bennett, b. White	3
Perry, c. Kermani, b. Allan	0
Carson, b. Allan	3
Horne, c. Kermani, b. White	2
Littler, not out	0
Extras	4
Total	64

Bowling:—White took 5 for 24, Kermani 3 for 29, Allan 2 for 7.

Parsees *v.* R.A.O.C.

On the Parsee C.C. ground the R.A.O.C. proved to be much too strong for the home side, who lost by 56 runs.

PARSEE C.C.

S. F. Shroff, c. Thirkel, b. Carter	12
K. H. Shroff, b. Smith	8
D. Commissariat, c. Partridge, b. Carter	5
P. Charna, b. Carter	2
R. F. Shroff, run out	10
D. S. Engineer, b. Carter	0
H. C. Ragi, b. Carter	0
E. C. Sarkani, l.b.w., b. Carter	0
P. R. Kermani, c. Partridge, b. Carter	0
D. K. Misty, b. Partridge	0
P. B. Tata, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	44

Bowling:—Carter took 7 for 10, Partridge 1 for 4, Smith 1 for 6.

R.A.O.C.

Dawson, l.b.w., b. R. F. Shroff	8
Browne, c. and b. Engineer	22
Sgt. Partridge, b. Engineer	30
Harris, b. Charna	2
Bown, b. Charna	3
Woolridge, b. Charna	0
Carter, run out	13
Smith, b. R. F. Shroff	4
Thirkell, not out	8
Hackett and Barnet, did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total for 8	100

Bowling:—Charna took 3 for 15, Engineer 2 for 9, Shroff 2 for 35.

THE SHANGHAI LIGHT BATTERY SHOOT

Following are the results of the June cup competion, of the Shanghai Light Battery, S.V.C. held at the Rifle Range at 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday.

A CLASS

	Total	H'cap	Nett
Gr. Berglof	61	6%	27.34*
M. I. Sgt. Mottu	58	9%	52.78
Sgt. Koch	48	9%	43.68

B CLASS

Sign. Getz	62	6%	58.22†
L/Br. Baldesberger	58	—	58
Lt. Beichmann	58	6%	54.52
Sgt. Berge	55	3%	53.35
Gr. Melchior	45	6%	42.30

C CLASS

Bdr. Krogh	46	—	46 ‡

D CLASS

B. S. M. Carlsen	53	6%	49.82§
Gr. Thowsen	49	—	49
Br. Christensen	49	—	48
Sign. Rogovenko	40	6%	37.60
Gr. Radik	38	—	38
Gr. Steher	35	—	35
Gr. Tauber	32	—	32
Gr. Noether	27	—	27
Gr. Anderson	19	—	19
Drv. Mulder	12	—	12
Gr. Lasonder	10	—	10

*Cup won outright, future handicap 9 per cent.
†Cup won outright, transferred to A Class.
‡No competition, prize awarded for making class average and over.
§Cup won outright, transferred to C Class.

SHANGHAI WATER POLO LEAGUE

Water polo continues to attract a number of adherents and Thursday's four games in the local league were played off according to programme. The Rowing Club "A" team defeated the Lincolns by the overwhelming score of 14 goals to nil and to date have not had a goal scored against them. At the French Club, the "B" team defeated the home side by five goals to three while a close and interesting match was seen and at the Swimming Bath Club, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. going down to defeat by two goals to nil at the hands of the home side. The fourth game of the day took place at the Yu Yuen Road Army Camp and here the Police just lost to the Wilts by five goals to three.

At the British Garrison bath, Yu-yuen Road Camp, the Wiltshire Regt. registered their first win in the local water polo league, at the expense of the S. M. Police, whom they defeated by five goals to three. The play throughout was scrappy and unexciting.

The East Lancs Regt. scored another success on July 4 when they defeated the weak Sokol side by ten goals to nil in the Water Polo League while the Swimming Bath Club were at home to the Lincolns and defeated their opponents by six goals to one. At the Rowing Club three matches were gone through. The "B"s received a walk-over from the Police, who could not put out a full side, but with the addition of Raeburn (who plays for the "Y"), they had a friendly game and lost by five goals to two. Following this, the "C"s played the Wilts, and won by five goals to one, after a hard fought first half. The final game was a one—sided affair with the "A"s running out easily ahead of the British Small Units by twelve goals to nil. The postponed match which had been set for last Thursday between the East Lancs and the British Small Units took place on Saturday at the Yu Yuen Road Pool and resulted in a win for the former by nine goals to nil.

JULY THE FOURTH POLO

BY "THE SQUIRE"

The weather looked far from promising between nine and eleven o'clock on July 4, and at one time it looked as though the rain would make play in the American Troop and Cowboys match impossible. However it began to brighten towards tiffin, and, although threatening clouds were very much in evidence throughout the afternoon, it was delightfuly cool when play commenced. The game resulted in a 5-3 victory for the Troopers.

The crowd were a little disappointed to be kept waiting for twenty minutes before the complete American Troop team turned up, although this made rather an acceptable pause for tea. The parade of ponies followed, and though it was rather surprising to see twenty-five ponies paraded for a four-chukker match, they made a very imposing sight, most of them being "Z" Class ponies, and all in tip-top condition.

The Band of the First Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment played light music between chukkers.

The first match resulted in a win for the Light Horse "B", who beat the Co-optimists by three goals to two.

SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS

There were no less than four lawn bowls league matches on July 2 afternoon and one friendly game, the big programme resulting in several upsets. The Lawn Bowls Club "A" team kept their unbroken record for this season and the Country Club and the Club Lusitano won their first league games. The Lawn Bowls Club "A" beat their club-mates of "B" by 89-82, the Country Club beat the Junior Golf Club by 88-67, the Club Lusitano beat the Hongkew Golf Club by 86-70 and the Police Bowling Club beat the Recs by 91-80. In a friendly four-rink game, the S.L.B.C. "A" beat their "B" team by 80-77.

Y.L.B.C. *v.* Recs

There were two league more matches played on July 3, one in Wayside Park and one in Hongkew Park. At Wayside Park the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club on their own green lost to the Recs by 68180 and the Police Bowling Club beat the Junior Golf Club, on the latter's green in Hongkew Park, by 80-67.

THE SHANGHAI LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE

Playing in the Shanghai Lawn Tennis League, on June 29, the Chinese Tennis Club and the Japanese Tennis Club lengthened their lead by winning their matches against the Cercle Sportif Francais and the Columbia Country Club, by the respective scores of 12-3 and 11-4.

Chinese *v.* C.S.F.

Gordon Lum and Guy Chen triumphed over Meise and Berents in the first doubles by 6-3, 6-0, 6-4. The losing pair did well in the first sett, but they lost the second without making a single game. In the third, they again put up stern opposition, only to lose by 6-4. The second and third doubles also ended by straight scores.

It was in the fourth and fifth pairs that the French Club managed to take three points from the Chinese, the fifth couple crediting two.

Japanese *v.* Columbia C.C.

Seiko Tawara and Machida played the first doubles and won from Squires and Sullivan, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1. The Columbians could have taken the second sett, as the Japanese at one time were conceding a lead of five games to two. Unsteady play on the part of both Squires and Sullivan enabled their opponents to win five straight games. The most interesting tennis was seen in the second and third doubles. Smith and Honigsberg, by fine team work outshone Matsunaga and Oka, winning by 6-1, 6-3, 2-6, while Clan and McDaniel rallied to win from Sato and Yamaguchi at 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

The next two pairs resulted in a clean-cut victory for the Japanese: Noguchi and Inagawa beat Hale and Wythe, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, and Kimura and Uchida beat Graham and Price, 6-0, 6-4, 7-5.

Cricket Club *v.* Recs

The Recs outclassed the Cricket Club by ten setts to five. With the exception of the first Recs couple, every pair was successful, the second winning by 3-0 and the others by 2-1. A. V. White and J. P. Hawes, who played first string, fell victims to Coulcher and Nash at 6-8, 1-6, 6-2. The scores for the other matches were:—

J. L. Wade and G. E. Marshall beat Forbes and Godkin, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; H. Madar and Manley beat Mansel-Smith and Boyce, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; A. A. White and Kermani beat Caulton and Woolley, 6-3, 7-9, 6-3; C. J. Smith and T. J. Allan beat Piper and Lambert, 6-3, 4-6, 9-7.

Country Club *v.* Lusitano

The Club Lusitano caused a minor surprise by their splendid victory over the Country Club, taking 11 setts to their opponents' 4. R. Canavarro and S. Collaco vanquished Cassells and Reynell by 6-1, 5-7, 6-4 in the first pairs. Marcel and H. Collaco beat Coxen and Purnell in straight setts at 6-3, 6-3, 8-6, and the third and fourth doubles likewise finished by straight scores, Passos and A. C. Sequeirra winning from Wardle and Bennett by 6-4, 6-3 and 6-1, and B. V. Senna and V. O. Remedios beating Kent and Bichard at 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

The fifth and last pairs resulted in a win for the Country Club, as Bannister and Gawler took all three setts from Dr. Guterres and C. Silva at 6-1, 6-2, 7-5. The Portuguese were leading in the third sett, but they suddenly went to pieces and allowed their opponents to overtake them.

British Forces *v.* Bramtoco

The British Forces Garrison Tennis Club registered another League win on Wednesday evening, when, at the Race Course, they won over the Bramtoco T. C. by 11 setts to 4.

The first pair for the Military, Eccles and Powell, had a hard struggle against Thomas and Morgan. The homesters won the first sett at 9/7, but lost the next two when the visitors got the run of the courts, the scores being 7-5, 6-4. Sgts. Warr and Partridge again combined very well to win over Gutierrez and Emamooden by three setts to love, with scores of 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Train and Roberts, for Bramtoco, were able to take but one sett from Barbour and Williams. The latter player, who last year was the British Army singles champion, is particularly good, and had a lot to do with the visitors' win. The scores were 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. Dickenson and Gough again won by three setts to love, defeating Smith and Ephgrave by 6-0, 6-3, 6-3. The Army pair were too strong for the opposition and won comfortably. Hughes and Morphew were the only pair to win for Bramtoco, and they had a terrific struggle to defeat Wilde and Richardson by 7-9, 6-4, 10-8.

SHANGHAI TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Belonoshkin and J. Berents on July 2 entered the final of the Shanghai mixed doubles tennis championship by virtue of their victory over Miss Ryall and A. G. Meise at the French Club by straight setts, with a score of 6-3, 6-4. The winners played a good game and deservedly came out without conced ing a single sett.

Berents was good in general. He had a strong service which he used to great advantage, although he dropped one game. His net play was impressive, with deadly smashes. His partner was a trifle weak, especially in her services and backhand returns. She gave Berents many anxious moments in the second sett when they were two games down at the start.

Miss Ryall and Meise did not have a chance to dominate, but at in intervals they won applause for tenacious rallies. Meise started the match on service.

WHEN CANADIANS GO GOLFING

If the Shanghai Canadians did not make anything of a public show on July 1 in celebration of Dominion Day, they at any rate had a thoroughly good time amongst themselves, at Seekingjao, where they had a tiffin and a golf match against bogey. The local Canadians, though obvious, are few, and so, in order to gain added cheerfulness with increased numbers, the genuine Canadians gave temporary papers to a select and lucky few amongst the many who would have liked to be thought Canadians.

The arrangement of handicaps (three-quarters being played) was a work of art, but it did not suffice to bring many pioneers of the North-West even into consideration for the handsome prizes. One mighty lumberman insisted on playing round with a niblick, which he said at least bore some resemblance to a felling axe, but he was heard to remark sorrowfully that, if it had taken him as many strokes to fell even a big tree as it did to progress from tee to hole, he would have been a poor man yet.

The company thought it distinctly appropriate to the occasion that it should turn out to be a "nineteenth hole" match. Messrs. Huggett and Costello were tied at one up over eighteen holes, so played off another hole to decide the issue, Mr. Costello finishing as the envy of all Canadians.

The company and their handicaps were:—

W. A. Adams, 20; L. M. Cosgrave, 16; G. E. Costello, 12; F. Courtney, 24; P. A. Cox, 10; W. R. Dockrill, 24; J. J. Evans, 15; H. Gibson, 17; J. Grant, 20; C. A. Hopkins, 8; W. Huggett, 4; S. Lowrie, 9; M. Mark, 20; J. R. Moodie, 18; H. S. Opeshaw, 18; A. Parkhill, 16; C. D. Penny, 24; C. E. M. Thomson, 7; J. H. Understood, 5; B. Wienberg, 16.

NEW SWIMMING BATH

With an inappropriate name, but a decidedly useful purpose which should bring it much custom, the Olympic Swimming Bath was opened to the public at 498 Route Cardinal Mercier on July 1. It is a commercial proposition and is intended mainly for the benefit of young people who are not in a position to join the larger clubs which have swimming baths.

The bath, which is to be under foreign management, is a spacious affair, 90 ft. by 25 ft. Competent instructors will be available to give lessons to either children or adults. Daily, monthly, or season tickets can be obtained at the bath. There is also a restaurant, this and the bath being in the open-air.

GREAT BRITAIN OLYMPIC TEAM

London, July 4.

The team to represent Great Britain in the Olympic Games was selected to-day. It will be captained by the famous hurdler, Lord Burghley. The men chosen for the different events are:—

100 metres.—Fuller, Page, Reid.
200 Metres.—Engelhart, Fuller, Reid.
400 Metres.—Hampson, Stoneley, Rampling (or Powell).
800 Metres.—Humpson, Powell.
1,500 Metres:—Cornes, Thomas.
5,000 metres.—Burns, Bailey, Evenson.
Steeplechase.—Bailey, Evenson.
110 Metres Hurdles.—Lord Burghley, Findlay, Harper.
400 Metres Hurdles.—Lork Burghley.
50,000 Metres Walk.—Green.
Marthon.—Ferris, McLeod Wright.

The 400 metres and 1,600 metres relay teams will be chosen from the above.—Reuter.

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THE WIMBLEDON TOURNAMENT

London, June 29.

An all-American final in the women's singles at Wimbledon is almost assured by the victory this afternoon of Miss Helen Jacobs over Madame Mathieu.

Miss Jacobs won by 7-5, 6-1.

C. Boussus and Merlin (France) reached the semi-final round to-day by eliminating R. Miki and J. Satoh (Japan). The score was 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

June 30.

The final in the women's singles at Wimbledon will be fought between Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and another American star, Miss Helen Jacobs. Mrs Moody won by 6-0, 6-2.

As predicted, Mrs. Moody had little difficulty in beating Miss Mary Hoeley, of Great Britain, in the semi-final to-day. "Poker Face" dropped only two games in the first set and won the second six-love.

In the semi-final of the men's singles Ellsworth Vines (America) easily disposed of Jack Crawford (Australia). Vines won three sets in a row, taking the first by 6-2, the second by 6-1 and the third by 6-3.

Austin entered the semi-final by defeating Satoh in three straight sets, the first of which was a ding-dong struggle that went to five-all before the Englishman secured victory by 7-5.

In the women's doubles, Mlle. Payot (Switzerland) and Miss Thomas (Britain) beat the British holders, Mrs. Shepherd Barron and Mrs. King, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

July 1.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, six times champion before turning professional, made her first appearance at Wimbledon to-day for six years to see a great French victory over the United States, in which Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon beat the American champions, Wilmer Allison and John van Ryn, giving a pointer to the Davis Cup prospects. The score was 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. The winners will meet G. P. Hughes and Fred Perry (Britain) in the final, which will be another Davis Cup pointer. The British pair this afternoon beat Christian Boussus and A. Merlin, 8-6, 6-1, 6-3.

In a semi-final of the mixed doubles, Enrique Maier and Miss Ryan beat Cochet and Mrs. F. Whittingstall by 7-5, 3-6, 6-1.

In the other semi-final Harry Hopman (Australia) and Mlle. Sigart (Belgium) eliminated J. Brugnon and Mme. Mathieu (France) 6-4, 6-4.

Mlle. Lenglen arrived too late to watch Mrs. Helen Wills Moody win the women's singles, in which she beat Miss Helen Jacobs 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. Moody was steady as a rock and her perfect driving wore Miss Jacobs out. Nevertheless, the latter put up a grand fight in the first sett, in which she actually at one time led by 3 games to 2. She kept Mrs. Moody running from side to side with clever chop strokes.

Six of the seven games in the second sett went to deuce, but Mrs. Moody was always the master.

In the semi-finals of the women's doubles Mdlles. Mtexa and Sigart (France) beat Mrs. H. Watson and Miss E. Harvey (Great Britain) by 7-5 and 6-2. Miss Ryan and Miss Helen Jacobs (America) defeated Mlle. Payot (Switzerland) and Miss Thomas (Britain) 6-1, 6-2.

July 2.

The final of the men's singles at Wimbledon this afternoon occupied only fifty minutes, the British hope, H.W. Austin, losing to Ellsworth Vines, the American champion, in straight setts. The score was 6/4, 6/2, 6/0. The match showed that Austin is no more capable of withstanding the hurricane speed of Vines than any other player in the world.

The American is a very worthy champion. All experts, both spectators and competitors, at Wimbledon agree that his hurricane driving truly is unplayable. His crushing service to the left was often scrambled back to-day, but he always followed it up by a terrific return to the extreme right corner. No player could keep a rally alive against such whirlwind balls flying to alternate corners.

On the other hand, Austin did not do himself justice. He failed to return into court second service deliveries time and again, while many playable balls sent to him were poorly dealt with. Austin led by 2 games to 1 and later by 3/2 in the first sett, after which it was all Vines.

The final of the Men's Doubles, in which J. Borotra and J. Brugnon (France) beat Fred Perry and G. P. Hughes (Britain), produced a terrific struggle, which was witnessed by the King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Ingrid of Sweden. There were many spirited rallies, especially in the last two setts. The Frenchmen ran out winners by 6/0, 4/6, 3/6, 7/5, 7/5.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles, Maier (Spain) and Miss Ryan (America) defeated Harry Hopman (Australia) and Mlle. Sigart (Belgium) by 7/5, 6/2.

The final of the Women's Doubles resulted in a victory for Mlle. Dóris Metaxa (France) and Mlle. Sigart (Belgium) over the Americans, Miss Ryan and Miss Helen Jacobs, by 6/4, 6/3.—Reuter.

JULY THE FOURTH BASEBALL

Amid the explosion of firecrackers and the cheers of a multitude that numbered nearly 3,000 baseball fans, the Fourth Marines kept their hold on the American Community baseball trophy on July 4 afternoon by defeating the Shanghai Amateurs 12 to 4 in as exciting a game as has been played this season. The Amateurs play great ball but were too nervous and lost the game through errors as they garnered as many hits as the Leathernecks and marked up one more earned run against the Marine pitcher than was chalked up against Greenwood and Johnson, the two Amateur hurlers.

As early as 2:30 the crowds began to gather in the stands and to the tune of firecrackers, and music by the Fourth Marine band, let every one know that they were in good spirits and ready for the coming contest. Promptly at 3:30 p.m. p.m. Consul-General E. S. Cunningham stepped into the pitcher's box and threw the first ball to open the match, the crowd giving him a big hand as he smilingly strode back to his box in the stands where he witnessed the balance of the game. Joe Vitek then pitched the first ball of the game and Mencner drove it to Toner for the first out and the game was on.

The game was rife with sensational plays, outstanding among which were Fogleman stealing home for a run in the 8th inning, Carl Tavares' home run in the third inning and a double play by Bernard, Deegan and Smith in the first half of the same canto to end a Marine rally. There were several close decisions but the Marines soon demonstrated that they were out to win the contest and after the first few innings were finished, had the game on ice. It was the kind of game that baseball fans like to see. Following is a detailed account of the contest.

The official box score:—

Fourth Marines	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Toner, ss	5	3	3	3	2	1
Munari, 2b	3	3	1	3	1	1
Fogleman, 1b	4	2	2	13	0	0
Lusignan, c	4	2	0	8	3	0
Ware, cf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Hoffman, 3b	4	0	2	0	3	0
Olson, lf	4	0	0	0	0	1
Brown, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Vitek, p	4	1	0	0	4	0
Compton, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
	35	12	8	27	13	3
Amateurs						
Mencner, rf	5	1	1	2	0	1
Tavares, c-3b	4	1	1	6	1	1
Smith, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	2
Ziel, cf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Deegan, 2b	3	1	1	1	4	0
Hamill, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	2
Bernard, ss	4	0	1	1	3	2
Neprud, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Greenwood, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Misitis, c	2	1	1	3	0	0
Johnson, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
*Ousha	1	0	0	0	0	0
	35	4	8	24	10	8

*Batted for Neprud in 9th inning.

Amateurs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1=	4
Marines	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	x=	12

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB

Following are the results of the June monthly competition of the Shanghai Golf Club, played at Seekingjao, 18 holes (bogey):—

"A" Class

D. Ward-Smith	One down
W. E. O'Hara	One down
A. V. Pettitt	Two down
R. P. R. Sangster	Two down
C. E. Harber	Three down

"B" Class

G. Ewart	All square
G. Bourne	All square
G. P. Hunt	Two down
A. G. Raitt	Two down
J. F. Brister	Four down

Following are the results of the July monthly cup competition played for at Seekingjao:—

"A" Class

H. R. Malcolm	77— 2=75
D. Ward-Smith	79— 4=75
R. P. R. Sangster	83— 8=75
J. W. Harrison	76 Scr.=76
N. E. Lurton	83— 5=78
G. A. Benson	84— 5=79

"B" Class

A. G. Raitt	89—20=69
G. P. Hunt	85—14=71
F. Gates	87—16=71
A. S. Phillips	85—12=73
H. T. Jensen	94—20=74

HOME CRICKET RESULTS

London, June 28.

Worcester to-day secured their first win of the season, defeating Gloucester by ten wickets. The runners-up last season have struck a bad patch and are now at the bottom of the County Cricket Championship table, with only one victory for eleven games.

This week, Squires of Surrey had the distinction of scoring a century in each innings against Oxford, while Barling, of the same club, had very hard luck just to miss duplicating the feat. After reaching three figures in the fifth innings, he was out in the second innings when he had made 98.

At Chelmsford, Essex won against Leicestershire by seven wickets.
Leicester 231 (Nichols six for 83) and 280.
Essex 276 (Eastman 122) and 237 for three.

At Worcester, the home team beat Gloucester won by ten wickets.
Gloucester 201 and 257.
Worcester 367 and 92 without loss.

The match at the Oval between Surrey and Oxford University resulted in a draw.
Surrey 455 for nine, declared (Barling 171, Squires 131) and 272 for four, declared (Barling 98, Squires 102).
Oxford 487 (Chalk 130, Hone 108) and 105 for four.

At Ilkeston, Derby won from Notts by seven wickets.
Notts 244 (Pope six for 54) and 200 (Keeton 118, Pope four for 55).
Derby 265 and 181 for three.

At Sheffield, Yorkshire won on the first innings against Middlesex.
Middlesex 340 (Hendren 123) and 196 for five (Hulme 114 not out).
Yorkshire 481 for seven, declared (Barber 162, Leyland 189).

At Frome, Northants won by three wickets against Somerset.
Somerset 228 (Matthews six for 54) and 295 (Case 112).
Northants 230 and 296 for seven (Bakewell 118).

At Birmingham, Sussex won by an innings and 20 runs against Warwick.
Warwick 262 (James Langridge five for 37) and 229 (Wensley six for 73).
Sussex 511 for seven declared (Bowley 162, Cook 160).

At Cardiff Hampshire won on the first innings against Glamorgan.
Hampshire 478 for six, declared (Arnold 227) and 154 for three.
Glamorgan 384 (Dai Davies 106).

At Eastbourne, Cambridge University beat H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI by six wickets.
Mr. Leveson Gower's XI 215 and 282.
Cambridge 411 for seven, declared (Human 158 not out) and 90 for four.

July 1.

At Leyton, Somerset beat Essex by an innings and 74 runs.
Somerset 455 (F. Lee 140, J. Lee 109).
Essex 256 (Pope 115, Hazell seven for 87) and, following on, 125 (Hazell five for 35).

Yorkshire beat Northants, at Northampton, by an innings and 49 runs.
Northants 89 (Verity eight for 39) and 113 (Macaulay seven for 66).
Yorkshire 251 for six, declared.

At Chesterfield, Derby won on the first innings against Surrey.
Derby 180 and 166.
Surrey 88 and 23 for two.

The match at Manchester between Lancashire and Sussex resulted in a draw.
Lancashire 413 (Iddon 201, Butterworth 107).
Sussex 322 for five (Duleepsinhji 119).

At Nottingham, Notts won by six wickets over Gloucester.
Gloucester 262 (Hammond 119, Larwood six for 79) and 94 (Larwood five for 38).
Notts 262 and 95 for four.

Leicestershire defeated Middlesex, at Leicester, by three wickets.
Middlesex 203 and 133.
Leicester 248 and 90 for seven.

The match between M.C.C. and Cambridge University, at Lord's, resulted in a draw.
M.C.C. 300 (Nawas of Pataudi 112) and 230 for eight, declared.
Cambridge 232 and 182 for seven (Hazelrigg 104 not out).

Oxford University beat Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gower's XI, at Oxford, by ten wickets.
Mr. Leveson Gower's XI 195 and 147.
Oxford 317 (Brooke 113, Stroud seven for 92) and 29 without loss.

Championship Standings

The latest standings of the teams in the County Championship follow:

	P.	W.	L.	1st Inns. W.	1st Inns. L.	No Res.	Pts.
Kent	14	8	1	0	3	2	137
Yorkshire	14	6	2	2	1	3	115
Notts	13	6	2	3	1	1	112
Sussex	11	5	0	1	2	3	98
Lancashire	14	4	2	4	1	3	95
Middlesex	14	4	2	4	4	0	92
Surrey	13	3	0	6	2	2	89
Leicester	14	4	6	3	0	1	79
Hampshire	13	4	4	1	3	1	78
Derbyshire	15	3	6	2	2	2	69
Somerset	12	3	3	0	4	2	65
Essex	11	3	5	2	1	0	58
Warwick	14	1	4	4	3	2	52
Glamorgan	13	2	5	1	4	1	51
Northants	12	2	5	2	2	1	50
Worcester	13	1	6	0	2	4	37
Gloucester	12	1	7	1	1	2	31

—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

New York, June 27.

Following are the results of to-day's games in the major baseball leagues:—

National League	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	5	3
St. Louis	4	8	0
American League			
Boston	8	12	2
Philadelphia	15	19	1
Boston	4	7	1
Philadelphia	9	11	0
Detroit	9	8	3
Chicago	3	5	0

June 28.

National League			
New York	7	10	1
Brooklyn	3	10	2
New York	3	9	0
Brooklyn	5	11	3
Philadelphia	2	4	3
Boston	5	10	2
St. Louis	6	10	1
Cincinnati	2	4	2
American League			
Washington	2	6	0
New York	5	4	0
Boston	4	7	1
Philadelphia	5	5	1

June 29.

National League			
Brooklyn	7	13	1
Philadelphia	0	5	2
St. Louis	10	7	1
Cincinnati	9	12	0
American League			
Washington	5	10	1
New York	6	12	2
Detroit	13	16	0
Cleveland	4	11	1
Chicago	1	4	3
St. Louis	6	11	0

June 30.

National League			
Brooklyn	3	9	2
Philadelphia	9	16	1
Boston	5	7	1
New York	9	11	1
St. Louis	6	10	2
Pittsburgh	9	17	2
Cincinnati	0	8	1
Chicago	7	12	2
American League			
New York	15	14	1
Boston	4	10	1
Detroit	4	9	1
Cleveland	7	9	1
Chicago	6	12	2
St. Louis	7	14	1

July 1.

National League
New York 5, Boston 4.
Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 8, Cincinnati 4

American League
Boston 11, New York 6.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 7.

July 2.

National League
New York 4, Boston 7.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 6.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 6.

American League
Philadelphia 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 4.
Boston 5, New York 8.
Boston 6, New York 5.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 15.

July 2.

National League
New York 5, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 5.

American League
Washington 3, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 2, New York 13.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 7.
St. Louis 4, Chicago 7.

Following are the present standings:—

National League	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pittsburgh	35	29	547
Chicago	37	32	536
Boston	37	34	521
Philadelphia	39	36	520
St. Louis	35	34	507
New York	32	34	485
Brooklyn	35	38	479
Cincinnati	33	46	418
American League			
New York	50	21	704
Philadelphia	42	31	575
Detroit	39	29	574
Cleveland	38	33	535
Washington	38	34	528
St. Louis	35	34	507
Chicago	25	43	368
Boston	14	56	200

ENGLAND v. INDIA TEST MATCH

The following are the results of the first Test Match between England and India:—

England—1st Innings	259
India—1st Innings	189

England, 2nd innings

Sutcliffe, c. Naidu, b. Amar Singh	19
Holmes, b. Khan	11
Woolley, c. Colah, b. Khan	21
Hammond, b. Khan	12
D. R. Jardine, not out	85
Paynter, b. Khan	54
Ames, b. Amar Singh	6
R. W. V. Robins, c. Khan, b. Nissar	36
F. R. Brown, c. Colah, b. Naomal	29
Voce, not out	0
Bowes, did not bat	—
Extras	8
Total (for 8 wkts.)	275

Bowling:—Nissar one for 42; Amah Singh two for 84; J. Khan four for 60; J. Naomal one for 40.

India, 2nd innings

J. G. Navle, l.b.w. Robins	13
J. Naomal, b. Brown	25
Wazir Ali, c. Hammond, b. Voce	39
C. K. Naidu, b. Bowes	10
S. H. Colah, b. Brown	4
Nazir Ali, c. Jardine, b. Bowes	6
Lall Singh, b. Hammond	29
Jehanger Khan, b. Voce	0
Amar Singh, c. and b. Hammond	51
M. Nissar, b. Hammond	0
K. Palia, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	187

Bowling:—Bowes took two for 30; Voce two for 23; Brown two for 54; Robins one for 57; Hammond three for 9.—Reuter.

"POKER FACE" WINS FRENCH TITLE

London, June 6.

Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody recaptured the French title at Auteuil when, in the final round, she defeated the French champion, Mme. Mathieu, by 7-5, 6-1. Mrs. Moody did not come to Europe last summer. This year she has returned and her ambition is a three-sided-one—to regain the French championship, to lead the Americans to victory in the Wightman Cup and to recapture the Wimbledon crown.

Mme. Mathieu is an improved player. Coached this year by the famous Suzanne Lenglen, she is making a supreme bid to stay the conquering run of Mrs. Moody. She went through to the final round at Auteuil without losing a sett, beating Miss Betty Nuthall in the semi-final by 6-2, 6-4.

The Lenglen coaching was evident for all to see. Mme. Mathieu played short coups and interspersed them with the deepest drives. Thus she kept her opponent chasing up and down the court. Five-all was called and then the mother of two sturdy boys began to wilt, for the pace was too hot to be maintained.

Without a doubt, this French woman is the second best player in the world to-day. Married at sixteen, she was the only married woman ever to win a national junior championship which she did in 1924. —Reuter.

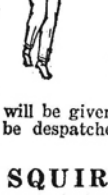
The world record for javelin throwing was broken at Aboe on June 27 when a Finn, Matti Jarvine, reached a distance of 74.02 metres.

AMERICAN COLLEGE BOAT RACING

Philadelphia, July 2.

The Pennsylania Athletic Club today won the senior fours rowing championship, with Cornell second and San Diego third. The time over the 1¼ miles course was 7 min. 44 sec.

Pennsylvania now will represent the United States in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.—United Press.



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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Alleged False Will

The hearing of the action of Reuben Joseph Moalem against Mrs. Sophie Joseph Moalem concerning the estate of Joseph Joseph Moalem deceased at H. M. Supreme Court came up before Mr. P. Grant Jones, the Assistant Judge last week.

It was pointed out by the plaintiff's counsel that the plaintiff is the eldest son of the deceased who was formerly employed as beadle at the Ohel Rachel Synagogue and died on November 20, 1931, at No. 11 Ward Road, and that probate in common form of a will of the deceased dated November 10 and of a codicil dated November 18 was granted by H. M. Supreme Court at the Shanghai Registry to the defendant, the widow of the deceased on January 29, 1932.

In asking for revocation of the probate, plaintiff's counsel named the following alternative grounds as alleged by the plaintiff:

That the deceased did not execute the last will and the codicil; or

That the deceased did not execute the last will and the codicil according to the provisions of the Statute 1 Vict. C. 26; or

That the deceased at the time the said will and codicil or either of them respectively purport to have been executed was not of sound mind memory and understanding and that the execution of the said will and codicil was obtained by the undue influence of the defendant and others acting with her and in particular Abraham Rodda and Isaac Rodda nephews of the defendant, and that the deceased at the time of the execution of the said will and codicil did not know and approve of the contents thereof.

Claiming that the deceased had made no other true last will and testament and died intestate, the plaintiff pleaded that the Court would pronounce against the said will and codicil proved by the defendant and would decree that letters of administration of the estate of the deceased do issue to the plaintiff in due course in solemn form of law.

In support of his claim, and the last item of the above mentioned ground for revocation of the probate, plaintiff alleged that the deceased was in a semi-comatose condition from November 16, 1931, until his death and that his physical and mental state gradually deteriorated until his death. He further alleged:

"During the last five days of his life the deceased was quite incapable of managing his affairs, and had difficulty in collecting his thoughts and expressing his wishes. At the time of the alleged execution of the said alleged will and codicil the deceased was in such a condition of mind and memory as not to be able to understand the nature of the act and its effects, the extent of the property of which he was disposing, or to comprehend and appreciate the claims to which he was disposing, or to comprehend and appreciate the claims to which he ought to give effect.

"The said Sophie Joseph Moalem and the said Abraham Rodda and Isaac Rodda took advantage of the indifferent mental state of the deceased and knowing that his mentality was greatly impaired coerced him into making the said alleged will and codicil. Their joint influence over the deceased was so complete that he was not a free agent and the said alleged will and codicil were not the offspring of his own volition but was obtained by the importuning of the said Sophie Joseph Moalem and the said Abraham Rodda and Isaac Rodda."

The allegations made by the plaintiff were denied by the defendants and by way of counterclaim, the defendant said that the deceased executed his true last will on November 18 (though bearing date November 10, 1931) whereby he appointed her his executrix and also the codicil dated November 18, 1931.

Giving his evidence, plaintiff told the Court that he and the deceased were always on friendly terms. After his marriage, plaintiff stayed away from home. Between May 13 and September 28, plaintiff made a trip to Bagdad, but a few days before his return, his father was taken ill. Though he had called on him from time to time, plaintiff said, his father or the other members of the family made no mention of a will. As a matter of fact, he said, he had suggested to his father about a will, but the latter's reply was "No."

Plaintiff further stated that the deceased usually signed documents in block letters, and drew the attention of the Court to the point that the will was in the handwriting of Mr. A. Rodda, his cousin, witnessed by Messrs. A. Rodda and I. Rodda, and signed with a cross at the bottom, the signature being purported to be that of his father. Several days after the death of his father, plaintiff continued, he was approached by his mother, a younger brother, and two other relatives of the family to give up his share of the estate. He said he had agreed with the condition that the money be left in the hands of trustees.

On February 24, he stated, he had, for the first time, the knowledge of the existence of an alleged will, when his mother wrote him a cheque of $100 alleged to have been bequeathed to him by the deceased. Upon receipt of the letter, he said, he went to the Registry and found the will in English. Thereupon he told his mother that the deceased could not read or write English and that the will was not in proper form. He denied that he had any quarrel between the family and himself or that he had asked for a loan from the father.

Mrs. R. J. Moalem, wife of the plaintiff, told the Court that during the period of the illness of the deceased, she visited him practically every morning and always found him unable to speak, or answer questions. She said that she had never heard anything concerning a will except that several members of the family had asked the plaintiff to give up his share in the estate. She admitted that she was not on friendly terms with the deceased until a child was born in July, 1930.

Mrs. Salla Nissim, who had stayed with the deceased, told the Judge that the plaintiff and his wife were friendly with the deceased, as they had been paying constant visits to him prior to the illness of the deceased. Since she and her husband stayed in the residence of the deceased last December, she said she did not know anything concerning a will.

Mr. Saleh Bashi stated that he saw the deceased for the last time on the morning of a Tuesday. He made attempts to speak to him but was prevented from doing so by the defendant. He managed to speak to him once, he said, but the deceased shook his head only. Questioned as to his age, witness stated that he was about 70 years old as far as he could remember. "I do not keep dates," he said.

Mr. B. L. Harvey, of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, presented to the Court a sample of the signature of the deceased. He stated that the deceased had kept an account in the bank and usually used the signature on deposit receipts.

Mr. Nissim J. Nissim, who said he was an old friend of the deceased, stated that the defendant spoke to him seven days after the death of the deceased concerning the estate, and accordingly he approached the plaintiff. The plaintiff would only give up his share provided the money was left in the hands of trustees, witness stated. He said he knew the existance of a will through Mr. Abraham Rodda, plaintiff's cousin. "Rodda told me," he continued, "that he had written a will for the deceased to bequeath $200 to each son, and leave the balance to the girls. But Rodda thought this was too much and advised the deceased to give $100 to each boy. So Rodda wrote down in the will only $100 for each boy."

The hearing was adjourned.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Recognisances in Court

"I feel that it should be brought home to Sikhs who act as sureties for others that they assume a great responsibility. If the principal offenders for whom they act as recognisances commit offences, then they must suffer losses in the sum of their bonds. This is not a light matter and it should be brought home to them that they cannot be treated lightly," said Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, in H. M. Police Court on July 4, when Hazard Singh and Dan Singh appeared to show reason why their bonds should not be forfeited, the man, Bur Singh, for whom they acted as recognisances having committed an offence just before the expiration of the bonds.

Mr. V. Priestwood appeared for the Crown and Mr. Tycho Wing was present for defendants.

Mr. Wing stated that his clients had entered into bonds to act as sureties on July 4, 1930, for Bur Singh (1) that he should be of good behaviour and attend Court when called upon and (2) that he should avoid attending meetings of a political nature. Bur Singh was a political offender and he was charged with making a statement "Let's burn down the Consulate," referring to H. M. Consulate-General. This statement, said counsel, was a casual one and was not meant seriously. Bur Singh's last performance was two weeks ago, just before the expiration of the bond put up by defendants, when a dispute arose between himself and a Chinese girl and he tore her dress. It was left to the Magistrate's discretion, said Mr. Wing, whether the bonds should be forfeited or not. Defendants were Sikhs and Sikhs were mostly poor people. Defendants had pledged themselves for Bur Singh against political misdemeanours. The fact that they went sureties for his good behaviour was meant in a general way and conveyed nothing at all. It was only two weeks, emphasised counsel, before the recognisances expired that Bur Singh had committed his last offence but this offence was of a different nature from that meant in the bonds. Defendants pledged themselves for Bur Singh's loyalty and had undertaken to see that he did not take part in seditious activities. The fact that he quarrelled with a Chinese woman was not contemplated when they entered into recognisances for him. Counsel suggested that it would be harsh if defendants were compelled to pay the whole sum put up as security. Counsel submitted in conclusion that the Court could exercise discretion in the matter.

Mr. Priestwood said that Bur Singh's conviction amounted to a breach of the conditions of the recognisances. Bur Singh was convicted for inciting warders to burn down the Consulate if they did not get what they wanted. Counsel suggested that, while his Worship had the power to estreat, he did not think it would be correct to estreat in this case. He suggested that the bond was meant for the full period and, therefore, the full amount should become payable. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, he said, and mitigating circumstances, there was no reason why the Court should exercise discretion in defendants' favour.

Mr. Wing held that Bur Singh had been brought up on a more serious charge but defendants' bonds had not been forfeited. The defendants could not be expected to sit on Bur Singh's doorstep every night to see that he behaved himself. It was up to the Registrar to estreat such part of defendant's recognisances as he thought fit and reasonable.

In estreating the recognisances to the extent of $100 each, Mr. Haines made the statements quoted above.

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Alleged Breach of Contract

The action asking for £16,000 damages and costs brought by Alexander Pickering & Co., Ltd., London, against the Chinese-American Cold Storage Association, Inc., Tsingtao, was heard on June 28 by Judge Milton D. Purdy, in the United States Court, for China. Plaintiff alleged breach of contract by the defendant.

Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. E. L. Hartopp represented the plaintiff, while Mr. N. E. Lurton and Mr. M. A. Zimmerman appeared for the defendant. In outlining his case, counsel for the plaintiff stated that the contract was entered into between the two parties now in dispute on January 24, 1930, and that by the terms of the contract the defendant appointed the plaintiff its representative and sole importing buyer for Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent of Europe for the distribution of frozen eggs and egg products manufactured by the defendant for a period of five years from the date of the first order dispatched to the defendant by the plaintiff.

The first order to the defendant was dispatched on February 6, 1930, counsel continued, and altogether 439 tons of frozen eggs were disposed of by the plaintiff. By the terms of the contract, he said, the defendant was obligated to supply and the plaintiff was obligated to dispose of 615 tons of frozen eggs during the second year of said contract, but the defendant refused to furnish the frozen eggs in January, 1931, although the plaintiff had at all times duly carried out and performed all of the terms and conditions of the contract.

A copy of the contract was exhibited by the counsel for the plaintiff who drew the attention of the court to the allegation that the plaintiff did offer to submit to arbitration as required by contract the breach of contract by the defendant and the offer was refused by the defendant. He further stated that the defendant was obligated to supply 2,000 tons of frozen eggs per annum after the second year and during the balance of the term of the contract.

The contract also provided, he said, that the defendant had the right to cancel said contract at the expiration of the second year by giving the plaintiff six months' notice and by paying the plaintiff as liquidated damages the sum of £12,000.

In answering the complaint, counsel for defence denied the alleged breach of contract and refusal of offer of arbitration. He said that the dispute arouse out of differences in prices, and that during the time of the second year of the contract, the difficulties in exchange and conditions in China were such that the defendant could not ship the supply at the price offered by the plaintiff.

When Mr. Zimmerman was called to the witness box, counsel for the plaintiff remarked that it was rather unusual for a counsel to become a witness in the case. Mr. Zimmerman told the court that the contract was entered into between the plaintiff and him in London. He said he signed the contract on behalf of the Cold Storage Association, Inc. Several telegrams between the plaintiff and defendant firms on keen competition of business, difficulties in exchange, prices and supplies were read in court.

Judgment was given for plaintiffs.

Guarantor Sued

Before his Honour Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U.S. Court for China on June 29, Zee Piao, Sung Jih-zong, Dzung Zung-tse and Nee Chüang-ching, doing business under the name of Ching Foong & Co., brought action against Mr. H. E. Booker in connection with four promissory notes alleged to have been executed and delivered by him to plaintiffs on December 18, 1931, and against Mr. H. E. MacIntyre, as guarantor.

Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the second defendant, the first defendant being neither present nor represented by counsel.

Plaintiffs alleged that on December 18, 1931, the first defendant, executed four promissory notes which were delivered to them and which were guaranteed by the second defendant. The notes were, respectively, for Tls. 5,000, payable 44 days after date of issue; Tls. 3,188.40, payable 72 days after date of issue; Tls. 5,000, payable 103 days after date of issue; and Tls. 5,000, payable 134 days after date of issue. Each of the notes alleged to have been executed bore a promise to pay interest and, in case of action being instituted on the notes or any portion thereof, attorneys' fees.

In his defence, Mr. MacIntyre admitted having endorsed the four promissory notes but, by way of defence, he alleged

a. That plaintiffs were dealers in futures and speculators in gold bars;

b. That the promissory notes were founded on an illegal gaming consideration and gambling speculations on margins in gold bars and were therefore void;

c. That such gambling transactions were illegal and plaintiffs, as brokers, knew the intention of the first defendant, was to gamble and speculate in gold bars;

d. That, at the time the transactions were made, plaintiffs well knew that the real intention of the first defendant was merely to speculate in the rise and fall of the price of gold bars and that the gold bars were not to be delivered, but, at the time fixed for delivery, one party was to pay to the other the difference between the contract price and the market price;

e. That plaintiffs well knew at the time the speculative future contracts in gold bars were made by the first defendant that he was not financially able to pay for the gold bars which he has contracted to buy, that he did not own and had no sufficient means with which to buy gold bars which he had contracted to sell, that he was a regular dealer in gold bars and did not need gold bars and could not use them in his business, that he had no means or facilities for taking, handling or storing gold bars, and that the gold bars were not being bought and/or sold by the first defendant for a real business purpose; and

f. That all these transactions, contracts and speculations in gold bars were the sole consideration for which the four promissory notes were given, that such were illegal and contrary to law, and that the notes, being based and founded on illegal contracts, were invalid and void.

In asking for the dismissal of the case, the second defendant alleged that he endorsed the four promissory notes without any consideration.

Zee Pao, the only witness for plaintiffs, gave an account of the execution of the four notes by the first defendant and stated that no part of the notes had been paid, although demands for payment has been made to both defendants. The sum due, and claimed, was Tls. 18,118.40, plus interest, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

The second defendant denied that he was responsible after which the case was taken under advisement.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURT

F.M.C. Loses Action

The French Court has rendered judgment in the case brought by a former official of the French Municipalité, M. Jousseaume, late chief of the Parks and Gardens, against the French Municipal Council.

M. Jousseaume, who was represented by M. R. d'Auxion de Ruffé, claimed compensation for alleged wrongful dismissal, contending that he could not be dismissed without due and proper reason and that he was entitled to the payment of his salary for the unexpired portion of his contract of employment, that is to say for thirty-three months at the rate of Tls. 986.63 plus the total standing to his credit at the Caisse de Prevoyance and also the cost of return tickets to France for himself and family.

For the French Municipalité, M. d'Hooghe, former President of the French Mixed Court, argued that according to the regulations of the F.M.C., Art. 26, M. Jousseaume, as well as any other employee, could be dismissed at one month's notice, although no fault whatever could be found against him. The defendants also refused to make any payment for M. Jousseaume's return to France, claiming that the plaintiff received due notice of his dismissal while he was in that country and that nothing obliged him to return to Shanghai.

The French Court in a lengthy judgment decided that the plaintiff was entitled to consider himself assured of being employed for a specific term of five years, although no agreement to that effect was generally signed between the F.M.C. and its employees: the circumstances and letters written by the Secretariat of the F.M.C., it was held, were in favour of M. Jousseaume's contention.

The Court allowed M. Jousseaume 18 months salary, to start from the date of his dismissal, that is to say Tls. 13,167. He was also granted Tls. 5,394.02 being the amount originally tendered by the French Municipal Council, and Tls. 2,500 for his return to France, the Court holding that the plaintiff should have received notice in due time and not at the expiration of his leave, while he was in France, and therefore, unable to attend to his affairs in Shanghai, where he had been residing for 13 years. The Court finally ordered that plaintiff should receive the full amount to his credit in the Caisse de Prevoyance, i.e., Frs. 196,369, and that nine-tenths of the costs in the case should be borne by the defendants.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

Claim Against Insurance Co.

Questions regarding Chinese snipers' activities during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai were raised in the Special District Court on June 28 at the hearing of the case in which a Tls. 10,000 claim for loss of properties insured against fire risks was brought by the Dong Tai Yun Provision Store, a local Chinese shop, against the United Trading Co., the insurers.

The plaintiffs, represented by Mr. Linn Yun-chin, told the Court that the Dong Tai Yun Provision Store was situated at 3263-6 Seward Road and that the stocks of the store was covered by insurance for Tls. 10,000, the insurers being defendants. On February 2 last, a fire occurred in the store, destroying both the shop building and the goods stored therein. Under the policy issued by the defendants, the latter were liable for meeting the loss of plaintiffs.

The defendants' contention was centred upon two points. Firstly, they told the Court, the defendant firm was the agent for a German insurance firm, so only with the German firm could the plaintiffs take up the matter relating to the compensation for the loss of their properties. Secondly, even if an insurance company's agent was liable for compensation, the case now up before the Court was of an exceptional nature, the fire which resulted in the destruction of plaintiffs' stocks on February 2 last being caused by military operations between Japanese marines and Chi-

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nese plain-clothes men in the Hongkew district. According to the conditions set out in defendants' policy, the defendants would only provide an indemnity for loss occasioned by fire occurring under normal conditions and not for loss through fire, caused by such an exceptional nature as that of February 2 last.

The allegation that the fire of February 2 was caused through Sino-Japanese hostilities was described as absolutely baseless by counsel for plaintiffs, who produced a letter from the commanding officer of the 19th Route Army in which it was stated the Army had never organised any plain-clothes corps during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai.

An adjournment was ordered.

Rent "Test" Case

Judgment in the action of Algar & Co., Ltd., against a number of tenants at the corner of Pakhoi and Chekiang roads for the payment of rentals of February and March was reserved on June 30 in the First Special District Court. The case, which is generally regarded as a test over the movement of several public bodies for the exemption and reduction of rentals on the ground of damages done by the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities, attracted a large number of spectators to the Court, and the room was packed.

Mr. A. M. Preston and Mr. T. C. Chen appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Loo Hsing-yun represented the tenants. At the opening of the hearing, Mr. Preston pointed out to the Court that this was a re-argument and that the burden of proof for the refusal to pay the rentals for February and March on the part of the tenants rested with the defendants. In support of his contention for the immediate payment of the rentals in arrears, Mr. Preston cited Article 439 of the Chinese Civil Code, which reads:

"The lessee must pay the rent at the agreed time and in the absence of such agreed time, according to customs; and in the absence of such agreement or custom, the rent must be paid at the termination of the lease. If the rent is fixed by periods of time, it must be paid upon the expiration of each of the periods. If there is a season for the collection of fruits from the thing leased, rent must be paid at the end of such season."

General arguments on legal points followed, while counsel for the defendants cited Article 441 of the Chinese Civil Code which reads: "The lessee is not released from his obligation to pay his rent by the fact that he is prevented from using the thing leased or from collecting fruits therefrom, either wholly or partially, through a cause brought about by himself." He further argued that the tenants could not use the premises upon the receipt of an order from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for a trade strike against the invasion of the Japanese troops, and that therefore it was not a fault of his own as provided for in the article mentioned above.

An analysis of the article was made by plaintiff's counsel, with the support of other articles in the Chinese Civil Code. Mr. Preston argued that the strike was a voluntary act on the part of the tenants and that the order of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce could only be taken as a private and personal matter. It was not a case of force majeure, he emphasised, and there was no legal justification for the refusal to pay the rentals in arrears. Moreover, the tenants occupied the premises and reaped good profits during the period of Sino-Japanese hostilities on account of the central location of the premises, he further told the Court. A plan of the houses was also submitted to the Judge. In conclusion, counsel for plaintiff said that this was a "test" case, in which an enormous amount of rentals was involved.

JUDGMENT was given against Mr. C. J. White by Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on July 4 in the action brought by the Shanghai Horse Bazaar for the recovery of Tls. 150.99, alleged to be due in connection with the repainting and storage of a Sunbeam motor car which defendant asked plaintiffs to sell. The debt is alleged to have been contracted as far back as 1924. Judge Grant Jones, giving plaintiffs judgment with costs, said that it was a pity that defendant did not plead the Statute of Limitations because the case had been pending for so long. Undoubtedly, there was some misunderstanding over defendant's request to plaintiffs to sell the car for him at Tls. 5,000 net: what plaintiffs made over and above that sum represented their commission. It was not likely, however, that plaintiffs would repaint the car and store it free of charge under this arrangement.

By SAPAJOU

THE LAST OF THE SHAFORCE

Captain L. F. Field, General Staff (I), the last remaining member of the original Shaforce which arrived in Shanghai in 1927. Captain Field is shortly going on leave.

FROM THE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

REPORT OF MR. NICHOLAS HILL, JR.

Copies of the Hill report, together with comment thereon by the Treasurer and Controller and written observations by the Commissioner of Public Works, having been furnished to members and a memorandum by the Chinese members containing their observations on Mr. Hill's report having also been submitted, these were considered at a meeting of the Waterworks Investigation Commission on June 20.

The Chairman of the Commission stated that he favoured adoption of the proposal put forward by the Treasurer that the Council should be recommended to accept Mr. Hill's opinion insofar as it related to the Waterworks Company's organization and the efficiency of its administration; and that his further suggestions be noted and in due course subjected to close examination by officials of the Council and the Company in relation to future tariffs. In respect to the observations contained in the memorandum submitted by the Chinese members which dealt primarily with the desirability of conversion of the Company's capital from a gold to a silver basis, this question had been reported on by Mr. Hill and by Messrs. Thomson & Co., and it was to be noted that under the policy adopted by the Company the ratio of its silver capital to that of gold would increase.

In addition to the points raised in the memorandum submitted by the Chinese members, a member stated that without in any way wishing to criticize Mr. Hill's findings or to question his ability as an expert investigator, the fact that he was only able to remain in Shanghai for a very brief period and that he was not thoroughly acquainted with local conditions might have handicapped him in arriving at certain conclusions. He, therefore, decided to put forward the following personal observations on Mr. Hill's findings:—That compared with the statistics of other large cities, the domestic daily per capita consumption of water in Shanghai estimated was too high; that, in connection with water wastage, sufficient consideration might not have been given to the amount of leakage through structural defects, evaporation at the settling beds, etc.; that, in order to avoid criticism, the Company should endeavour to reduce staff and overhead expenses; that, although the quality of the Company's water was described by Mr. Hill as excellent, the supply in certain districts was not free from odour and the taste of chlorine and thus did not conform to the standard laid down in America; that, with regard to the proposed adoption of a general metering system, in his opinion retention of the flat rate system would encourage the poorer class of consumer to a more liberal use of water and thus re-act to the benefit of public health; and that the initial cost of the meter installation might be out of proportion to the saving it was anticipated would be effected.

In respect to the above observations, the Chairman stated that, as a layman, he found it somewhat difficult to challenge the findings which had been put forward by an expert. With regard to the adoption of a system of general metering, this suggestion had been put forward by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and the Council had unanimously agreed as to the desirability of the introduction of a general metering system. Moreover, Mr. Hill had specifically recommended the establishment of the metering system without eliminating discrimination in favour of the smaller and poorer classes of consumer. With regard to the quality of the water, Mr. Hill had drawn attention to the high degree of purification required owing to the source of supply being one of the most polluted in the world. It was also to be observed that to improve existing conditions Mr. Hill had recommended, and the Company had agreed to, the construction of a large clear water basin. The measures adopted for waste detection had also been investigated by Mr. Hill and his conclusions recorded.

After further discussion, members of the Commission concurred with the Chairman that Mr. Hill's finding that the charge for water was fair and reasonable be recommended for the Council's acceptance, subject to certain points raised by him and commented on by the Treasurer and the Commissioner of Public Works being taken up between the Council and the Company.

It was recommended:—

(1). That the Commission adopts and recommends for the Council's acceptance Mr. Hill's findings that the charge for water is fair and reasonable and so far as they relate to the Company's organization and the efficiency of its administration, and that certain other suggestions made by him and commented on by the Treasurer and the Commissioner of Public Works be made the subject of discussion between the Council and the Company having particular regard to the following points:

(*a*). That the question of reduction in overhead expenses be left for negotiations between officials of the Council and of the Company.

(*b*). That the Company be urged to continue its present policy whereunder its capital requirements are raised in silver.

(*c*). That in view of the reasons advanced by the Treasurer and the Commissioner of Public Works no increase be authorized in the amount paid for fire protection services.

(*d*). That in connection with the charge to be imposed under the system of general metering a discrimination be made in favour of the poorer and smaller classes of consumer.

(*e*) That no change be made in the terms of Clause 17 of the franchise agreement which stipulates that the Company's land cannot be written up beyond its assessed value.

The Council adopted these recommendations on June 29.

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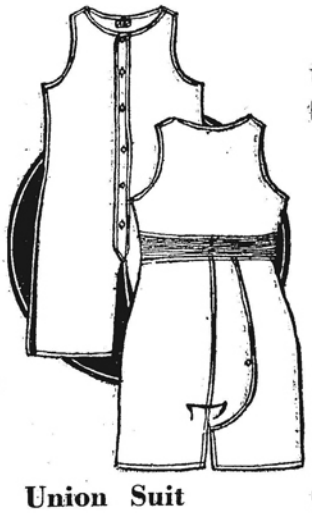

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

GIGANTIC FINANCIAL OPERATION

British Loan Conversion Plan Receives Enthusiastic Support

London, June 30.

The details of the most gigantic financial operation in history—that of converting £2,000,000,000 of five per cent. war loan—was announced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Chamberlain said that from next year-end, the present 5 per cent., loan would bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., but that holders who prefer. repayment, may receive cash at par on December 1. The convertees will receive a cash bonus of 1 per cent.

The Chancellor said that the new loan would not be redeemed before the year 1952, and that this conversion operation would save the British Exchequer a sum of £30,000,000 a year.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the final and strongest argument for immediate action was the spirit of the country which had recovered its freedom in monetary matters, and was in the mood for great enterprises, and was able and determined to carry them through to a successful conclusion.

He said he was confident that the great mass of holders of the war loan would respond to the invitation to convert. In the meantime, he appealed to the City to forbear making new capital issues on the market during the next few weeks.

Noteworthy features of the conversion scheme are that the stock will not be tenderable for estate duties and that at present there will be no depreciation fund, under which the Government must provide a sum of £2,500,000 a month when the market price of the war loan bonds falls below the issue price.

This means an incalculable gain, besides the saving of £30,000,000 in interest disbursements annually. It is estimated that £150,000,000 to £200,000,000 of the five per cent war loan bonds are held abroad. If these holders abroad decline to convert, there is no cause for worry as there will be ample time before December 1 to refinance any portion of the loan which has not been converted.

The total internal debt of Great Britain outstanding on March 31 this year was £6,329,894,000. The present war loan conversion operation, therefore, applies to approximately one-third of the total internal debt of Great Britain.

Interest on and management of the national debt was estimated in the Budget statement of April last to cost £276,000,000 in the current financial year.

Whatever will be the reaction of the three million holders of British war loan stock to the new conversion scheme, it is welcomed by a chorus of praise in this morning's papers.

Sir George Beharrell, the President of the Federation of British Industries, says the stimulus given to the launching of long-term interest rates by the conversion scheme will be of the utmost importance to industry.

An ingenious system for automatically regulating the supply of currency to the amount of commodities being exchanged, thereby eliminating fluctuations of price level, has been approved by the London Chamber of Commerce as a basis for monetary discussion at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa.

The scheme requires that the Bank of England become a Central Bank pure and simple. Currency should be issued against all commodities as represented by eligible commercial bills instead of against one commodity such as gold. Banking credit will be initially fixed at nine credit pounds to one pound cash but the ratio to be varied as circumstances demand, thus correcting inflationary and deflationary tendencies.

Sponsors of this scheme claim that it will abolish the necessity for making international payments by means of gold shipments.

To-day's reduction of the bank rate from 2½ per cent. to 2 per cent. was the sixth reduction this year, the rate having come down from 6 per cent., at which it stood when Britain suspended the gold standard last September.

The present rate is the lowest figure for 35 years.

July 2.

The great conversion scheme is well under way. Many holders at Home and abroad have notified their intention of coming under the scheme.

The special advantage conferred under the original issue of not deducting income-tax at the source from the payment of dividents will continue, both in the case of Home and foreign holders. Home holders, however, will have to pay income-tax at a later period.

Already the 15,000,000 forms specially printed for the loan holders are pouring into the mail and, although the conversion of the loan is voluntary, there is every indication that the response will come *every inch up to the most optimistic* expectations.

July 2.

The Government's vast scheme *for the conversion of £2,000,000,000* 5 per cent. War Loan is assured of complete success. The welcome extended to it was spectacular, and the effect on the markets, which throughout the day continued in a boom condition, was renewed this morning when business again showed great activity.

The operation has created world-wide admiration, and in several countries is heralded as a step towards the improvement of international trade and finance and as a bold and wise lead to other nations.

Comment in the United States indicates that accustomed as the Americans are to thinking in large figures, the immensity of the scheme has amazed them and has enormously enhanced Britain's financial prestige.

Incidentally, countries as distant as Australia and China had their credit as borrowers raised by the British Government's action, and no class of security, British or foreign, failed to feel the benefit from the *scheme.*

So far as British stocks is concerned, the capital appreciation of half a dozen counters in the gilt-edged market exceeded £100,000,000 on yesterday's business alone.

The Bank of England stock has risen no less than 15 points to 312½.

Dealers report that public support is increasing and that orders accumulating not only for gilt-edged but leading domestic issues. —Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNIONS

Paris, July 4.

The 16th Assembly of the International Union of Associations for the League of Nations held last night its opening meting at Sorbonne, under the presidency of Lord Robert Cecil, British delegate to the League. Among those attending the meeting were M. Aimé Berthod, French Minister of Pensions, representing M. Edouard Herriot, the Premier, M. Candace, Under Secretary for the Colonies and the Ambassadors of Germany, Italy and Japan. M. Berthod paid homage to the memory of M. Aristide Briand, and made an eulogy of Lord Robert Cecil's work for the cause of peace. The speaker further expressed the hope that the initiative taken by President Hoover, as regards his recent disarmament proposals will permit to cover a new stage in the path of the simultaneous disarmament and of the armament control. M. Berthod emphasised the fact that France had already set an example in this connection, her Government having now proposed in the Parliament important reductions of military credits.

Lord Robert Cecil took the floor next. He seconded the homage rendered to M. Briand and stressed the enthusiasm with which the British nation received President Hoover's proposals, while they were considered by the statesmen with careful respect.—Havas.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Geneva, July 1.

Mr. Harold Beresford Butler, deputy director of the League of Nations International Labour Office, has been elected director in succession to the late M. Albert Thomas.

Mr. Butler secured 21 votes out of a total of 24 that were cast.—Reuter.

IRISH LAND ANNUITIES DISPUTE

Dublin, June 28.

The Senate passed the Oath Bill (which exempts legislators from swearing allegiance to King George) to-day with destructive amendments.

The heavy pressure of domestic business will prevent Mr. Eamonn De Valera, President of the Irish Free State from attending the Ottawa Conference, as he intended to do. The President's domestic difficulties are further accentuated by the passing of the removal of the Oath Bill by the Senate in such an amended form as to be out of all recognition.

Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, said that although the Bill was a Government measure, the Government had no intention of accepting it in its present form. He said that it would be sent to the Lower House as it stood "with results that might be expected."—Reuter.

London, June 29.

The Anglo-Irish question is likely to come to a head within the next few days. Mr. de Valera, President of the Irish Free State, has not yet replied to the latest British dispatch in which is stated Great Britain's refusal to entertain Mr. de Valera's proposal for a non-Empire tribunal to arbitrate on the annuities question and other payments.

Unless £1,500,000 is paid by to-morrow at midnight, Ireland will be in default and the pressing question will arise as to how the Treasury can reimburse itself in respect to that sum which it has to pay land stockholders under the guarantee.—Reuter.

Dublin, June 30.

There was great consternation in farming circles in the Irish Free State to-day, following the British Government's reported decision to levy customs duties on Free State products in order to liquidate the land annuities which are being withheld.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce in Dublin passed a resolution requesting the Free States delegates to the Ottawa Conference to ensure that none of the Dominions obtain a greater preference on the British market than the Irish Free State.

The resolution also deplored the tendency of the Government under President de Valera to drift from the British Commonwealth.

It is, nevertheless, reported that President de Valera himself is hardening in his decision regarding the annuities and is contemplating a retaliation by a new and drastic scale of tariffs directed against British products.—Reuter.

July 2.

A suggestion that the dispute between Great Britain and the Irish Free State be settled by arbitration has been made by Mr. De Valera in a note to London, proposing that General Hertzog, Premier of the South African Union, be appointed chairman of the arbitration committee.

It was reported here that if Great Britain would make good her threat of imposing a 100 per cent. advalorem duty on all Irish imports, the Free State would have recourse to "revolutinary measures" whose exact character, however, has not been revealed.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

London, July 2.

The suggestion that the Anglo-Irish dispute should be referred to the Imperial Conference for settlement, was made to-day in London by Mr. George Lansbury, Leader of the Opposition, in a speech in which he said that whatever the defects in President Eamonn de Valera and his Government might be, the British and the Irish people could have no quarrel.

An economic war, he pointed out, started by either Government would mean distress and ill feeling between men and women who had no wish other than to live in complete co-operation with each other.—Reuter.

The Hawthornden Prize for the best work of imaginative literature in the year 1931 was presented on June 29 to Miss Kate O'Brien for her novel "Without my Cloak." Mr. J. B. Priestley, the well-known novelist, presided and made the presentation, describing the book as a "novel which is peculiarly beautiful and arresting."

CANNIBALISM AMONG AFRICAN NATIVES

Nairobi, July 3.

Two participants in a ghastly orgy, in which a native was killed and eaten, have been hanged in the Iramu district.

Despite stringent laws, cannibalism has not entirely died out in the forest areas, but such incidents are very rare nowadays.—Reuter.

ARMS REDUCTION PLAN OPPOSED

Tokyo, June 30.

Instructions forwarded to-day to the Japanese delegation at the disarmament conference at Geneva said that the Japanese Navy flatly opposes the "Hoover plan" for one-third reduction. Four points were given as explanation:

(1) The Hoover proposal does not consider the preparatory commission's study during the past six years, or the work at the conference since last February, but simply represents an American view.

(2) The Hoover proposal was based on a temporary agreement by Great Britain, the United States and Japan in 1930, and to render it permanent would mean expansion of armaments of some countries and destruction of armaments of others.

(3) The London treaty provided limitation only upon the three countries concerned, to 1936, and cannot be applied to other countries. Japan will oppose this treaty after 1936.

(4) According to the Hoover proposal, America will abolish warships aggregating 300,000 tons, but they are all old vessels whereas if Japan agreed to the plan she must do away with 43 vessels in addition to those eliminated by the 1930 London treaty. From 1934 to 1936, Japan could not build a single vessel and all Japanese arsenals might become useless.—United Press.

Geneva, July 2.

That the Disarmament Conference should not adjourn until it had decided upon a number of matters on which there was practical unaimity was the gist of an appeal made today to Mr. Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference. The appeal was made by the delegates of Norway, Sweden, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, the Natherlands, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia.

Calling in a body, they emphasised the importance of the Conference not adjourning until certain definite decisions had been reached. They pointed out that the various delegations were practically in accord on *such matters as aviation, expendi*ture on national forces, air bombing, chemical and bacteriological warfare and the control of armaments. Mr. Henderson concurred with their views.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE EQUALISATION ACCOUNT

London, June 28.

The Exchange Equalisation Account has been established since June 24, stated Major W. E. Elliot, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in the House of Commons to-day in reply to several questions.

The Treasury has placed to the credit of the Account the sum of $150,000,000 which was authorised by the Finance Act this year. He explained that this is an accounting transaction, the sum being held in sterling and re-loaned to the Exchequer unless and until it is required for any other purpose of account.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, could not undertake to give any detailed information in regard to the operations of the Account, but Major Elliot pointed out that the purchase of silver would be contrary to the terms of the Finance Act.—Reuter.

Jerusalem, July 1.—A shocking tragedy occurred this morning in the home of prominent members of the British community here. Burglars entered the home of the Scottish-born Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie Millar, prominent residents, and stabbed Mrs. Millar fatally while her husband received two dagger wounds in the back and is lying in hospital in a critical condition.

RENEWED RIOTS IN BOMBAY

Bombay, June 30.

Although rioting in India has been somewhat subdued this month, serious street fighting again broke out here last night between Hindus and Moslems, in the northern section of the city.

The fights quickly developed into rioting during which two were killed and more than 90 injured.

The police intervened and were forced to open fire on four different occasions.

July 2.

The population of Bombay is in a state of panic. Fresh communal troubles have broken out and police are patrolling all streets and markets. The police were forced to intervene a dozen times yesterday, firing on demonstrators and wounding many.

The day's toll mounted to 50 wounded. In the last 48 hours, 10 have been killed and 200 wounded. —Havas.

July 3.

After enjoying a comparatively quiet month, Bombay to-day again became the scene of serious communal rioting, which caused thousands of persons to hide in terror in their homes.

So fierce were the engagements between Hindu and Moslem mobs, who used lathis and stones freely, that British troops had to be called out to restore order.

As the day advanced the riots developed to murderous assaults, looting and arson. Shops were pillaged and in some cases set afire, while many a peaceful pedestrian was beaten because he happened to be either a Hindu or a Muslim.

Enquiries at the police stations and hospitals late this evening elicited the information that four persons had been killed and 30 seriously injured. Scores of others were suffering from bruises, but not badly enough to warrant going to hospital.

When the encounters developed into a general pitched battle a company of the Royal Irish Fusiliers were despatched to the disturbed area to clear the streets and restore a semblance of order.

Earlier in the day the police, every available man of whom was on duty, had been forced to disperse an unruly mob by rifle fire.

The authorities have again promulgated the curfew order so as to put a restraining hand on the rival factions.

Communal disturbances broke out in Bombay on May 14, when two Moslem boys were beaten by Hindus. From then on, for over a month and a half, riots occurred daily and the total casualties were over 130 killed and 1,600 wounded. —Reuter.

SPECIALIST ON FAR EAST

London, June 27.

The suggestion was made to-day in the House of Commons by Major-General Knox, Conservative members for the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire, that, in view of the rapid change of conditions in the Far East, the head of the Far Eastern department of the Foreign Office should be an official with recent experience and service in China.

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply said that he did not consider that any advantage would be gained by adopting Major Knox's suggestion. He added that two members of the Far Eastern department had wide experience of conditions in China.

Major Knox then asked Sir John if he would request His Majesty's Minister to China to report on general conditions in China. Sir John replied that he feared there would be considerable difficulty experienced in complying with Major Knox's request, but he promised to consider the matter.—Reuter.

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U. S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Governor Roosevelt Nominated for Presidency: Speaker Garner as Vice-President

Chicago, June 27.

In an atmosphere of tension, the Democratic National Covention opened here to-day and listened to Senator Alben W. Barkley's resounding phrases in delivery of the keynote speech. Delegates from all over the United States, territories and American possessions, 1,154 in total, buzzed in the convention hall from an early hour this morning, speculating on Democracy's chances for taking advantage of the hard times which have smitten the country under Republican administration.

Since Senator Barkley's address has been approved by all of the Democratic candidates for the nomination, particular significance is attached to his statements on the question of prohibition, which are considered to be more positive on the wet side than was the platform adopted 10 days ago by the Republicans in convention here.

The Democratic Party, he said, would provide a definite solution of the prohibition problem, which overshadows all other issues in the forthcoming campaign, through submission to the people of the nation. Unlike the Republican platform plan providing for resubmission, the solution offered by the Democratic keynote speaker lies either in repeal or retention of the Eighteenth Amendment, and upon this basis of no half-way measures the speaker urged his party to take its stand.

Senator Barkley went even further than most of the prohibition opponents had expected he would, declaring that the Democratic National Convention should recommend that Congress pass a resolution repealing the prohibition laws.

After taking such action, he said, the issue should then be submitted direct to the people, not to the various State Legislatures, through special state conventions summoned for the sole purpose of expressing the will of each commonwealth upon the liquor question.

The speaker devoted a major portion of his address to consideration of America's economic bills and promised that the Democrats would work to remedy present economic evils.

With regard to the tariff, he asserted that the party would work for a revision of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930. The necessity of protecting some American industries would not be overlooked, however, but the Democrats would make an effort to remove inequitable and exorbitant levies passed by the Republicans which he charged were throttling American trade through the reprisals of foreign nations in erecting barriers against American goods.

The need for adjustments to meet the changing economic conditions resulting from the machine age was emphasised by the speaker, who also urged the necessity of strict economy in the conduct of the affairs of the Federal Government. The elimination of numerous unnecessary bureaus was cited as one field in which economies could be effected.

Senator Barkley declared that the Democrats would improve the nation's banking laws in such a manner as to insure more direct contact with commercial banks. He also urged that some workable form of insurance against bank failures be found, and some form of insuring against losses caused when such failures do occur.

The Democrats will work, also, for restriction of operations in the stock market, the lack of regulation of which (he charged) was in part, responsible for the present depression.

Relief will be afforded the farmers, he said, pointing out that relief has been generously granted other industries, but that nothing had been done for the man on the land, despite the glowing promises made by the Republicans in the campaign which resulted in the election of President Hoover.

A direct slap at the Republican farm relief policy was made when the senator declared that the Democrats will seek to take the Government out of the farm products business, charging that the Federal Farm Board, a pet Hoover project, has done more harm than good, and that at a staggering expense to the taxpayers. He characterised President Hoover's financial and economic measures as "Government pulmotors."

The speaker concluded with a tribute to the late President Woodrow Wilson.

June 29.

This evening's session of the Democratic National Convention overwhelmingly adopted a plank pledging the party to work for a flat repeal of the national prohibition law.

The vote favouring repeal was 934½. A proposal for mere submission of the question to the country, which was contained in a minority committee report, received only 213½ votes.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts read the platform and received a noisy ovation lasting 15 minutes. When the plank providing for outright repeal was presented, a fight against it was led by Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee.

One platform of interest to the Far East provided that the Democrats advocate the calling of an international conference on the problem of silver. The Democrats' historic position in favour of independence for the Philippines was reiterated. A plank dealing with foreign relations provided that the United States should not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

The sanctity of international treaties was emphasised.

It was urged that the Kellogg Anti-War Pact should be made effective by provisions for consultation when treaty violations may be threatened.

The platform provided for international reduction of armaments and co-operation of nations of the Western hemisphere in maintenance of the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. Federal and state government costs should be reduced at least 25 per cent. one plank declared.

The platform advocated a balancing of the budget by taxation based on the principle of "ability to pay." Preservation of a sound currency at all hazards was emphasised. Competitive tariffs for revenue should take the place of high tariff barriers, it was declared.

The Democrats would, by another platform plank, declare for the summoning of an international conference to restore trade and facilitate the exchange of commodities.

Abrogation of the Presidential power in adjusting tariffs was urged.

Other planks provided for advocacy of federal loans to the states for unemployment relief, state unemployment and old age insurance and improved agricultural credits.

Adequate national defence was urged.

Public records should be made of all foreign and domestic stock and bond issues, it was said, while it was declared that there should be quicker liquidation of closed banks. Adherence to the World Court was advocated, subject to pending reservations. Strong opposition to the Hawley-Smoot tariff was expressed.

Opposition was also registered to the State Department's passing on foreign securities offered in the United States.

There was unqualified opposition to the proposition of war debt cancellation.

The platform would oppose extravagance on the part of the federal farm board, and also any public official utterances designed to affect the stock market.

July 1.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York failed to win the nomination for the United States Presidency on the first three ballots but on the fourth he was nominated.

An official tabulation of the fourth ballot vote whereby the Convention to-day made Governer Roosevelt its Presidential nominee for the approaching campaign showed that he received 945 of the convention's 1,154 delegate votes—175 more than was required for the two-thirds majority upon which nomination depended.

Ex-Governor Alfred L. Smith, the Democrats' presidential nominee in the last national campaign, received 190½ votes on the final ballot.

Ex-Governor Smith declined to comment on the outcome.

July 2.

Congressman John N. Garner of Texas, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was named the Democratic Vice-presidential candidate to-day by a unanimous Convention vote given by acclamation. Only Mr. Garner and an Iowa "favourite son," General Matthew Tinley, were placed before the Convention and the latter delivered a speech withdrawing his name.

Ex-Governor Alfred L. Smith left for New York to-day by train. He was a silent and bitterly disappointed man, taking his departure before the vice-presidential nomination was completed and declining to give any statement to the press.

In flying from the New York state capital at Albany to the convention here, and in addressing the Convention with a singularly direct and frank expression of opinions, Governor Roosevelt set new precedents for a Convention already replete with them. Governor Roosevelt declared, in the course of his speech, that he accepted the Democratic platform without reserve. He likewise came out flatly in favour of repeal of the Prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

In coming to Chicago to receive official notification of his nomination immediately, he said, he broke traditions; but "these are unusual and unprecedented times" and he expressed the hope that his friends would take his action as a symbol of his intention to avoid hypocrisy and sham.

"You nominated me, and I know it," he continued, "so I hear you and thank you for the honour."

Governor Roosevelt declared that there was nothing radical in the Democratic platform. He denounced radicalism as a means of correcting trouble and invited dissatisfied Republicans to join hands with the Democrats in striving to improve the condition of the nation.

Referring to the tariff, Governor Roosevelt said that the Republicans had surrounded the nation with a wire entanglement until it stands alone. The Democratic platform, he said, promises a protective tariff, but one correcting evils and regaining the friendship of the world. Immediately after the Roosevelt speech, the convention voted to adjourn.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived with her husband and sat on the platform near him.—United Press.

BUDGET DEFICIT IN FRANCE

Paris, July 1.

A bill designed to meet the deficit of five milliard francs has been submitted to the Chamber by the Budget Minister.

This bill provides for cuts in expenditure amounting to two and a half milliard francs and increased taxation which is expected to bring in one and a half milliard francs.

The chief saving in expenditure is on the fighting services, the total cut in the Army, Navy and Air Force expenditure amounting to one and a half milliard francs.

Another milliard will be saved by a 5 per cent. cut in civil service staff expenditure and by a modification of war pensions allowances. In addition, the salaries of the President of the Republic, Ministers of State and Parliamentarians are being reduced.

July 3.

A deadlock has arisen in the Chamber of Deputies over the proposed cuts.

Although the finance commission of the Chamber has agreed to economies amounting to 1,000,000,000 francs, it has rejected other economies that would effect a saving of 800,000,000 francs.

The Minister of the Budget, M. Palmade, declares that the gap is too wide for the Government to yield: consequently the deadlock.

In the meantime, however, he has decided to withhold the report of the commission in the hope of a compromise being effected.

In presenting the bill M. Palmade urged the necessity for immediate action because, he said, the Treasury was nearly empty.—Reuter.

FLYING CROSS FOR MISS EARHART

Washington, July 2.

President Hoover to-day signed a joint bill giving the Distinguished Flying Cross to Miss Amelia Earhart (Mrs. George Putnam), first woman to conduct a successful solo flight across the Atlantic.—United Press.

FRITZ DUQUESNE RELEASED

New York, June 29.

The man known as Fritz Duquesne was released for the second time to-day.

He was arrested on May 23 and a diary was found on his person called the "Dairy of the Man Who Killed Kitchener." On June 6 he was released on a Habeas Corpus writ, but was at once arrested again on a charge of being an escaped prisoner.

The man has persisted all along in declaring himself to be the victim of mistaken identity and not an international spy. He says he is an Englishman whose name is Craven and whose purpose is merely a tourist's visit to America.—Reuter.

THE NEXT STEP IN INDIA

London, June 27.

An important declaration upon the Indian constitutional procedure was made in the House of Commons to-day by the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare.

He announced that the Government would endeavour to give effect to their India policy by means of a single Bill, which would provide alike for an autonomous constitution of the provinces and for the federation of the provinces and states. They intended, he said, that this measure should contain provisions enabling the provincial constitutions to be introduced without necessarily awaiting the completion of the steps required for the actual inauguration of the federation.

Sir Samuel declared that since it was an essential feature of the Government's policy that the federation, which the Bill would construct, should be the Federation of all India, it followed that the units concerned must be prepared actually to federate and that proposals to be laid before Parliament to this end must be complete in all essentials.

After carefully considering the present position, he said, the Government were convinced that matters had now reached a stage at which settlement of the urgent and important questions remaining would only be delayed by formal sessions of large bodies. Expeditious treatment of these questions, he considered, would best be secured by a programme which, though involving some variation in method, would secure the full collaboration which had been the underlying principle of the work accomplished hitherto.

Sir Samuel declared that the Government would take the next step towards the removal of obstacles and announce a decision that they had undertaken to give on those aspects of the communal problem which now retarded progress.

He went on to say that they are now engaged in the settlement of the actual terms of the decision, and unless unforeseen difficulties intervene, he hoped to announce it some time during the present summer.

As soon as this decision was announced, and on the assumption that it removed obstacles which had been impeding progress, the Government trusted a consultative committee would re-assemble to bring its advice to bear on the numerous important questions entrusted to it.

The Government hoped that the Committee's discussions would make such progress that only a few specific problems would remain, for example, financial safeguards which might appropriately be subject for informal discussions in London with a few individuals with special experience thereon.

After such discussions, the Government would pass straight to the Parliamentary stage. The Government considered that the final stage of consultation with Indian opinion could usefully take place only on definite proposals.

He therefore, proposed to invite both Houses of Parliament to set up a joint select committee before the introduction of the Bill, thus facilitating Indian co-operation and ensuring its effective influence in what was probably the most important stage in shaping constitutional reforms.

By this procedure, the Secretary for India concluded, the Government hoped for rapid progress and continued co-operation between British and Indian representatives on one hand and the three British parties on the other.—Wireless through Reuter.

LINDBERGH BABY MURDER

Flemington, N.J., June 27.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was the first witness to-day in the trial of Mr. John H. Curtis, Norfolk boat builder and confessed fabricator of misinformation concerning alleged contact with kidnappers of his child.

Charges were brought against Mr. Curtis alleging that he gave false information to the authorities.

Col. Lindbergh described events in connection with the kidnapping, and the history of his relations with Mr. Curtis, who gained access to witness with his story of purported contact with rumrunner-kidnappers by enlisting the aid of a clergyman and an admiral.

Col. Lindbergh said he met Mr. Curtis through Rear-Admiral Cuy Burrage, and he described various trips they had made and reports they had received.

Other clues were abandoned, he said, in favour of following the tempting trial laid by Mr. Curtis, and in several instances they had to choose between Curtis' story and that of others, finally following the lead of the Norfolk "ship builder."

Col. Lindbergh revealed the fact that Curtis had told him that the kidnappers had threatened to sell the baby to the highest bidder among the gangsters.

Despite the fact that Curtis has repeatedly since his arrest asserted that the kidnappers existed only in his own imagination, the police today altered the charge against him to one of "actual contact with the kidnappers."

Curtis pleaded not guilty.

Arlington, D.C., July 2.

Curtis was convicted to-day on charges of obstruction of justice in connection with the Lindbergh kidnapping case. Sentence was deferred.

The maximum penalty will be three years in prison and a fine of G$1,000. The jury recommended clemency, however.

The Judge's charge said that conviction would be possible only in the event that the jury was convinced that Curtis actually established contact with the kidnappers.—United Press.

American Police Exonerated

London June 29.

American police were exculpated to-day from the charge of having used brutal "third-degree" methods in connection with the examination of Violet Sharp, the British nursemaid of Col. Lindbergh's mother-in-law, Mrs. Morrow. Investigations were instituted after the suicide of Violet Sharp following her examinations by the police, regarding the Lindbergh baby kidnapping.

Capt. R. A. Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, told members of the House of Commons to-day that the British Consul-General in New York, after a most careful investigation, was convinced that Violet Sharp had not been interrogated under conditions which induced severe physical strain. Therefore there were no grounds for an official British representation to Washington.—Reuter.

"Dangerous Killer" Arrested

New York, June 30.

The arrest to-day of Norman Whitaker, who is described as a "dangerous killer," as the actual kidnapper of the Lindbergh baby, ends one of the many phases in the case of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping.

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REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

Settlement Now in Sight: Plan to Prolong German Monatorium

The Franco-German reparations discussions, which have been proceeding at Lausanne, have failed to reach an agreement, as both sides have been sticking to their respective points of view. Germany, in the course of a statement, reiterates her plea of inability to pay nor "could she agree to engage her future by a promissory note of any kind."

M. Herriot, the French Premier, in the course of a statement to newspaper correspondents, said that the German plea of cancellation was inadmissible to France. Thus a deadlock seems to have been reached, although hope is still entertained about finding a settlement.

The Berlin Press continues to attack France for the failure to make progress at the Conference. "We cannot again buy temporary relief at the price of an increase in next year's ill", is the comment of one of the journals.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, H. M. Prime Minister, has been making strenuous efforts to reach an agreement.

Although the whole position is still not clear, it is felt that Mr. MacDonald's intervention has greatly improved the atmosphere and the British at least, are soberly optimistic.

It is understood, also, that the French and German points of view come much closer, and the principle of cancellation is virtually admitted on both sides, although each is asking for more detailed explanations of their respective claims.

Lausanne, June 29.

That the confidence of the world could only be restored if the victor Powers removed the discriminations of the Versailles Treaty is the keynote of an important statement issued to-day by the German delegation to the Lausanne Conference, in which it deals with the conversations yesterday between Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. Herriot and Herr von Papen.

Dubbing the French reports as "misleading," the statement says that Herr von Papen, the German Chancellor, emphasised that the restoration of normal industrial conditions was dependent upon the termination of the system of reparations and that, therefore, a final payment could not be entertained.

Only when Germany's right to equality was restored and security established, he declared, would it be possible for her to contribute to the common effort to rehabilitate the world's economic structure.

It is reported that the hardened German attitude which persists since Chancellor von Papen visited Berlin has caused Mr. MacDonald to incline somewhat toward the French point of view and to hold that Germany should be more accommodating on the matter of compensation.

The Executive committee, which consists of one delegate from each of the inviting Powers, will examine the problem of Reparations and will draw up plans for the work of the Conference based on the present conversations.

The Commercial commission will study economic problems in order to prepare the ground for a big Economic Conference in the autumn. It will not make any decisions but will only submit its recommendations.

June 30.

Another fresh source of trouble arose during the meeting of the Conference Bureau this morning in regard to the contribution to be made by Germany to the fund for the economic restoration of Europe.

Germany offered two milliard marks, but France insists on seven milliard marks. The German delegation is now discussing this point.

It is also revealed that Great Britain has joined France in demanding a safeguarding clause in regard to American War debts.—Reuter.

Berlin, June 30.

Herr von Papen's announcement caused tremendous excitement throughout Germany to-day. The newspapers declared it to represent the stand-point of the vast majority of Germans.

It is held to embody the German foreign policy for the future implying that the stigma of Germany's war guilt must be renounced and that Germany is entitled to military equality with other nations and finally, that no further reparations should be paid.—Reuter.

July 4.

Largely through the intrumentality of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman of the Reparations Conference, a more hopeful view is taken of the discussions now proceeding at Lausanne and their eventual outcome. It is reported that the major creditor Powers have reached an agreement in regard to the inter-creditor difficulties.

The plan, as tentatively agreed among the creditor Powers, includes the prolongation of the German moratorium for a period of three years and after that until the Bank for International Settlements has determined Germany's ability to meet her annuities.

The stumbling block to the progress of the Conference remains the amount of Germany's contribution to the European reconstruction fund. The Powers have suggested 4,200,000,000 Reichsmarks but it is stated that Germany is almost certain to reject it.

Lausanne, July 3.

The many discussions, interviews and negotiations conducted since the Reparations Conference first began its ponderous task of adjusting the weighty problem of war debts and reparations are at last showing signs of bearing fruit.

A settlement is now in sight, but it has not yet been reached.

The objections raised by the Germans to certain of the proposals made by the Powers are proving a stumbling-block. It is, however, felt that this will be surmounted, as it is believed that the German objections and counter-proposals have possibly been made for bargaining purposes.

The Germans object to three points in the plan evolved by the five Powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan.

The points in question are:—

1. The amount of Germany's payment to the proposed fund for the economic reconstruction of Europe.

2. The condition for the issue of the bonds for the projected reconstraction fund.

3. The safeguarding clause in respect of American war debts.

The Germans are demanding cancellation of that part of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with reparations, including the famous war guilt clause to which they have always been so strenuously opposed.

They also demand that the date for the issue of bonds in connection with the proposed European reconstruction fund must be decided by the unanimous vote of the Council of the Bank for International Settlements, not merely by the majority.

A further demand is that proper safeguards must be arranged for the German markets and German credit in the event of the bonds being issued.

They object to the figure of Mks. 4,000,000,000 proposed as their contribution to the projected European reconstruction fund and demand that this amount should be halved.

The German demands are likely to arouse the most intense opposition, especially on the part of France. Nevertheless, a deadlock is not expected, as it is considered probable that Germany is stalling merely in hopes of counter-proposals more to her advantage.

The protracted negotiations for a financial relief action for Austria were concluded to-day, subject to the approval of the League of Nations and the endorsement of the French Chamber which are, however, generally taken for granted.

The relief plan provided for a loan of 300,000,000 Austrian shilling, or approximately G.$38,000,000,- to the Austrian National Bank. Great Britain and France will each contribute 100,000,000 shillings towards the total, the former by prolonging its credit of an equal amount to the Austrian National Bank. Italy will underwrite 30,000,000, while the remainder will be divided between Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium and, probably Sweden.

Berlin, July 4.

In view of the gravity of the situation in Lausanne, President von Hindenburg has postponed his departure for his Neudeck estate until after the termination of the conference, it was announced this morning. The President was to have left the capital to-day and is understood to have cancelled his arrangements after a long telephonic conversation with Chancellor von Papen who is keeping in constant touch with government quarters here.

The decision of the President reflects the eagerness and the anxious suspense with which all Germany is following events at the Lausanne Conference which, it is freely admitted here, is now passing through its gravest hours. It is generally realised that the rejection of the reparations settlement project advanced by the five major creditor powers has brought matters to a head and must either break or make the conference.

GERMAN STATES AND NAZI UNIFORMS

Berlin, June 29.

According to press reports, the Bavarian and Wuertemberg Governments have appealed to the Leipzig Supreme Court for a ruling regarding the validity of the new emergency decree promulgated today which suspends the rights of the states to ban the National-Socialist uniforms and restores the right of assembly in the open air, with the proviso that 48 hours' notice must be given of all demonstrations and open air meetings and that the police might refuse to sanction them, if the situation warranted.

The decree has already resulted in appearance in large numbers of National-Socialist uniforms in the streets of Munich and other Southern cities, and it is understood that the Southern states still insist that this infringes upon their inalienable rights to forbed such uniforms.

June 30.

The rapid increase of nationalist sentiments in the capital and the consequent fear that any day their offices might be invaded and demolished by militant National-Socialists have prompted the publishers of the two leading radical weeklies here to take up their quarters elsewhere.

One of them, "Das Tagebuch," has transferred its headquarters to Munich, hoping apparently to profit from the dispute between Bavaria and the Federal authorities in which the editor's sympathies are with the Bavarian Government which, in turn, is obviously expected to assume a benevolent attitude towards the criticism of the Federal authorities on other points.

The other, "Die Weltbuehne," will remove to Vienna where it need not restrain itself in its attacks against the German Government. This journal is now edited by the prominent pacifist Hellmuth von Garlach, its former editor, Karl von Ossietzki serving a prison sentence of eighteen months for treason.

The Berlin University was closed this morning as the result of a pitched battle staged on the university quadrangle between National-Socialists and Communists who were supported by Socialist students.

The police had to be called in by the dean to separate the combatants and restore order in the class rooms. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

June 30.

The German Reich in open defiance to-day severed relations with the Prussian Minister of the Interior who refused to comply with the authorities when they demanded that he order the suspension for five days each of the newspapers "Vorwarts" and "Volks Zeitung."

The "Volks Zeitung" was guilty of an attack on Chancellor von Papen and the "Vorwarts" for having published a cartoon ridiculing the Reich Government.

July 1.

The Leipzig Supreme Court today rejected the appeal of the Prussian Government from the order of the Federal authorities to prohibit the Socialist organ "Vorwaerts" from publishing for a period of five days.

The ruling of the court confirms the legality of the action, contending that the incriminating article which has given rise to the action is defamatory both to President von Hindenburg and to the Federal Government and, moreover, jeopardises Germany's vital interests both at home and abroad. These interests, the ruling concludes, must be effectively protected particularly under prevailing circumstances, and that the order was fully justified and must be carried out.

Judgment in the case of the "Koelnische Volkszeitung", the leading Rhenish organ of the Catholic Party, was reserved. The "Koelnische Volkszeitung" had, like the "Vorwaerts", published an article criticising the policy of the German delegation at Lausanne.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Berlin, July 1.

The Prussian State Council today vetoed two amnesty bills which had recently been passed by the Prussian Diet. The first of these bills which had been introduced by the Socialists provides for the liberation of all prisoners whose offences were committed under economic pressure. The second bill which was sponsored by the National-Socialists and had been carried with the support of the Communist goes much further and includes also political offenders.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Munich, July 3.

For the first time in two years the Nazis were able to hold a demonstration in their party uniforms in Munich to-day.

An impressive scene was witnessed as 15,000 uniformed "storm troops" from all parts of Upper Bavaria formed a procession and marched through the streets of the state capital.

Herr Adolph Hitler, the dynamic leader of the Nazis, took the salute and afterwards delivered an address before 40,000 of his followers. The fluge concourse was wildly enthusiastic and gave Herr Hitler a tremendous ovation, greeting his speech with repeated bursts of applause.

No serious incidents occurred. The police had no difficulty in dispersing a body of 100 Communists who attempted to break up the Nazi procession. Half a dozen arrests were effected.

For the past two years the government of Bavaria, the second largest state in Germany, has imposed a rigorous ban on the wearing of party uniforms. Recently when the Reich government lifted the ban, the state authorities were reluctant to agree and for a time offered defiance. Later, however, they fell into line.

Previously persons appearing in party uniforms in Bavaria were liable to arrest and a few weeks ago 42 Nazi deputies were suspended from the state parliament for entering the chamber with their black shirts and swastika arm bands.

According to a presidential decree, the ban against party uniforms may only be imposed if public security is actually endangered. Open air meetings, formerly prohibited, are now allowed provided the police are given 48 hours' notice.—Reuter.

BAVARIA TO RETURN TO MONARCHY?

Berlin, June 29.

The imminent proclamation of a monarchy in Bavaria has been forecast by the Bavarian peasants' leader, Dr. Heim in an interview with the Munich correspondent of the London "Daily Express" which has been received here with considerable misgivings.

Dr. Heim is alleged to have declared that 75 per cent. of the Bavarian populace were monarchists and that any day now the former Crown Prince Rupprecht might be proclaimed king, adding, however, that this need not necessarily mean Bavaria's separation from the Reich.

According to the press reports, authoritative quarters here do not attach any great importance to the statement of Dr. Heim, who is known to be a faithful monarchist. It is pointed out that undoubtedly Dr. Heim's constituency in Upper Bavaria is also loyal to the Bavarian dynasty, but that the overwhelming majority of the Bavarian populace is to-day opposed to a restoration.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ITALIAN ADMIRAL CONGRATULATED

Rome, July 3.

The Minister of the Navy has wired Admiral Cavagnieri, commander of the cruiser Trento, now returning from China, "addressing the royal salute to the Trento which is returning after a worthy accomplishment of its mission in China. I wish to express full satisfaction to the Admiral and the highest praise to the staff and crew who accompanied him and who did their duty under all circumstances with exemplary discipline.—Havas.

PILGRIMS LEAVE DUBLIN

Dublin, June 27.

The Papal decorations are still flying in Dublin but the vast army of Eucharistic Congress pilgrims has disappeared during the night. Ships and trains bore them away to distant lands and to-day the great exit is almost complete save for those visitors who intend to holiday in Ireland.

Reports have reached Dublin that pilgrims returning to the six northern counties were attacked, but although many railway carriage windows were broken by a hail of stones, it is stated that there were no serious injuries.

The seven liners, which acted as floating hotels in the Dublin bay during the Congress, have all sailed crowded with pilgrims who are returning to America, Italy and Holland.—Reuter.

Kingstown, July 3.

Perhaps the warmest farewell ever accorded to a foreign dignitary departing from the shores of Ireland was given to-day when the Papal Legate, Cardinal Lauri, began his return journey to Rome.

Escorted by a detachment of cavalry wearing blue and gold uniforms, Cardinal Lauri was driven to the quay through streets lined with dense crowds. As he approached, the expectant multitude knelt on the wayside and received the Papal Legate's blessing.

His Eminence, obviously pleased with the demonstration, smiled as he boarded his steamer. The vessel, which had been specially chartered for his use by the Government of the Irish Free State, was beflagged.

Aboard the deck of the steamer the Cardinal was bidden farewell by Mr. de Valera and his fellow Ministers and the Archbishop and Lord Mayor of Dublin, all of whom knelt to receive his blessing.

Amid the booming of guns, a roar of cheering from the quay and the singing of "Come Back To Erin," the ship set sail, while six aeroplanes in the form of a cross dipped over her in salute and the word "Vale" appeared in great gold letters over the harbour.

"God will surely bless this dear land," said the departing Cardinal. "I return to the Holy Father to tell him the wonder of the loyalty of this island to the Church."—Reuter.

AIRCRAFT SHOW AT HENDON

London, June 27.

Air experts from all over the world came to Hendon to-day to see the display which was organised by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, and which lays claim to being the first of its kind. It was planned to give an idea of the advanced stage of technical progress attained by the British Aircraft Industry.

Thirty-six different types of modern British aircraft worth nearly £500,000 were on view, including the largest land plane air liner yet placed on commission, huge military transport bombing machines, the world's fastest fighting machines and all types of civil aircraft, from triple-engined monoplanes to touring machines little bigger than a saloon car.—Reuter.

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EX-KING MANOEL OF PORTUGAL

London, July 2.

The death occurred to-day of Manoel, the ex-King of Portugal, at the age of 43.

Ex-King Manoel succeeded his father, King Carlos of Portugal in 1908, but was deposed on October, 1910, on the proclamation of a republic. He sought refuge in England, residing at Fulwell Park, Twickenham, where he lived until the time of his death.

The ex-King married, in exile, Princess Augustine Victoria of Hohenzollern, the wedding taking place in September, 1913. While in England, the ex-King took a special interest in crippled soldiers, on whose behalf he worked indefatigably.

July 3.

The death of ex-King Manoel of Portugal yesterday occurred suddenly and dramatically, as he was expected at the All-England tennis club at Wimbledon, where he regularly played.

It was not until the afternoon that someone telephoned to say that he was indisposed with a throat malady, and soon after the announcement of his death was made.

The King and Queen, who were watching the tennis finals at Wimbledon when the tragic news reached, immediately left.

The ex-King died at 2:30 p.m. to-day from an ailment officially described as "acute oedema of the glottis", says a United Press message dated July 2.

In a previous statement to the press, Manoel's secretary said: "The King died very suddenly. There was rapid development of a throat malady."

Death occurred at the family residence at Twickenham. The former Queen was present at the beside at the time of death.

It was noteworthy, as showing the suddenness of the attack, that the ex-King visited the tennis tournament at Wimbledon yesterday and affably chatted with ex-King Alfonso of Spain in the Royal Box. He had arranged to attend Wimbledon again this afternoon.

King George and Queen Mary left Wimbledon at 6 p.m. to-day, after being advised of Manoel's death, and the Royal Standard was lowered and the Club flag half-masted in honour of the ex-King, who was a member and who attended the annual championships almost daily.—Reuter.

HELP TO BANKS IN DIFFICULTIES

Chicago, June 29.

The recent runs on smaller banks and the closing of 38 banks in the city during this month are having considerable reaction apparently on the powerful Central Republic Bank and Trust Company in Chicago, which has deposits of $95,000,000.

General Charles G. Dawes, former ambassador in London, who was elected Chairman of the bank this month when he left for Chicago to re-enter the banking business, stated to-day that the demands on the bank last week necessitated borrowing. This has placed the bank in an impregnable cash position.

It is understood that $80,000,000 was advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had already advanced the sum of $750,000,000 to some 4,000 banks and many railway companies.—Reuter.

BUDGET DEFICIT IN AMERICA

Washington, July 1.

The United States Government ended the fiscal year yesterday with the huge deficit of $2,885,000,000 compared with the previous year's deficit of $903,000,000.

Thus the deficit has been trebled in the course of the last 12 months.—Reuter.

Washington, July 1.

All members of the United States Army and Navy except enlisted men, it was revealed to-day, will be affected by the newly-signed Economy Bill during the fiscal year 1933.

Each Army officer is to be compelled to take one month's leave, without pay.

Correspondingly, a five-day working week will be effective at Navy Yards and other Navy establishments day after to-morrow, July 3, according to announcement to-day by Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant Secretary of the Navy. No further pay increases will be given; there will be no leaves on pay, and no pay for work on Sundays, holidays and overtime, it was stated. Naval officers will receive no leaves with pay during the year ending June, 1933.—United Press.

RECALCITRANT SHEIK SURRENDERS

London, June 27.

The Colonial Office confirms the news that as the result of an action by the Royal Air Force and the close advance of the Iraqi troops, Sheik Barzan, to-day surrendered to the commander of the Turkish forces co-operating on the border north of Zaita. The Sheik has sent a message expressing a wish to make submission to the Iraq Government.

The Colonial office states that the rapidity and success of this achievement is due primarily to the gallantry and efficiency of the Air Force who put up a magnificent performance in a most dangerous and difficult country.

Great credit is also due to the Iraqi army and police for occupying unexplored territory in remote and mountainous regions in the face of fierce opposition from the Sheik's fanatical followers and without arousing hostility on the part of the great mass of the Kurdish population. The inhabitants have willingly accepted the regular administration.—Wireless through Reuter.

Constantinople, June 30.

It was announced to-day that the defeated Sheik Ahmad of Barzan, who fled from Kurdistan, has surrendered to the Turks along with a number of his followers.

He was told, it is reported, that in the future he will be made to lead a less turbulent life in an "appropriate locality."—Reuter.

JAPANESE GOODS IN INDIA

Bombay, June 30.

The immediate imposition of additional duties on Japanese goods equivalent to the differences between the normal and present parity of exchange is urged by the chairman of the Mill-Owners' Association of Bombay in a telegram to the Commerce Member of the Indian Government.

This course, he says, should be taken in view of the "continued and alarming depreciation" of the Japanese yen.

The telegram points out that the yen is greatly below the parity existing when Japan and India were on the gold standard and has thus created a serious menace, which is enormously to the advantage of Japanese exporters. The result, according to the message, is that Japanese yarn and piece-goods are being sold in Indian markets at ruinous rates.

The telegram emphasises that the situation is likely to become worse owing to the large orders booked for forward delivery and declares that the industry cannot afford to wait until the Tariff Board reports on the matter.—Reuter.

REVISED GERMAN BUDGET

Berlin, June 26.

The revised German budget for the current fiscal year was passed to-day by the Federal Council. The budget balances at 8,170,000,000 marks. It was pointed out by the representative of the Ministry of Finance that though the estimated tax receipts were extremely conservative, they were still somewhat doubtful, and that the budget might easily be thrown out of balance, if an aggravation of the economic situations should bring about a further shrinkage in revenue.

It was furthermore, pointed out that transfers to the various states constituted the bulk of expenditure. Another considerable part represented charges arising either directly or indirectly from the War, such as pensions, the service on foreign loans, and subsidies to the unemployment insurance fund. After all these items had been deducted there remained only 1,995,000,000 marks for actual public expenditure including the army and navy estimates.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

MISSING FLIERS FOUND

Sydney, July 4.

The German airmen, Captain Hans Bertram and his companion, Clausner, who have been missing since they left Bima on May 16 were found alive near Cape Bernier to-day. They were both in an extremely weak condition.

Captain Hans Bertram and his companion took off from Kupang for Port Darwin in Australia on May 16 since which time nothing had been heard from them. They flew a Junkers seaplane and the flight was being made for trade purposes.—Reuter.

"ARRESTED" CARGO RELEASED

London, June 28.

The Italian salvage ship Artiglio, which arrived at Plymouth on June 26, had her cargo of gold released to-day.

The cargo was "arrested" the day the ship reached Plymouth owing to the claim made by Captain Jean Davy, former captain of the tug Iroise, for a share of the gold on the grounds that he was the first to locate the wreck of the sunken liner, Egypt, from which the cargo was salvaged.

It is expected that the cargo will now be brought to London, while the Artiglio is free to return to salvage the remainder of the Egypt's treasure.—Reuter.

REMAINS OF BRIAND LAID TO REST

Paris, July 3.

The remains of M. Briand were laid to their final rest to-day at the little graveyard in Cocherel, close to the little estate of the late statesman, where a huge block of roughly hewn granite, inscribed simply "Aristide Briand" will mark his grave and, perhaps, become the goal of many pilgrimages.

The coffin had been disinterred from the Passy Cemetery at Paris early this morning in the presence of the Home Minister, M. Chauxtemps and a number of high officials as well as members of the family. After a brief ceremony at the cemetery, the shell was placed on a motor hearse which was followed by six cars with the chief mourners.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ENTERTAINMENTS ON SUNDAYS

London, June 30.

The Government's Sunday Entertainments Bill was read in the House of Commons for the third time to-day, the voting being 146 for and 56 against. The second reading of the bill took place on May 27 with 237 voting for and 61 against.

When the first bill concerned with entertainments on Sundays and brought by a private member, was placed before the House, it was so emasculated in committee as to be worthless and it was therefore withdrawn.

Under the terms of the present bill zoos, aquariums, museums, picture galleries, Madame Tussauds' wax works and certain eligible cinemas will be permitted to open on Sundays.—Reuter.

SWEDISH MATCH CO. MEETING

Stockholm, June 30.

To-day's meeting of the shareholders of the Swedish Match company closed without the usual vote of thanks to the Directors.

Bitter criticism of the Board was made especially toward the chairman, Mr. Rydbeck, who was charged with having hindered all attempts to gain a thorough knowledge of the company's position.

The administrators' reorganisation programme was accepted. The balance sheet, showing a provisional loss of 25,590,000 kroner was adopted with the explicit reserve that it was only formal and did not represent the real position of the combine.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Lord Kilbracken

London, June 27.

The death has occurred at the age of 85 of Lord Kilbracken who, as Sir Arthur Godley, was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone.

The Earl of Dudley

June 29.

The Earl of Dudley died to-day in London after many weeks of illness. He was 65 years old.

The Earl will be remembered as having married for the second time in 1924, Gertie Millar (Mrs. Lionel Monckton) who was formerly one of the most favourite revue stars in England.

The Earl of Dudley was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from 1895 to 1902, after which he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which post he held for four years.

Viscount Ednam, whose wife was killed in the air crash at Meopham, Kent, in 1930 with Lord Dufferin and Mrs. Loeffler, is the heir of the Earl and inherits the title.—Reuter.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Increased registered postal rates went into effect throughout the United States on July 1.

* * *

Constantinople, June 27.—The town of Kadikoei near Smyrna was partially destroyed by a fire late last night. Several hundred houses were razed to the ground, while the loss of human life is feared to be extremely heavy.

* * *

Teheran, June 30.—Thirty-three persons were brought to-day before the court martial in Persia accused of espionage in favour of foreign Powers. Four of the spies were sentenced to death, while the others were condemned to various prison terms.

* * *

Washington, July 1.—President Hoover signed the National Economy Bill to-day. The Bill is calculated to save $175,000,000, but there is still the sum of $250,000,000 necessary to balance the Budget.

* * *

Washington, June 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed President Hoover's appointment of Mr. Gardner Cowles Sr. to fill the vacancy on the Federal Reconstruction Corporation created by the recent resignation of General Charles Gates Dawes, who had held the position of chairman.

* * *

During the air manœuvres at Anxaals near the German frontier a Netherlands army plane crashed while trying to avoid a collision with two other machines. The plane came down in flames on the other side of the border. Both the pilot and the observer were burned to death.

* * *

While Prof. Othenio Abel, Rector of Vienna University, was delivering a panegyric at the unveiling of a monument to the noted Austrian botanist, Richard Wettstein, on June 30, a 66-years old man, with the words, "At last we will settle up," fired a shot at him. The bullet passed over the Rector's shoulder and before his assailant could fire again, the Burgomaster knocked his arm down. The would-be murderer turned out to be another Vienna University professor named Camillo Schneider, a life-long personal and professional enemy of Prof. Abel.

Santiago, July 2.—A definite agreement was reached to-day by the Government Junta regarding the fate of a large Chilean nitrate concern called Cosach. It provides that the company will be liquidated in such a way that the Treasury will suffer no loss.

* * *

Warsaw, July 3.—Rumours that the system of serfdom was to be reintroduced in the district had fatal results in the neighbourhood of Low, in Lemberg, to-day. Five persons were killed and eight were injured when the police were compelled to fire on a crowd of farm labourers who had attacked and maltreated two peasant proprietors.

* * *

Madrid, July 3.—The journal "El Impartial" was fined 1,000 pesetas and definitely closed down for an article published by it, which instigated the people to violence in connection with the status of Catalonia. It is also reported that the journal "A.B.C." was fined 10,000 pesetas for an article on the economic difficulties of the Madrid municipality.

* * *

An increase of over seven per cent. in Soviet Russia's oil output were shown on July 4 in the returns for the first half of 1932, as compared with the same period last year. The figure for oil production is given as 11,250,000 tons of which 10,500,000 tons were refined. The increase in the refined oil output is reported to be over 15 per cent.

* * *

Prague, July 3.—Ten passengers were killed and scores injured in a head-on collision between two local trains near Benschau in Southern Bohemia. The accident occurred during a severe thunderstorm and as the result of the consequent failure of one of the engine drivers to see the stop signal.

* * *

New York, June 30.—As the result of the decision to retain the tariff of four cents per lb. on imported copper, the International Nickel Company, the Chile Copper Company and the Cerro de Pasco Corporation have withdrawn from the Copper Exporters, Inc. The duty shuts out foreign imports of copper, 50,000 tons of which came from Canada and Chile during the first three months of the current year. It is estimated that the surplus stock on hand is 700,000 tons.

VACATION

Vacations and the hard, healthy play they mean for children are important times to be sure they have shoes that will let their feet grow straight and true. We have Childrens' Shoes in all sizes at prices to meet the most moderate purse. Sandals for the toddler's little feet are also stocked and perfect freedom and fit guaranteed.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

London Letter

MEMORIAL TO A QUEEN

The Unveiling at Marlborough House: Rational Dress for Army

By O. M. Green

London, June 9.

Very few people in London (and business took me over a wide area) were without their roses yesterday. Queen Alexandra's nursing fund must have benefited largely. Rose sellers were thick everywhere. Some of the wealthy motor-cars carried enormous bunches of roses on the radiator and, at the other end of the scale, the bus drivers and conductors, as always, set their passengers a good example. But here is an example of how the frequency of flag days does harm. A friend of mine (a busy man, who had forgotten what the day was) merely thought the rose sellers were of the ordinary sort who have now become a perfect pest—in some instances there have unfortunately been serious scandals of money going astray—and shooed them off. Later, he discovered his mistake. But how many may not have done so?

The unveiling of the memorial to Queen Alexandra, on the wall of Marlborough House, her Majesty's London home for the greater part of her life, was favoured by lovely weather and was very impressive. In his dedication prayer the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of "Thy servant Alexandra our Queen" having been adorned "with singular gifts of beauty and grace, of sympathy and love." It is hardly necessary to recall the intense affection felt for her by her subjects, but the King revealed in his speech that nearly £250,000 had been subscribed from all parts of the Empire for the memorial. Of this money only a comparatively small sum has been spent on the bronze memorial itself the balance going to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

It is generally agreed that Sir Edward Elgar (Master of the King's Musick, and now 75 years old) has risen nobly to the task of setting to music the ode written by Mr. John Masefield. These are the Poet Laureate's lines:

So many true princesses who have gone
Over the sea, as love or duty bade,
To share abroad, till Death, a foreign throne,
Have given all things, and been ill repaid.
Hatred has followed them and bitter days;
But this most lovely woman and loved Queen,
Filled all the English nation with her praise;
We gather now to keep her memory green.
Here, at this place, she often sat to mark
The tide of London life go roaring by,
The daylong multitude, the lighted dark,
The nightlong wheels, the glaring in the sky.
Now here we set memorial of her stay
That passers by remember with a thrill:—
"This lovely princess came from far away
And won our hearts and lives within them still."

He was not present, but the performance of the Ode, sung by the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey, and played by massed bands, was conducted by Sir Edward Elgar, who made a splendid figure in his Mus. Doc. robes and Court dress.

Baron Chiaramonte Bordonaro, the Italian Ambassador in London, who died so suddenly yesterday morning, was very much liked in London and his death is deeply regretted. His Excellency appeared perfectly well on Tuesday afternoon and was looking forward to a dinner party he was giving that night at which Sir John and Lady Simon, Lord d'Abernon and several Ambassadors were to be present. Suddenly he was taken with a violent heart attack. He was taken quickly to a nursing home, but grew worse all through the night and died in the early morning.

There is never anything to complain of in the manners of Italians, particularly Sicilians, as Baron Bordonaro was. (he came of an old Palermo family). But the Ambassador was a man of singular charm. He entered the diplomatic service at 22, but left it temporarily to "join up" during the War, in which he distinguished himself and won the Medal of Valour. He was an intimate associate and ardent supporter, from the outset, of Signor Mussolini, to whom an early message of sympathy was sent. Baron Bordonaro's life was saddened in 1919 by the death, through influenza, of both his son and his wife, to whom he was passionately devoted. Just a year ago he married again, Donna Diana Piercy, daughter of the Marquis of Theodoli, and widow of Mr. Egerton Piercy.

The Ambassador used to say that the English possess the secret of perfect hospitality. But it was easy to be hospitable to so charming a guest.

In bygone days it was an article of faith with young officers, particularly in the Gunners who more loads of heavy gold trimming, that "some one high up" had an understanding with the Army tailors. So soon as the hapless officer had paid the bill for one set of uniforms, out would come an order modifying the cut, disposition and quantity of gold trimming and new uniforms had to be ordered.

Expense is not the objection to the newest dress reform suggested for the Army, but there may be others. It is urged that caps should give place to sombreros, in the Australian style; tunics are too tight and should be replaced with loose Norfolk jackets with straps behind; metal buttons waste endless time in cleaning and should be leather-covered; trousers for some obscure reason are anathema, but whether they should be replaced by shorts cut long enough to hide the knees, or but-and-out plus fours, is still an anxious matter of controversy. (In either case, ye gods!)

Private Pullthrough, interviewed, is all for having no buttons to polish, but what will Sergeant say?

The Sergeant says, "Well Sir, orders is orders and if them's the orders they'll have to be obeyed;" but he casts a regretful eye on the gay posters depicting the dress uniforms of all regiments which are his best bait for recruiting.

Colonel Damurai doesn't know what the Army is coming to and the next thing will be that every private will have his temperature taken and be tested for blood pressure before going on parade.

And the general public says: Is there so much amiss with existing uniforms that a lot of money needs be spent in reclothing the army, when we are all supposed to be economical?

Before long it looks as if the majestic policeman controlling traffic, who has always been the pride of London, will soon have vanished from her streets. The success of traffic control by automatic lights in Oxford Street particularly, where it is calculated that the average speed of traffic has been increased from five to 12 miles an hour, that it is meant to extend the system widely. Light signals are proposed for 150 new points. Half-a-dozen of these cost no more than one policeman, so that the rates will benefit and more police be set free for thief-and-bandit-catching. Many points at present unguarded will now have their light signals. This will be particularly welcome in parts like South Kensington, where driving is far more dangerous than, say in the Strand, because the long straight streets and comparative absence of traffic tempts people to speed, regardless of cross streets.

In parts of the City a device has been tried by which advancing traffic, pressing on a slab in the road paving actuates its own signals. This has worked well and is to be used elsewhere.

In country towns, where the police force is small, automatic light signals are more and more being used. In Exeter, for example, where streets are curly and four or five meet from curious angles at many points, one never sees a human traffic controller. The reformation is thoroughly sensible, but one will regret the disappearance of the policeman with his marvellous control and imperturable manner.

But the police will not regret it. I see that some doctor, speaking at a recent health conference, dwelt on the injurious effect of the quantity of carbon monoxide in motor-car fumes in narrow streets. For the general public one would say the danger was small. But there is no question that point-duty police, where traffic is dense, and they are continually enveloped in fumes from waiting busses and lorries, do suffer in health.

In connection with street matters, a lecturer of the Ministry of Health has been commenting on the immense improvement in the cleanliness of our streets. The public are divided into two classes, litterers and non-litterers; and the non-litterers, that is, the people who do not leave litter about, are increasing by leaps and bounds—leaping and bounding, of course, to pick up the litter left by their erring fellow-citizens.

It is rather a surprise to see that the late Earl of Egmont left estate valued at £282,522. One had somehow been led to the conclusion that he had hardly anything on which to keep up his title and estate.

The latter is Avon Castle, at Ringwood in the New Forest, a very lovely place which I remember in boyhood as having some of the finest salmon fishing in the south of England: no doubt it still has, as there is no Company to build docks at the river's mouth by Mudeford, after the manner in which Southampton Water and the approaches to the Test are being uglified and ruined in the sacred name of transport, when the world has less and less commerce to ship anywhere.

The late Earl was a picturesque personality, who, before unexpectedly coming into the title, had spent most of his life on a ranch in Alberta, and continued to live in the same style after he became Earl. Avon Castle possesses 1,500 acres of ground on which a few servants were kept. But the Earl and his son had none in the Castle and did all their own house-work.

The late Earl was unhappily killed in a motor collision in the New Forest, a few weeks ago, when returning with friends from a theatre in Southampton.

The new Earl is only 18 who, until his father came into the title some three years ago, had known only the Alberta ranch. It will be interesting to see whether he decides for the old style of life or for that more usual among the belted. He will apparently have money enough to choose, even after the sharks of Somerset House have done with him.

The Great Western Railway has set up a new record with the Cheltenham Flyer—already the fastest train in the world—which has covered the 77¼ miles from Swindon to Paddington in 56 min. 47 sec., an average rate of 81.6 miles per hour. For 70 miles she travelled at 87¼ m.p.h., and over one section touched 92.

So now five world speed records are held by Great Britain as follows:

Aeroplanes (Flt.-Lt. Stainforth)	407.5
Motor-cars (Sir M. Campbell)	253.968
Motor-cycles (J. S. Wright)	150.7
Small cars (G. Eyston)	118.3
Railways (G. W. R.)	81.6

It is hoped that before long Gar Wood's speed boat record of 111.72 m.p.h. will be surpassed by a Miss England—though the latest edition seems to need considerable modification before she can do it. Her trials on Lake Lucerne, excepting as regard the engines, were disappointing.

The anti-Japanese boycott movement, which was suppressed in Shanghai prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, is still being conducted in Kashing, on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. According to a message from that city, a piece goods shop there has been forced to suspend for two weeks by the Anti-Japanese Association for selling Japanese goods. The Association also threatened to parade the proprietor of the shop involved, through the streets but they were unable to carry out their threat as the man had absconded.

Jealousy is believed to be the motive for an attempted murder which occurred in the French Concession on Monday night. The victim was a beautiful young Chinese girl who, until her death, had been living with a man named Siao La-lee in a house off Rue Pere Hue. On Monday night, at about 10.20 o'clock, when Siao La-lee was out, the girl entered another tenant's room where several persons were smoking opium. Suddenly the room was broken into by two gunmen who, upon seeing her, drew pistols and fired. When the smoke cleared, the gunmen had disappeared, but the girl was found lying on the floor, her body being riddled. An examination revealed that she had been struck by bullets in five places. She was immediately taken to the Lester Chinese Hospital, but little hope was held for her recovery. The French police are investigating.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By Latrator

Old soldiers never die; they simply fade away. Is this true also of films? In the era on the threshold of the talkies—that is really only four years ago, a visitor to a small up-country station in India actually saw, produced in the ordinary course of the "Palace Bioscope's" business—all cinemas were bioscopes in those days and all cinema theatres, with corrugated iron roofing or without, were palaces—a film originally released before 1914. This takes you back to the time when Charlie Chaplin was merely an unknown British actor who, at the end of 1913 was to find employment in Mack-Sennett's studios. D. W. Griffith had already discovered Gladys Smith, made her Mary Pickford and famous, but he had not yet presented "The Birth of a Nation." So perhaps, when bandits permit, the cinema industry to develop more freely in the interior of China someone way up the Yangtze or in beautiful Szechuen will be highly delighted fifteen years hence to attend the presentation of "One Hour with You." Shanghai should not therefore be too impatient; it at least has the advantage often of seeing cinemas ahead of London, sometimes of Hongkong and sometimes even of New York.

* * *

The cinema film can, then, proceed to go wandering round the world until one day it fades out in the glory of the Aurora Borealis and Arctic nights. But will it happen thus? The often used phrase that the industry is in its infancy cannot be applied more faithfully than to the films. Let an inquiring mind look up the writing of any acknowledged authority in 1926, Mr. Terry Ramsaye in fact. He was impressed with the thought that the motion picture begun in 1894 as

> "peepshows in films 50 feet long, costing $25 each, had reached the length of a full evening's entertainment of perhaps 12,000 ft. of film, with costs ranging into millions."

That was when he was dealing with the past. He kept off prophecy and he was right. See what happened to a colleague writing at the same time and in the same publication; Mr. Gilbert Seldes wrote:

> The twin mistakes—the film synchronised with a talking machine and the colour film—may be perfected; but as each relieves the director of an obligation, instead of compelling him to fulfil one, they are not necessary developments of the film as an art. . . . With these two effective agencies reduced to secondary places the moving picture as an art may flourish. . . ."

Could he have foreseen that three years later a British political party would have won an election and to their success a better use of the talking film was considered to have greatly contributed?

* * *

Only a few days ago an important State document, dealing with the enfranchisement of Indians, solemnly justified an extension wider than was contemplated by authorities who had recently reported, partly on the ground that the cinema's twin sister, the broadcasting apparatus made it possible to believe that the Indian peasant would be able to take a more intelligent interest in the affairs of his country. Those who talk of censorship with the idea of placing the cinema producer on one side and the Government on the other, will probably find that the tendency will be towards a close cooperation between the two parties and the consequent elimination of the censorship except as an active and important instrument in that cooperation. The British Broadcasting Corporation provides an excellent example of the perfect combination of independent representatives of cultural opinion with official supervision, of the helpful kind.

* * *

The search of film producers for novelty must lead to the eventual disappearance of the cruder offences—sex and gangster problems are already considered "bad business" by Hollywood, it is averred—and the payment of great attention to the artistic. There will always remain the question of propaganda films. That is by far the most difficult problem. Advocates of the censorship—aloof and perhaps hostile to the cinema magnates—are inclined to lay stress on political factors as cause of offence. On this point the words of a Commission reporting only four years ago may be of interest:

> ". . . people go to the cinema to be amused, and not to learn political or any other lessons. We can hardly believe that a historical film which may picture incidents, say, of the French Revolution, will incite any ordinary member of an audience to attempt to overthrow the Government by law established. . . . A propaganda film prepared by a hostile power might of course have such a tendency but neither the commercial producer nor the exhibitor has the least desire to upset the existing order of society. Objectionable scenes there may be, and these of necessity be excised, but we deprecate the idea that the subject-matter may, by over-subtle analogy be interpreted as having a possible reference to current questions. Similarly we consider that the censor and the administrative officers should not encourage or be too sympathetic to individuals who in their private or representive capacities object to film plots or incidents."

* * *

This dictum must be taken with reservation. Its application to China might be difficult but, as a prophetic view of the probable relations between the cinema industry and officialdom it is worth noting. It has happened more than once in Shanghai that a film, believed by a Cinema Corporation to be a "box office winner," has been rejected for presentation here without any reference to authority but simply on the initiative of the film renter himself. But it is exceedingly difficult to dogmatise. There seems to be reason to object to certain film presentations of passionate embraces, which have moved the British Board of Censors to utter warning. It may be worth while considering the view taken by a mixed Committee of Europeans and Indians who, while unconsciously in advance endorsing that warning, discussed the general thesis that the cinema did definite harm in the East by giving a wrong impression of European life and by inducing the East to ignore the good and copy the bad in Western civilisation. Perhaps the problem might be so stated in regard to China. But the Committee retorted, after a most complete examination of the subject practical and theoretically and travelling the length and breadth of India:

> "Indians gain the cinema sense very quickly—the uneducated sometimes more quickly than the educated—and adequately understand at least the more straightforward plays. The type of play that the ordinary Indian audience does not understand and does not like is the more subtle social drama, specially what is known as the sex drama. It is exactly this kind of film that is alleged to depreciate Western life in the eyes of the Indian. We witnessed several such films being exhibited to nearly empty houses with hardly an Indian present."

* * *

The same committee ridiculed the idea that crime films suggested new ways of committing crime:

> "Every responsible police officer in every province assured us that in their judgment the cinema had

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had no effect whatever on crime or its methods."

On the other hand the cinema was held to have done definite good as Indian witnesses asserted it was

"weaning young persons and adults from much less wholesome recreations, and in particular instanced the decline of the 'nautch' in public favour"

It would be exceedingly interesting to know how far these observations could be applied to China. Perhaps the forthcoming report of the Shanghai Municipal Council's Committee may throw some light on the subject.

* * *

But the really important problems is the possible development of the film industry in China, not in presentation of western films but in the production and display of Chinese talkies. In India there were when the aforesaid committee reported, only 300 cinemas; of these only 100 were of the type to be found in Shanghai and the Ports. The rest were mainly concerned with Indian-produced plays. The calculation is made that one cinema can be made to pay in a town of not less than 20,000 people. In India there are only 282 such towns. Indeed, there are only 86 towns in India with a population of 50,000 or over. The latest "China Year Book" shows in China that 25 of the Treaty Ports alone have populations exceeding 100,000. Is it possible to guess that, broadly, the statistical aspect of the problem in the two countries is much the same, China being agricultural to something like 75 per cent. and India 90 per cent. of the total population?

* * *

So, although there may be always a possibility of finding a home for old films of Western origin in China, the advance of the industry may eventually tend towards the development of Chinese talking films—always putting out of account political considerations. Language difficulties, as in India have to be overcome. There may not be the religious difficulties in so acute a form here, but differences in cultural taste have also to be taken into account. China has so rich a dramatic tradition, far more polished and artistic than anything to be found in India that it is inconceivable that she should neglect this new medium. Pioneers are at work but it will be necessary to see more of their achievements before criteria can be formed of their possibilities. Their influence, if success attends their efforts, may be remarkable and prove again the effectiveness of the talking-film as an instrument of interpretation and understanding.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 6, 1872.

Mr. Klaes who was known among his acquaintances by the name of the King of Smokers, has just died near Rotterdam. He had amassed a large fortune in the linen trade, and had erected near Rotterdam a mansion, one portion of which was devoted to the arrangement of a collection of pipes according to their nationality and chronological order. His will directed that all the smokers of the country should be invited to his funeral, that each should be presented with 10 lbs. of tobacco, and two Dutch pipes. He requested all his relatives, friends and funeral guests to be careful to keep their pipes alight during the funeral ceremonies, after which they should empty the ashes from their pipes on the coffin. His oak coffin was lined with the cedar of his old Havana cigar boxes. His favourite pipe was to be placed by his side, along with a box of matches, a flint and steel, and some tinder, as he said there was no knowing what might happen. A clever calculator has made out that Mr. Klaes had, during his 80 years of life, smoked more than four tons of tobacco, and had drunk about 500,000 quarts of beer.

DURING the month of June, 147 accidents were registered by the Traffic Section of the French Municipal Police. Two of these were fatal and 67 were of a less serious nature. Thirty persons were admitted to hospital and the others were allowed to leave after first aid treatment at the police stations or the hospitals. The fatal accidents occurred in Rue Chapsal and in Avenue du Roi Albert.

THOSE DISTRICT COURTS

I.—A Study of Their History and Status: Need for Reform

The following articles, dealing with most important question of the Chinese Courts in Shanghai, purport to examine the historical aspects of the issue and to set forth lines on which solutions might be attempted.

To the student of human affairs, the Shanghai Special District Court of Kiangsu, situated at No. 3 North Chekiang Road, Shanghai, must be of surpassing interest; to the foreign merchant it is of supreme importance. Not only is it the principal criminal tribunal of the Port of Shanghai, but it has jurisdiction also over all civil actions in which the defendant, resident in the Settlement, is a Chinese, a foreigner possessing no extraterritorial rights, or a foreigner who is not "recognised" by any consulate of an extra territorial power. Since these three classes comprise most of our citizens, and when it is considered that almost the whole of the business of Shanghai is "middleman" business, with a foreign importer and a Chinese distributor, or a Chinese collector and a foreign exporter, it will be clear that the work of this Court touches practically every transaction of a commercial nature, whether import or export, and greatly influences the life of the City, and it is a matter for regret that its proceedings are not more widely reported, and that its far-reaching significance is not more generally appreciated. If China develops, as it must, and becomes the principal consumer of foreign manufactured articles, the probability is that Shanghai will handle the largest agency trade in the World, and that the Court which then has jurisdiction over commercial matters at Shanghai will be an appreciable factor not only at Shanghai but throughout the economic system of the World. The development of Shanghai as a commercial centre during the past 50 years is an index of future, unlimited, possibilities. It is already "well within the first eight Ports of the World," and has been described as "possessing the greatest potential field of supply and demand of any port in the World."

It may be noted here that this Settlement now has amongst its population 43 nationalities, of which 14 possess extraterritorial rights; that is to say, there are 14 foreign Courts, each administering the laws of its country in cases in which the defendant is a national of that country. The most prominent of these Courts are the British Supreme Court and the United States Court for China. The existence of these Courts on Chinese soil is also a cause for discontent amongst the Chinese.

The history of the Chinese Court in the Settlement, a most unusual tribunal, is briefly as follows:—Up to the year 1864 all cases, both civil and criminal, were brought before the British Consul. This, of course, preceded the "international" era of the Settlement. In criminal cases against Chinese the consul heard the foreign evidence, if any. The prisoner was then remitted to the Chinese Authorities in the Native City, from whom he received such justice as they saw fit to administer. The result was not satisfactory. In 1864, Sir Harry Parkes, British Consul, put the suggestion before the Annual Meeting of the Land Renters that it would be desirable to have a Court established in the Settlement by the Chinese Authorities, and the result was the original Mixed Court, comprising one Chinese Magistrate, appointed by the Taotai, and foreign Assessors, appointed by the Treaty Consuls. The first Mixed Court Rules, published in April, 1869, provide that "An Official having the rank of sub-prefect will be deputed to reside within the Foreign Settlement. He will have a jurisdiction in commercial suits and in civil and criminal cases, generally, within the Foreign Settlements." In the light of what follows, it is important to note that a distinction is admitted in these rules between "Commercial" and other "Civil" cases.

From its inception the Special Court of the International Settlement, successively known as the "Mixed Court," "Provisional Court" and "Special District Court," has proved a source of discord between the foreign and Chinese Communities. It has been made the subject of adverse comment by all parties, and has even been unfavourably mentioned in a Treaty!

> "The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court; but the Officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or dread of unpopularity constantly fails to enforce his judgments." (Extract from section 2 (2) of the British Treaty of Chefoo, September, 1876.)

In 1930 it was again freely criticised by the Chambers of Commerce in response to a request for information from Mr. Justice Feetham, whose exhaustive report was then in process of compilation.

> "The Provisional Court has provided little or no security for foreign merchants in Shanghai, for, though judgments may be secured, they are not made effective....., hence merchants prefer to compromise with defaulting Chinese, or else suffer loss, rather than attempt to secure justice in the Provisional Court." (Extract from the statement of the British Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Justice Feetham of 17th December, 1930, quoted at p. 271, Feetham Report, Vol. 1.)

With the passing of time, the Court has increased greatly in size and in its importance in the Communal life of the City; its Judges have increased in numbers, but are poorly paid. It is stated in Appendix XI, Chapter IX, Part 2, of Vol. 1 of the Feetham Report (published in April, 1931) that "of a total of twenty-one judges recently serving in the District Court, eleven ranked as "expectant" judges, with a salary of $150 per month, and a monthly allowance of a similar amount."

It is the object of these articles to endeavour to trace the origin of the lack of confidence in and respect for this Court which is so commonly expressed by its critics, and to offer a suggestion for the future.

The agreement between the Chinese Government and the Foreign Powers dated 17th February, 1930, establishing the Special District Court (Ti Fang Fa Yuan), and the Branch High Court (Kao Teng Fa Yuan Fen Yuan) in the International Settlement at Shanghai will expire on 31st March 1933, unless "extended for an additional period upon mutual consent of the parties thereto" (Art. 10). Something must be done in the meantime to establish upon a proper basis this most important pillar of commercial security. It is the duty of us all, not only in our own interests but also in the interests of posterity, to assist in the formation of a judicial system adapted to the commercial needs of the Community which will set at rest the present discontent.

Since the foundation of the Settlement, less than 100 years ago, its destinies have been controlled by the diplomats of the foreign and Chinese Governments, without any serious attempt on the part of the Community to put forward a constructive scheme based upon practical and often bitter experience of the judicial system of the different periods of its history. The Chinese diplomats, on the one hand, have had the whole weight of Chinese public opinion behind them, whereas the Foreign diplomats, divided amongst themselves, appear to have been guided by considerations of State Policy dictated by their governments, who, until recently, have shown little real knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Shanghai for which they were legislating, disregarding the needs of a Community, unique in the history of the World, which demand special consideration, guided by an intimate and special knowledge of the facts. It is notoriously difficult to induce the foreign residents of Shanghai to take any active part in civic affairs. The atmosphere of Shanghai, true to the Far Eastern tradition, seems to produce a lethargy of mind which is constantly in evidence. As an instance, take the Ratepayers' Meetings, and compare the attendance of the Japanese voters, unaffected by the climate and completely organized, with the attendance of the European voters!

What is now needed is a constructive scheme for a new Tribunal, impartial and approved by all parties, administering a code of law adapted to the necessities of modern business, having jurisdiction over all commercial transactions between persons of any nationality at Shanghai. Any such scheme must be submitted to the Powers in sufficient time to effect the change before the existing agreement is renewed for a further period.

The justification for this proposal is the obvious failure of all schemes originating with the Governments concerned. Is it not reasonable for the Community, as such, to put forward a proposal having as a basis the practical necessities of the Trade of the Port?

It is much to be regretted that the report of Mr. Justice Feetham, which deals with the judicial system of the Settlement as affecting the Council, offers no proposal for the future in relation to civil cases in general and commercial cases in particular. His remarks on this subject are as follows (Vol. 1. P. 181.):—

> "With regard to civil cases, it would appear, judging from complaints made, that the general position is less satisfactory. It is clear that the courts have not yet won the confidence of the Foreign Community, as tribunals which can be relied upon for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction of just claims, and the prospect of their winning such confidence still seems remote..... But I am primarily concerned here with the work of the Courts as it affects the Council, and the administration of the Settlement."

It must be admitted that every effort has been made to satisfy both sides and to provide a Court which would be adequate to the needs of both the Chinese and the foreign merchants. The original omnipotence of the British Consul over all residents in the Settlement was replaced, as we have seen, by the Chinese Mixed Court mentioned above. No doubt, the foundation of the dual control of the Magistrate and Assessors in that Court was Article 17 of the Treaty of Peking of 1860, which is of such historical importance (being repeated in varying terms but to the same effect in the Treaties of other Nations) that it may be quoted *in extenso*. It reads as follows:—

> "A British subject having reason to complain of a Chinese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese has reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably."

The preliminary application to the Consul provided by this article no doubt proved cumbersome in practice, giving rise to the foundation at Shanghai of the British Supreme Court and the Chinese Mixed Court to deal with their respective nationals. The last paragraph of the article conferred upon each country the right to be represented in the Court of the other in "Mixed" cases. This right has been occasionally exercised by the Chinese Government, and was continuously exercised by the British and other foreign governments until the foundation of the Special District Court in 1930. When the Mixed Court was first formed the Foreign Assessors exercised great influence over the Magistrate who was appointed by the Chinese Government, and took the part rather of co-judges than of assessors. Between 1911 and 1927 the appointment of the magistrates was under the control of the Consular Body, and a Foreign Assessor sat with each Magistrate. When the Provisional Court was formed in 1927, foreign deputies, with very limited powers, took the place of the Assessors. In the Special District Court the Chinese judges sit alone. Since 1927 the judges have been appointed by the Chinese Government. It is beyond dispute that at no time during its history have both parties been satisfied with the trial of foreign civil cases in this Court. It will be noted that since Shanghai was first occupied by foreigners their civil cases against Chinese have been tried first by foreigners alone, then by Chinese-appointed Magistrates assisted by foreigners, then by foreign-appointed Magistrates assisted by foreigners, then by Chinese-appointed judges in the presence of foreign deputies, and to-day by Chinese appointed judges sitting alone. Every expedient has been essayed and found wanting, but the reason for this does not appear to have been investigated or understood.

II.—Outside Pressure on Judges

The first article of this series traced, briefly, the history of the courts established in the International Settlement from time to time for the trial of civil cases brought by foreign merchants against Chinese and their failure to satisfy the litigants and it was stated that the cause of this dissatisfaction had not been traced to its source.

The fundamental cause is the essential divergence of thought between the Oriental and the Occidental minds. The only common ground is in matters of commerce, in which both types are highly trained and continuously exercised. The only remedy is to constitute a Court solely for such cases, controlled by judges specially skilled in commercial affairs.

A survey of the available evidence to substantiate the existence of this special type of Chinese thought is illuminating.

The English translation of the new Chinese Civil Code, published in 1931, contains a preface by Mr. Hu Han-Min, in which he states, and states correctly, that of all the works undertaken by the Legislative Yuan since the definite formation of the National Government in October 1928, the Civil Code is by far the most important and the one which will have the greatest influence on the future of China. In his own words:—"The development of business relations between Chinese and foreigners during the 19th century, the introduction in our country of new ideas and new needs, the contact of the Eastern and Western civilizations, are raising every day juridical questions which the old imperial legislations as recorded in the Ta Tsing Lu Li are unable to solve."

The foreword by the six members of the Civil Codification Commission, if which Mr. Foo Ping-Sheung was chairman, admits that "a number of our expressions have had centuries of usage and correspond to customs and judicial conceptions which are peculiar to our Country and have no exact equivalent in any foreign language."

The first recorded Chinese Code was enacted in the Tang Dynasty, in the year 654, and was last revised in the year 1910, shortly before the end of the Manchu Dynasty. It formed the foundation of the Civil Law administered all through China until the promulgation of the new Code which came into force in October 1929. This Code is a complete departure from the general structure and principles of the traditional Chinese Law.

The last revision of the old code, commenced in 1907, is stated to have been largely borrowed from Japan. In his introductory remarks to the present Code Mr. Foo Ping-Sheung deals with this final revision of the old code, and states that:—"Japan at the time had completed her civil and commercial codification, which she had modelled principally after the German codes. She had created a technical legal Japanese vocabulary, translated a number of the leading juridical text books of Europe, and produced a large Japanese legal literature. The Chinese could then find in Japan an adaptation to the Far Eastern mind, in a language closely related to their own, of what represented at the time the most advanced stage of Western scientific juridical science." Here is a definite admission by a well known Chinese Jurist of the existence of the "Far Eastern mind!"

The official attitude of the Chinese in reference to commercial cases is also dealt with in this introduction to the new Code. Mr. Foo Ping-Sheung describes it in these words:—"The scope of the Code was enlarged so as to make it a Civil and Commercial Code, the rules of which would be applicable to both Civil and Commercial Cases. As is well known to every student of law, the distinction between Civil and Commercial law is due to historical causes of European origin such as the existence of a merchant class which had traditional customs of its own, and of commercial courts to which commercial cases only were amenable ..... No such causes exist in China! The Chinese merchants do combine into guilds and chambers of commerce for the protection of their professional interests, but they do not form a caste or a class of their own, and the same civil law, all through Chinese legal history, has been applied to merchants and non-merchants by one and the same set of Courts. There have never been special commercial tribunals .... The discrimination between commercial acts and non-commercial acts, between commercial cases and non-commercial cases has become, in every country where it has been retained, a purely technical distinction, involving intricate points of jurisdiction, procedure and application of law, the discussion of which is to nobody's advantage." Therefore in the Code the adjective "Civil" is deemed to include "Commercial" Law.

Here one must join issue with the learned author! It is submitted that proper cause for the distinction between "Civil" law and "Commercial" law undoubtedly exists in Shanghai! After nearly three years of experience, the merchants of Shanghai are completely dissatisfied with the administration at Shanghai of the new Code in Commercial cases in which foreign merchants are concerned as Plaintiffs against Chinese Defendants in the new Courts. Public opinion is the ultimate acid test of all Courts, in all countries, and where a large body of individuals publicly express their opinion that the Court or the Law of the country in which they reside is inadequate to their needs, something must be done to put the matter right!

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The problems to be solved are outside the scope of the Code, and require special legislation, administered by specially trained judges!

Even the draftsmen of the Code decided to leave some of the more important commercial matters to be dealt with by separate special laws, namely, Negotiable Instruments; Insurance; Commercial Companies, and Maritime Law. Laws in respect of each of these subjects were published in 1929.

The administration of the Code is governed by the so-called "Code of Civil Procedure" first published by the Ministry of Justice in 1921, and revised and re-published this year, the new edition becoming operative on the 9th of June. In this Code the distinction between the methods of the Chinese and those of the English-speaking peoples is most marked.

Personal experience is necessary in order to understand fully the vast divergence between a Chinese and any other Court. There is a complete lack of decorum in Chinese Courts which horrifies the foreign observer! The official language of the Court is Chinese, which few of the foreigners attending the Court understand, yet no opportunity is afforded for translation, and scant courtesy is offered to any foreigner or his foreign counsel. It is by no means uncommon to find two or three lawyers, and the Judge, all talking at the top of their voices at the same time! There are constant adjournments, for no reason except to effect a compromise. In a recent case, involving landlord and tenant, the tenants have successfully evaded payment of no less than 21 months' rent, by skillful appeals and applications for rehearing, and when the time comes for payment, as it presumably will, after the final appeal to Nanking has been disposed of, many tenants of this considerable block of property will not have the means to pay the accumulated rental, and the ultimate result will be a compromise very adverse to the landlords!

In an earlier case, arising out of a contract for the sale of piece-goods, a sum of about Tls. 800 was involved. There were seven hearings extending over a period of a year, and at each hearing the plaintiff (a foreign merchant), at least two members of his staff, a foreign and a Chinese lawyer, attended the Court. The Chinese defendant did not once attend but was represented by a Chinese lawyer. The average time occupied by each hearing (inclusive of delays due to the late attendance of the Judge and the trial of other cases) was from two to three hours. During the course of these preceedings, the defendant moved over to the Native City, changed the name of his shop, and commenced to sell off his stock of goods. This was proved by evidence, but without effect. Finally, after a warrant had been obtained for the arrest of the defendant (which is the last possible step in the execution of a judgment) a mediator approached the plaintiff who agreed to settle the claim for about Tls. 200. This is a common experience, and involves not so much the law as the administration of it, which is controlled by the Code of Civil Procedure.

It may be noted here that the Japanese Consular Court at Shanghai is also prolific in adjournments and delay, due to the same cause, which is a manifestation of the love of compromise common to all Oriental peoples, in other words, the "Far Eastern Mind."

A study of the Code of Civil Procedure is of interest.

Under Article 1 a local Court as a Court of first instance has jurisdiction in cases involving claims regarding land not exceeding (in Kiangsu Province) 1,000 yuan. In respect of actions involving the following matters its jurisdiction is not limited by the amount of the claim, namely:—

Landlord and tenant.
Master and servant.
Customer and innkeeper.
Common carrier.
Protection of possession.
Determination of boundaries.

Under Article 82 of the old Code (the same right being implied in the new Code) either party to an action may appear by an "agent ad litem," and so avoid personal appearance, unless specially ordered. Neither the plaintiff nor the defendant is accepted as a witness in any case, and although he may make a statement on his own behalf, is not required to sign the written pledge which is required of any witness, to "state all the truth, nothing but the truth." (Article 370, old Code; Article 300, new Code).

When it is appreciated that the Judge, with such meagre materials as can be gleaned from the wholly inadequate pleadings, almost invariably and exclusively cross-examines the witnesses, the possibilities of giving misleading evidence are evident! (Article 243 old Code; Article 192 new Code).

The chief cause of delay, and expense, in proceedings in a Chinese Court, is undoubtedly the rule that a compromise must be effected if possible! (Article 446 of the old Code; Article 488 of the new Code) provides that "Irrespective of the stage of the proceedings reached the Court may, at any time during the course of debate, attempt to induce the parties to come to a compromise." This wholly Eastern conception of the functions of a Court is the most vexatious angle of Foreign Civil cases! Before the case comes into Court all efforts to effect a settlement have usually been employed, and the constant adjournments designed to force the parties to compromise result in nothing but delay and additional expense. A case, once adjourned, must wait for an indefinite period before being again set for hearing, and there are cases now pending which have been before several judges, owing to long intervals between each hearing, with a trial, de novo, before each judge!

Another outcrop of the Far Eastern mind is found in the practice of sections of the community, likely to be adversely affected by a judgment in any case, of visiting the president of the Court and impressing their views upon him. A recent instance of this is to be found in the case of Algar & Co. Ltd. against a number of tenants in the Central District who refused to pay rent for the months of February and March of this year upon the ground that the troubles with the Japanese detrimentally affected their business, involving them in loss. After the first hearing, when the case had been adjourned for judgment, a deputation from the so-called "Shanghai Peoples Rent Reduction and Remission Movement Commission" visited the President of the Court. This visit is reported in the China Times of May 26, 1932, and the heading of the article contains the significant words (in Chinese) "The case of the Dong Chung Fong alleyway will be retried." No judgment has yet been given in this case, which is admittedly a test case involving the loss, or otherwise, to Shanghai landlords of many millions of taels.

No amount of concession on either side can ever reconcile the Eastern and the Western conceptions of the functions of a Court, and therefore some other remedy must be found! It is submitted with all due deference to the earnest efforts of the Chinese to modernise their laws and the administration of them, that it is not possible to change in a few years a system of jurisprudence which has been in vogue since A.D. 654.

On the other hand there has been created in Shanghai a class of merchants both Foreign and Chinese, trading amongst themselves on well defined lines according to the custom of merchants all the world over, whose legal rights and duties are a commonplace of every day life. They are surely entitled to demand a Court which will try their disputes and decide them expeditiously in accordance with their own rules of right and wrong—in other words, a Court constituted to deal exclusively with commercial cases arising in the Settlement between Foreigners and Chinese, a Court having jurisdiction over *all* commercial cases irrespective of the nationality of the parties, administering a Code specially formulated to meet their needs.

III.—"Something Must Be Done"

In the two preceding articles an attempt has been made to prove from the lessons of History and from the present administration of Chinese law in Mixed civil cases in the International Settlement that the needs of the commercial community of Shanghai are not being met and that something must be done to remedy the situation before some new agreement is reached between the Authorities concerned, the present agreement coming to an end on March 31, 1933. A specially designed commercial Code, administered by a specially constituted Court, having jurisdiction over all merchants of every nationality in the International Settlement, with no limitation as to amount, appears to be the only solution likely to give satisfaction to all interested parties.

The first point to be realised is that the local community is essentially a community of Merchants. Shanghai is simply a vast clearing house for the imports and exports of China (or, at any rate, of the huge district comprised in the Yangtze Valley). Since its foundation all classes of the inhabitants have been engaged in trade, and it is idle to suggest that they are not familiar with what may be called the "Law Merchant." In this respect all Nations are on a common ground; Express it in whatever language you will, Trade is always Trade! The Chinese and the foreigners have grown up together to play this complex and dangerous game of Trade, and they all know the rules of the Game, even if they do not always play according to those rules!

The Law Merchant of England, which is also recognised in America, comprises the usages of merchants and traders in the different departments of trade, ratified by the decisions of Courts of Law. It is elastic and flexible, varying to meet the requirements of different times and places, but it adopted as settled law, "with a view to the interests of Trade and the public convenience." It is branch of the Common Law.

There is no Common Law known to the Chinese, unless it be contained in that all-embracing term "legal principles," which the Chinese Code provides for application in the absence of express provisions of law. On the other hand, there can be no serious objection to the codification of the law merchant as practised at Shanghai, and promulgating it, with the consent of all the Nations concerned, as being of universal application to all commercial matters which would otherwise be triable by one of the many Courts now existing at Shanghai.

This brings us to the consideration of the Tribunal to administer such a Law. Commercial Tribunals are of great antiquity! Merchants have been recognised as a class requiring special treatment from the earliest times! As an example take the "Pie Powder" (pieds poudrés—or "Dusty Feet") Court of Bristol, in England; a special Court for the trial of cases concerning the Merchants who came to that great Port of Bristol in pursuit of trade in the Norman times!

Commercial Courts are still very much to the fore in England! Liverpool and Manchester—the other end of the chain of so much of Shanghai's commerce—have Commercial Courts. Their jurisdiction embraces "Causes arising out of the ordinary transactions of Merchants and Traders; amongst others, those relating to the construction of mercantile documents, Export and Import of merchandise, affreightment, Insurance, Banking, and mercantile agency and usage.

The history of these Courts is described in the Annual Practice (the British lawyer's Vade mecum) as follows:—

"Sir James Charles Mathew, late Lord Justice of Appeal, who died on November 9, 1908, was the originator of this most successful Court. That distinguished Judge, who left behind him a great reputation as a commercial lawyer, had felt that commercial men were dissatisfied with the way in which their cases were dealt with. There was great delay, inconvenience and expense in the ordinary procedure, and it occurred to Sir James that if a special Court with a simpler procedure were established it might better meet the requirement of the commercial classes. The success was immediate....."

This is a most apt expression of the needs of the Merchants of Shanghai. They are dissatisfied! They require less delay, inconvenience and expense in the trial of their cases and a "Commercial" Judge or Judges to try them! Who but a merchant, or a specially trained lawyer, can understand the intricacies of a "c.i.f. and c" contract, which is in common use in Shanghai? Without disrespect to the Judges of the Special District Court, it is submitted that many of them, who speak little, if any, English, have never even heard of it, whereas to the humblest Chinese dealer in piece-goods it is a commonplace!

In brief, then, let the present regime, unsatisfactory though it may be, continue in every other respect. Let the diplomats of both parties, Chinese and foreign, continue to wrangle over the rights of their respective nationals, but, for Heaven's sake preserve the Trade of the Port! Trade is the Life-blood of Shanghai! Without it Shanghai will mortify, just as Amoy has mortified without its Tea trade, just as Konzenjao (Hangchow) has mortified without any trade at all! National differences, private differences must give way to the Commonweal of the Port! The present hotchpot of laws and Courts is a farce and a disgrace to any civilised Community! Is it not ridiculous that contradictory judgments by the Court of two nations are possible in the same city in respect of the same contract? Surely, something must be done!

In the preparation of these articles quotations from authorities have been freely used, and they are intended to be provocative! The only assertion which admits of no argument is that the present position is completely unsatisfactory, and that something must be done to put it right!

In brief; it ought to be possible to reduce into writing the accepted mercantile usages commonly practised at Shanghai; it ought to be possible to have the Code, thus formulated, approved by the Authorities concerned, and to constitute a special Court, consisting of co-judges, foreign and Chinese, specially chosen for their knowledge of commercial affairs, so that they may "together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably" in accordance with the Treaty provisions. In 1864 Sir Harry Parkes, whose bronze effigy sadly surveys from the Bund the disastrous results, succeeded, upon the simple ground of expediency, in establishing the first Mixed Court. Why should not *we*, profiting by the mistakes of the past, establish a Court which will form a substantial and permanent bulwark to that security which is essential to the welfare of the Trade of this Port?

CHINA'S SKIES FOR JULY

1. Mars in conjunction with Moon, noon. M. 5° S.
3. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 4 p.m. V 9° S.
3. Earth in Aphelion, greatest distance.
6. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 1 a.m. M. 2° S.
7. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 9 a.m. J. 2° S.
8. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 9 a.m. N. O. 4° S.
18. Saturn in conjunction wtih Moon, 4 p.m. S. 3° N.
20. Mercury at greatest elongation, 27° E.
21. Venus at a stationary point.
23. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 11 a.m. M. 2. 4° S.
24. Saturn in opposition with Sun.
25. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 7 a.m. U. 4° S.
30. Uranus at a stationary point.
30. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 9 a.m. M. 5° S.
30. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 5 p.m. V. 11° S.

CONSTELLATIONS AT 9 p.m.

In the North: Draco and Ursa Minor are above Polaris, Cepheus and Cassiopeia east, and Ursa Major west.—In the East: Pegasus is just rising, Cygnus is almost midway to the meridian, Lyra is still higher, and Hercules on the meridian.—Along the Ecliptic: Capricornus is rising, the Archer is next, Scorpius is directly south, Libra is past the meridian, Virgo midway, and Leo has almost reached the horizon.—In the West: lie Bootes and Comes Berenices. The Milky Way crosses the sky from NNE to SSW. The Zodiacal Light may be observed in NW in the first and the last Week of the month.

PHASES OF THE MOON

(Shanghai civil time)

4.	New Moon	6.14 a.m.
11.	First Quarter	11.01 a.m.
18.	Full Moon	5.00 a.m.
25	Last Quarter	9.36 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

(S.c.t.)

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
3.	3.48 a.m.	11.18 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
10.	11.07 a.m.	5.09 p.m.	11.02 p.m.
17.	6.51 p.m.	11.51 p.m.	3.46 a.m.
24.	10.34 p.m.	4.29 a.m.	10.58 a.m.
31.	2.33 a.m.	10.03 a.m.	5.30 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

(S.c.t.)

Day	Rises	Equ. of time	Sets
3.	4.56 a.m.	+3 min. 56 sec.	7.00 p.m.
10.	4.59	+5 " 7 "	7.00
17.	5.03	+5 " 56 "	6.58
24.	5.07	+6 " 19 "	6.54
31.	5.12	+6 " 15 "	6.50

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

Mercury is an evening star throughout July. *Sets* N.W. by W. at the beginning, and W. by N. at the end of the month. At greatest elongation 27° E. on 20th.

Sets on 1st at 8.26 p.m.; on 16th at 8.32 p.m.

Venus having been in inferior conjunction on June 29 is invisible as a naked eye object in the first part of the month, but it may be seen before sunrise in the latter half S. E. by E. Magnitude—4.2. In aphelion on 20th; on 21th at a stationary point, it begins to move eastward.

Rises on 1st at 4.58 a.m.; on 16th at 3.36 a.m.

Mars may be considered a morning star, as it rises about daybreak N. E. by E. It moves very slowly in Taurus.

Rises on 1st at 2.45 a.m.; on 16th at 2.25 a.m.

Jupiter will be seen in the west at the end of the twilight, and sets N.W. by W. Magnitude—1.3.

Sets on 1st at 9.40 p.m.; on 16th at 8.50 p.m.

Saturn moving retrograde in Capricornus is visible the whole night. In opposition with the sun on 24th, it is at greatest brightness O.3., and may be observed in most favourable conditions.

Sets on 1st at 8.32 p.m.; on 16th at 7.29 p.m.

Uranus rises now before midnight in Pisces, and may be observed in the morning sky.

Rises on 1st at 0.20 a.m.; on 24th at 10.56 p.m.

Neptune begins to set before midnight, and can be observed only in the western sky.

Sets on 2nd at 0.17 a.m.; on 25th at 10.44 p.m.

THE SUN-SPOTS

Efforts made to discover the character and origin of the solar spots, and the influence they exert on our surroundings:—Besides the motion assigned to the sun's rotation, many spots seem to have an individual motion. Some spots circle about in small elliptical paths, often quite regularly for weeks and even months. On occasions a spot is found which exhibits a motion of rotation; sometimes an entire revolution is accomplished. In such spots the filaments of the penumbra are curved. The motion of these spots is analogous to that of whirlwinds and cyclones upon the earth. But the analogy must not be pressed too far, for terrestrial cyclones in the northern hemisphere always rotate in a lefthanded direction, while sun-spots have no regularity of rotation.

The character of the spots and the mysterious changes which are constantly occuring on the surface of the sun have attracted the attention of modern astronomers to a high degree. Hence, no question of astronomical physics has been more discussed than the problems presented by these phenomena. But no theory has yet been found which fully accounts for the observed appearances. At an early date it was seen that the spots are usually to be found within a zone of the sun's surface extending about 35° on each side of the equator. Outside this zone, towards the polar regions, they are rarely seen, and they appear also to be less numerous in the immediate vicinity of the equator. This circumstance seemed to Sir John Herschel to imply that the spots owed their origin to gyratory movements in the sun's atmosphere, depending on the rotation of the sun on its axis. He considered them analogous in some particulars to the trade winds, caused in the equatorial regions of the earth by the transference of the heated air from the equator to the poles modified by the rotation of the earth on its axis. But the difference of temperature of the air at the equator and the poles is due to a cause external to the earth, the greater heating effect of the rays of the sun at the equator. There is no external cause for such a tranference of the sun's atmosphere, but Sir John Herschel explained it as follows: Owing to the sun's rotation its atmosphere rotating with it assumes a protuberant form at the equator. There is thus a greater thickness of atmosphere at the equator than at the poles, the effect of which is that the hotter layers of the sun situated below the atmosphere receive an amount of protection of cooling by radiation. Hence, he supposed the difference of temperature obtained would possibly be sufficient to produce the transference of the solar atmosphere from the equator to the poles. Combined with the rotation, effects similar to cyclones and tornadoes would be produced, the upper currents tearing apart the overlying layers of the atmosphere, and thus partially expositing the opaque surface of the sun below. In latter years the revelations made by the spectroscope have thrown new light on many of Herschel's conjectures as to the solar constitution. Objections have been raised to Sir John Herschel's theory that the sun's rotation is too slow for producing a notable thickness of the atmosphere near the equator, sufficient to protect the sun's surface from cooling by radiation; besides, the sun-spots, as well as the clouds driven by the trade winds on the earth, would exhibit an ordinary motion from the poles to the equator, which has not been confirmed by observation.

THE American Consulate-General at Shanghai would appreciate information regarding the present whereabouts of one Charles V. Arshowe who is reported to have spent many years recently in China and the Philippine Islands.

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DEVELOPING SHANGHAI

Chinese Authorities Resume Plans Interrupted by Hostilities

Five months after the first gunfire echoed over Shanghai, and two months after the signing of the peace agreement, the authorities of the City Government of Greater Shanghai have again settled down with shovels and trowels, ready to resume in an extensive and thorough manner the reconstruction work the Sino-Japanese hostilities postponed.

The task for the future development of the areas of the City Government is confronted with difficulties unprecedented in its history. While attempting to turn an almost muddy flat in one portion of the city into one of utility and beauty, and unconnected public improvements into a correlated programme in another portion, the authorities are faced with the immediate problem of bringing normal life to the devastated areas and rebuilding the municipal properties throughout Chapei, Woosung, Kiangwan, Yingziang and Chenju districts, which were reduced to heaps of ruins during the war.

Irrespective of the overwhelming odds and setbacks, and with the support of the Central Government and the local community, the City Government is able to set out to bring solidness to its areas. The present task, outlined by the municipal officials and approved by General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, consists, in essential, of two principal parts: completion of the original reconstruction schemes, and rehabilitation of war areas.

The reconstruction schemes include the creation of a civic centre, the construction of a modern pier at the mouth of the Jukong Creek and a deep-water harbour south of the Wentsaopang Creek with railway facilities, besides the building of wide streets and modern houses. The civic centre, in taking on entirely new life for Chinese, is to take on much that is internationally standardised. According to the plans of the engineers and architects, at least $6,000,000 is needed for the first year of the programme.

The construction operations in the war devastated areas will include repair of roads, farms and houses, and public utilities services. In view of the suffering of the refugees, relief measures, such as granting loans and providing for cheap housing are also devised. More than $3,000,000 is needed for the intial expenses of rehabilitation.

Officials of the City Government and local well-known merchants and charity workers have made several inspection tours in these areas. Much emphasis was laid upon this repair work which will help to facilitate the reconstruction programmes. The Mayor also paid particular attention to future sanitary conditions of these districts as well as police protection. He stressed the point that material improvements will not mean anything unless personal welfare of the people has been taken care of.

"I wish to emphasise that any plan, no matter how comprehensive and attractive on paper, cannot expect to achieve success unless it is based on the prosperity and happiness of the people immediately concerned," General Wu pointed out to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday while giving an outline of the plan for the future development of the districts under the jurisdiction of the City Government of Greater Shanghai. "It is highly important therefore that we, before looking into the possibilities of the great future, take stock of the present. In doing so we are at once confronted with the problems of peace and health of the community. Much has to be done to assure the sanitation of the city, not forgetting the poor and helpless. The housing and streets should be in a sanitary condition so that an outbreak of epidemic can be easily controlled, and checked.

"As to the question of peace and order, the City Government, in close co-operation with the Settlement authorities, will make every effort to keep the city free from unruly elements. Well-trained and special police are to be organised to deal with this problem. It is only when these two problems are efficiently dealt with and the people of Shanghai can enjoy good health and live in peace that we may begin to talk about reconstruction. With this in view, our Bureau of Public Safety and Bureau of Public Health will spare no effort in the fulfilment of their duties."

The original reconstruction schemes were envisaged and brought to the present concrete form as early as 1929. Around the civic centre is to be built such system of roads and other means of communications and transportation that it will be able fully to meet the requirements of an ever increasing volume of trade and commerce and the needs of a vast population, which will soon rank as one of the largest in the world.

As soon as the schemes were conceived, steps were taken to rebuild the old, and to open new roads to conform with the programme. Owing to the numerous difficulties, however, the actual building of the civic centre was not taken in hand until June, 1931. For the latter purpose a large tract of land, measuring some 6,000 mow, situated near and to the east of the Kiangwan Race Course, was acquired by the City Government; and work was soon begun on erecting a new City Government Administration Building in the centre of it. By that time, road construction had progressed far enough to enable the public to make use of some of the principal roads to reach Woosung and other points west of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway line.

Fighting broke out at this juncture in Chapei, and, in the short space of few weeks, spread to all the areas included in the scheme of development. The densely populated area of Chapei as well as the

Gen. Wu Te-chen

villages of Kiangwan, Tazang, Liuho, Miaohang, Yinghang, Yanghang, Woosung and others, which would have been the nucleus to future growth, became total ruins. Thus was the beginning destroyed, and the actual development set back for how long only the future will tell.

However, the City Government of Greater Shanghai, supported by the local community as well as by the Central Government, has dervised ways and means to bring back to life the plan which was in danger of being frustrated. The immediate task is to restore the devastated areas. This in itself is one of immense magnitude. The rebuilding of municipal properties throughout Chapei, Woosung, Kiangwan, Yingzaing and Chenju districts, repair of roads, bridges and drainage, assistance to the poor and destitute, including a scheme to provide cheap housing, and other constructional operations necessary to put these places at least on their former footing, to say nothing of the cost of the rebuilding of thousands and thousands of private owned houses destroyed during the fighting, will cost millions of dollars even if the scheme is limited to the bare necessity. According to a tentative plan of the City Government this part of the reconstruction will cost for:

Chapei district	$1,500.000
Woosung district	500.000
Kiangwan district	400.000
Yingziang district	300.000
Chenju district	300.000

The total of $3,000,000 does not cover the rebuilding of private-owned houses. This question will be taken up by the newly constituted provisional city council in the near future. It is probable that some sort of co-operative scheme will have to be evolved for its successful operation.

Taking the fullest advantage of the situation the Chinese authorities will immediately set to work to widen the present roads and open up new ones from the northern most limits of Paoshan to the southern reaches of Lunghwa. The following roads are included in the scheme:

Chungshan Road—the northern section, from Chapei to Paoshan via Woosung.

Sungkungyuen Road and Chayang Road—from Tibet Road through Miaohang to Yanghang.

Chenzang road and Wootai Road—from Chenju to Tazang then on to Liuhang.

Kiangzang Road—from Yingziang Road of Kiangwan to Tazang Shangta road and Shihta Road—the roads that connect the new municipal centre and the new commercial harbour.

Southern Wentsao Road—running along the south bank of Wentsaopang Creek, and connecting Chungshan and Wootai roads.

Sungyang Road—the main road between Woosung and Yanghang.

Sungpao Road—the main road between Woosung and Paoshan.

Liupao Road—from the old Woosung forts site to Liuhang making connection with Wootai Road.

The total cost of these roads will be $2,500,000.

Closely related to the development of Greater Shanghai, with special reference to the areas surrounding the civic centre, is the problem of providing the new city with adequate railway and shipping facilities. For some time the possibility of moving the present line, with the North Station as its centre, some distance to the north has been under serious consideration. This is necessitated by the fact that its present position, separating Chapei from the overcrowded regions of the International Settlement and obstructing through traffic along some of Shanghai's most important highways, is highly detrimental to the development of the Chapei area. The proposed scheme would move this line to a point slightly north of Liuying Road, thereby reducing the present sharp salient to a smooth curve. An alternate scheme would turn the line sharply northward at Chenju until it reaches a point at which it turns eastward towards the Whangpoo River to join either with the new Jukong Pier or the Commercial Harbour of Woosung.

The plan to have a modern wharf at the mouth of Jukong Creek of the Whangpoo is in reality a makeshift, its principal aim being to serve the temporary needs until the completion of the Woosung Harbour. Its position will be directly east of the civic centre, with a river frontage of approximately 1,400 metres, and occupying an area of more than 800 mow. At present it is in semi-developed condition, mainly suitable for farming. It is planned to build first a wooden pier, to be later replaced by a steel concrete structure, of 2,400 feet in length, capable of taking care of three ships of 20,000 tons and one ship of 10,000 tons.

This first wharf will soon be supplemented by another to the north of the first but joining it. This will be 2,100 feet in length capable of accommodating two ships of 10,000 tons or five or six ships of 5,000 tons.

Space will be provided for the erection of ware-houses and the building of railway tracks, which will carry cargo direct from the ships to the interior.

According to this plan, the capital required for the first year will be $6,000,000, and the 2nd year, 4,500,000.

The City Government proposes to invest $2,000,000 in the scheme for the first year. For the remaining four million dollars it is proposed to raise the same by public subscription. In other words it is proposed to run the enterprise on strictly commercial basis.

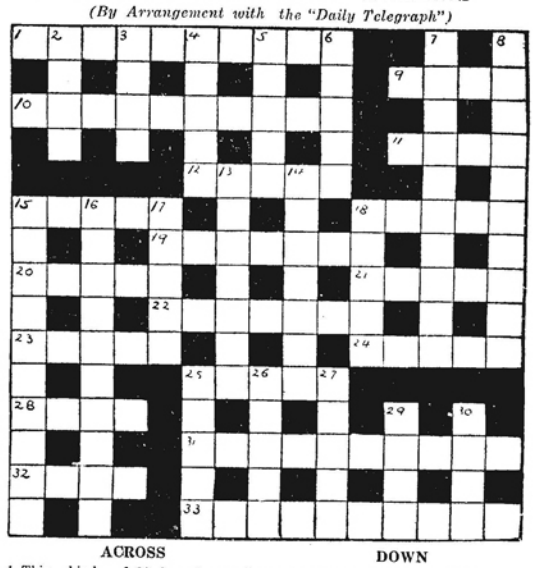
Much has been discussed about erecting a bridge across the Whangpoo. The plan is conceived with an eye to the future development of Pootung, where a system of main roads has already been started along the east bank of the river. For it is at this point, the site of the Jukong Pier, a bridge will probably be thrown across the river to connect Shanghai with Pootung, where unlimited possibilities await the wide-awake pioneers. This, however, is an immense enterprise in itself, and is not included in the city development plans.

The most important part of the development plan is perhaps the construction of a deep-water commercial harbour at Woosung. In this scheme the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and hence also the Central Government, are vitally interested. It will entail millions of dollars in investment and years of continuous work before its final benefits can be realised. It is generally agreed, however, that the facilities such a harbour will give to commercial shipping and the great saving which it will contribute to the transportation of cargo from ship to land will certainly help in making Shanghai yet the greatest commercial port of the world.

ACCORDING to a statement issued by the Commissioner of Finance for Kuangtung, stern measures are to be taken against officials found guilty of bribery and corruption. The punishment will be in the form of capital punishment, he said, and government servants of all ranks will be sentenced to death if found guilty of these crimes.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

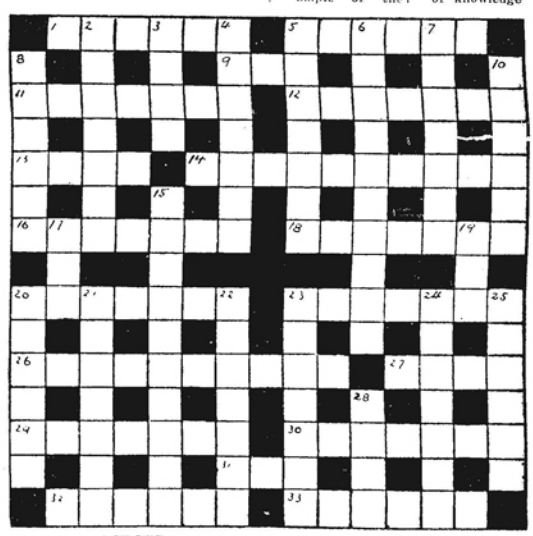


ACROSS

1 This kind of pool describes long oars
9 An order of this description can be considered a sound one
10 It's a help if I intervene between a fool and the way he stands
11 Town of Palestine that covers more than itself
12 Girl's name
15 Saucy, maybe, and certainly not old
18 Of this girl is use made
19 Shout to this 10 across
20 A palmy mixture
21 This is reunited when in sign of danger
22 American author
23 This is of shade for the shades
24 Kind of a kind of punch
25 A bit of war cunning, maybe
28 Preposition
31 Men in it in Royal setting may indicate a sergeant-major
32 This foot is often in a yard
33 Ascertained, and in no hesitating manner

DOWN

2 This insect is a has-been if it loses its tail
3 We, with this, spoil flour
4 The 3 down one
5 Quash
6 Has the head of 22 across, though distinctly rough
7 One of those goings-on that attract sightseers
8 Certainly applicable to the modern bathing dress
13 "Meet Rex" (anag.)
14 If I leave no sail is the wrong way
15 A glaring example of the photographer's artifices
16 Prompt-ness that often leads to discoveries
17 This bit of Middlesex is affirmative at heart
18 What one might be by 2 down
25 Dismissed, with wrathful heart
26 A "colour-bar," may be, no one would object to "lifting"
27 If he has the compelling eye, he has no use for lashes
29 Add a hundred to produce a frolic
30 One of the keys of knowledge



ACROSS

1 Flavouring not popular with us
5 Burn
9 This verdict may mean that bail is removed
11 Part of S. America
12 Insult
13 Wait backward in edibility
14 He can take the pledge and still drink with a clear conscience
16 It would be ironical if he kept doves!
18 Very definite
20 The sort of thing that is always with one
23 The fiddles may be in operation while he waits
26 Extensive
27 Part of Scandinavia
29 "Ma riles" (anag.)
30 This Egyptian beheaded is for the male swimmer
31 An arrow's length, perhaps
32 A backward move
33 Very appropriate, this, as it does this half

DOWN

2 "A red sun" (anag.)
3 The broken idol of Italy
4 A ruffian who sounds like the song he might sing
5 Epithet for most furniture
6 It's an annual stern chase for them
7 Bent
8 A famous Admiral
10 Things come to be this owing to hoardings
15 Musical term
17 Tree
19 It's an exercise of sense to give this
20 He would make a poor sort of 16 across
21 This is binding on officialdom, 'tis said
22 Sweetmeat
23 Bond mostly on a rooster
24 If you like a lot, go here
25 U.S.A. town, in which a Turk can be found
28 Incline, with the head of 6 down

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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THE BOOK PAGE

A GREAT SAGE

MENCIUS.—Translated into English from the Chinese by Leonard A. Lyall. Longmans, Green & Co., London. 12/6.

It is almost a platitude to say that translations never do justice to the original. In the case of the book under review, however, even should the sense in any instances have been marred, which is not admitted, there remains nevertheless a beautiful and dignified language well adapted to the spirit of the philosophy of Mencius.

In certain aspects Mencius might be compared with St. Paul in as much as he spread the cult of Confucianism, just as St. Paul did Christianity, by imparting to it a flavour of intellectualism which made it more acceptable to thinking men. But whereas St. Paul's exuberant theses and exhortations led to innumerable schismatic conflicts, the quiet forceful expositions of Mencius educed a more unified embracement of the teachings of Confucius.

With rare exceptions, such as Lao Tse, Chwong Tse and the Taoist exponents, the doctrines of the Chinese philosophers have been largely utilitarian in their outlook on life, and, in fact, may be called systems of ethics rather than philosophies. Mencius was essentially of this category. Mystical agencies were discounted in preference to the humanistic attitude towards life and for this reason Confucianism, as upheld and elaborated by Mencius, appeals to a sober-minded people like the Chinese. It is significant that at the time Mencius lived and taught there were many other doctrines propounded by able thinkers, each having its own following, and it is a tribute to Mencius' intellect and force of character that Confucianism rose above them to become the leading doctrine down the ages, until the incursion of Buddhism.

There is much in the philosophy of Mencius to resemble the ethics of Aristotle in that the dominant feature of both is the common good of mankind, the enhancement of human nature and the triumph of the ultimate good. It may be said in parenthesis, that they were contemporary, but there is nothing to justify an assumption that any communication had been established between the two schools at this period. Later, disciples from Greece and also from India travelled China, carrying with them the wisdom of their masters and returning with the experience of new lines of thought.

As did Aristotle, Mencius expounds the "Doctrine of the Mean," as the only possible way to achieve the greatest good in life: the restraint of all unnatural or extravagant impulses and desires, and the fostering of a spirit of sincerity and truth. Altruism was the keynote of his teaching. The feeling of fellowship existing between all things, animate and inanimate, binding them together as a harmonious whole. And Mencius stops here. He did not speculate upon a metaphysical aspect of a cosmic force permeating the Universe. His force proceeded from human nature. The hereafter and the nature of the soul were, as far as he was concerned, questions for mystics and visionaries, whom he rather despised, and were, for the people as a whole, impracticable.

It is the essential goodness inherent in every man, he taught, that must find expression, and from the cultivation of that quality spring all the other necessary qualities as justice, propriety, sympathy, humaneness and righteousness.

Briefly these two issues emerge from the books of Mencius: one subjective and the other objective, each complements of the other; the one is the domination of egoism and the cultivation of altruism, while the other is the objective feeling for fellow-men as a moral duty.

Mencius' task was probably made easier by the fact that the Chinese people were not generally given to abstract comtemplation of the universe. Wholesome practical principles based on experience of life and human affairs, which involved no subtleties of speech or ratiocination, were to them far more acceptable than a, to their mind, futile speculation on the question of life after death. "The proper study of mankind is man" sums up their attitude in this respect. This is borne out by the fact that the doctrines of the Taoist philosophers had fewer adherents and shorter lives.

There is in the books of Mencius much that is modern in conceit, which even the decorative style of language with which he illuminates his thoughts, does not conceal. He was supremely intolerant of fools and no respecter of persons. Prince or poor man who sought his advice was assured of hearing the truth as it appeared to Mencius and his constant contact with all classes of humanity made him a quick judge of men and affairs.

Could Mencius see now the country he loved and the discord and strife which ravage it he would have no need to change the words he uttered twenty-two centuries ago.

"The sage-kings are no more now, and the feudal lords are behaving as they please, while the irresponsible scholars are talking with the utmost freedom. The world is filled with the utterances of Yang-chou and Muti, and anybody who talks at all belongs to the school of Mu if not to that of Yang. So long as the teachings of Yang and Mu are not repressed those of Confucius will not be made manifest. The false doctrines are deceiving the people and suffocating humaneness and righteousness. When humaneness and righteousness are suffocated men become beastly. Hence my solicitude for the preservation of the teachings of the ancient sage."—M.B.

IMPORTANT

ADOLESCENT GIRLHOOD.—By Mary Chadwick. Allen & Unwin. London. 10/6

"The aim of the present book is to put before the reader a general view of the more every-day problems of the girl at home and at school, including those which, in spite of their prevalence, do not seem to have gained as much attention or understanding as they merit and require."

Part One deals with the historical aspect of the adolescent girl, Part Two with her home-life, and Part Three with her school days and later life.

The period of adolescence is described as a bridge leading from childhood to maturity. The materials used in making the bridge are the component instincts and the psychological make-up of the person. The home-life and the future environment of the child are considered as the ground in which the abutments are sunk. The dead loads "remind us of the burden of the physical and psychological changes confronting the adolescent;" and the live loads resemble

"the traffic of contacts with persons, who make up the human element of daily life, which sets up equally exacting vibrations, which must be allowed for when we consider the power of resistance of the bridge."

Those who have the welfare of the bridge at heart must also have regard for the wind pressure and temperature which typify the emotional conflicts within and without, and must watch for deterioration in materials, and the effect of sudden flood or tempest.

The author stresses the fact of "repeat patterns" continuing throughout one's life, the years of adolescence recapitulating the first five years of childhood, and maturity those of adolescence.

In Part One we are introduced to the adolescent girl among primitive races, and shown that, by the rites and ceremonies by which a girl was initiated into womanhood, they appeared to have a greater understanding of her physical and psychological needs than we have at present.

"The Adolescent Girl in the Fairy Tale" is an interesting study, showing how

"each age revives the same themes, with a different setting which will be acceptable to its hearers, or in such a way that will best represent the lessons the elders want to bring to the notice of the young people, as well as those which show us the phantasies based upon the conscious or unconscious wishes of the young people themselves."

The position of the adolescent girl is traced from ancient times in Europe, and the question of the education and amusements through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries down to the days of our grandmothers. A study of girls in the present leads us to ask the question, "Does the adolescent change much psychologically or fundamentally, in spite of her altered environment?"

Part Two provides a sympathetic study of the physical changes of adolescence and the psychological effect of these on the girl. She is afflicted with emotional conflicts which she does not understand, and which may cause her great unhappiness; she cannot find help and is unable to ask for it. The home is described as "the scene of the most complicated conflicts," and the girl is shown in relation to her parents and her brothers and sisters.

Many of these conflicts will be repeated when the girl goes to school, her attitude to the staff and pupils reflecting that which she held towards her parents and the family at home. It is made abundantly clear that teachers and companions of the growing girl should be chosen with the utmost care, "because of the possibilities of over-emotional friendships and the identifications arising out of them."

It is the serious duty and the most grave responsibility of the adult, whether parent or teacher, to help the adolescent to find means of using up the surplus energy of her emotions in artistic creations, in drama, in literary efforts or reading, in games, in order that "repressions do not so accumulate that they must finally seek fulfilment in an asocial form." The older person should lead by example, for there is no more keen critic than the adolescent: "She wants to see the ideals put before her working out in someone else's life" before she will decide "whether they are worth adopting or not."

A short review cannot do justice to this book, the importance of which will be apparent to those who read and study it. Parents, teachers and others in contact with adolescent girls, should read it, for it will enable them to understand and meet some of those problems which confront girls at the most critical stage of their lives, and which are the cause of perplexity and anxiety to those who have their interest at heart.—G.M.W.

SOME NOVELS

PENCARROW.—By Nellie M. Scanlan. Jarrolds. 7/6

This novel is recommended to all who are interested in the development of New Zealand for it describes the fortunes during the second half of last century of a family settled near Wellington. The emphasis is not so much on the scenery as on the characters, yet it is the beauty of the country that strikes the reader most. The action moves from Wellington North to Mount Egmont and South to Bienheim and much of this area was illustrated by the films shown by the Anzac Society on June 23.

Here is no unrelieved tragedy like the "Fortunes of Richard Mahony" with which it may be compared. The four children of the original settler are all well drawn but their mother is the finest character in the book, full of humour and knowledge of human nature. The eldest son and younger daughter both suffer tragedy in their marriages and are left, the former with the family farm and a daughter, Ella, and the other with her son, Robin, for consolation. The elder daughter is a born farmer's wife who, with her Scotch husband, builds up a farm on the south coast of Cook Strait. Their two sons however disappoint them by choosing medicine and the Church for professions instead of farming. The reverse happens to their younger uncle who is knighted for his services as a lawyer. He has to be content with Robin to succeed him in the business, since his eldest surviving son, Kelly, insists on going "back to the land." The book closes on a quarrel between Ella and Kelly over the ownership of the farm and a further volume dealing with the fortunes of Robin and these two young people would be welcome.—ALVA.

* * *

JANE AND THE LOCUSTS.—By Ann Stokes. Benn, London. 7/6

One cannot read this unusual and cleverly written novel without being impressed with the author's power of vivid description and frankness of expression. The introduction of unexpected but simple detail, briefly expressed, causes the reader to grasp a situation, sense an atmosphere and realise a character in a manner which is peculiarly refreshing.

The tragedy of the story is fortunately relieved by the author's keen sense of humour. At the same time one would not recommend the book as an aid to cheerfulness, because there is a distinctly morbid atmosphere about it.

Jane is introduced to us at the age of seventeen. She wins our affection by her beauty of character—a beauty which bravely seeks through the years which follow to find self-expression in various ways. Defeated again and again by the "Locusts"—unfortunate circumstances and also difficult people who either will not or cannot understand—disfigured physically by a deliberate and devilish act of a jealous woman—this gallant soul lives on bravely and unselfishly for nearly twenty more years. One day, in the cool of the evening, Jane passes on to a lovelier life, and the years are restored which the locust had eaten.—G.R.

* * *

MONKEY PUZZLE.—By Baroness von Hutton. Long, London. 7/6

Jennie Peascod was an innocent young housemaid before Lord Rollo Pendrill set her feet on the road to destruction and left her to fend for herself and her child in, apparently, the only way possible to her. Baroness von Hutton tells, in her usual bright and pleasant style, the story of Jennie's struggles to educate her worthless little son in the way she thinks suitable to him and at the same time to support her aged mother without letting either of them know the source of her income. But an unnecessary murder complicates everything and circumstances are too much for Jennie in the end.—D.L.

UNBEAUTIFUL

MAN AND TECHNICS.—By Oswald Spengler. Translated by C. E. Atkinson. Allen & Unwin. 6/-

Spengler defines technics as the "tactics of living." He points out that it is far older than man but, adopting the principle that "The proper study of mankind is Man," he discusses, in this book, man's tactics of living, maintaining that there is an essential difference between man's technics and that of any other creature. This is due to man's faculty of memory and the consequent continuity of human endeavour. Spengler emphasises that technics is not the fashioning of tools to a purpose but the subsequent manner of their use.

Idealist philosophers, to whatever theism they subscribe, must find the author's philosophy not only an unbeautiful but a dangerous heresy for he is convinced that man owes his pre-eminence in the animal world to his close kinship with the beasts of prey: "It imparts a high dignity to man that he is a beast of prey." Spengler would seem to deny man his humanity.

Not every anthropologist will endorse the author's picture of the birth and growth of technics. It may be agreed that the birth coincided with the evolution of the hand—the fashioning of tools was impossible before—but that this evolution was "in the tempo of cosmic currents as abrupt as a flash of lightning" seems unlikely. Technics grew more advanced as the hand evolved to perfection. Spengler seems to admit this himself:

"As the implement took the shape of the hand so also the hand from the shape of the tool."

The growth of language was a necessary development in the technics leading to our modern life which the author describes as "a collective doing by plan." This is not an "upward" movement, says Spengler, for

"The group of leader-natures remains small .....individualism is a reaction against the psychology of mass."

Spengler sees all civilization as a tragedy for technics itself develops the germ which will destroy the culture. The present widespread unemployment is "no mere crisis, but the beginning of a catastrophe." Spengler admits the dignity of man but forecasts his futility, "The fight against Nature is hopeless and yet—it will be fought out to the bitter end."—E.T.Y.

WHAT LONDON READS

BY CHARLES PILGRIM.

London, June 11.

It is a matter of acute interest that Monsieur Andre Maurois is at work in London on a book dealing with King Edward VII and his times. This should offer Monsieur Maurois a subject after his own heart, for King Edward's mind was very strongly held by French standards. And, although Monsieur Maurois is sympathetic towards all things English, he displays the attitude of a Frenchman even in his sympathy and wide knowledge. He should well understand the King, who was never more happy than when he was in Paris and was one of the chief founders of the Entente Cordiale between England and France.

In a few days, the firm of Dent will bring out a volume of unusual interest in their Everyman Library. Samuel Butler's "Erewhon" and its sequel, "Erewhon Revisited" will be offered for two shillings. "Erewhon" is probably the most famous English satire since Swift's "Gulliver." Its author may be accounted as amongst those writers who have influenced the thought of their time. Unquestionably, Butler's "Way of All Flesh" has influenced very obviously and directly the ideas and writings of Bernard Shaw.

"Erewhon" should be read by everyone as a brilliant philosophic criticism of man's contemporary life. Certainly, it is not a book for an idle or half-waking hour. The reader needs to get his intellectual teeth well into it; but the effort will repay him. The wit will stimulate a questioning thought and sheer delight will follow. This new and amazingly cheap reprint should have a very wide sale in a library which stands consistently for best-selling.

It may be of interest to note here that the eight hundred and eighty volumes of the Everyman Library have already sold to an aggregate of twenty-six millions, which means an average sale of thirty thousand copies per volume.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THREE LECTURES ON CHINESE FOLKLORE.—R. D. Jameson. French Bookstore. Peking

PEIPING RHYMES.—Compiled and Translated by K. Johnson. French Bookstore. Peking

ENGLISH IDIOMS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS.—A. J. Worrall. Longmans

THE TWELFTH HOUR OF CAPITALISM. K. Renatus. Allen & Unwin

THE REVOLT OF THE MASSES.—J. O. Y. Gasset. Allen & Unwin

THREE CHINESE PHILOSOPHIES.—Translated by A. J. Brace. Canadian Mission Press

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

Yo-Yo, The Latest Game: Women in Sport: Bishop Condemns Convent Life

BY OLIVE DUN

London, June 4.

Has Yo-yo reached China yet? For all I know it may have started there in the days of the Great Yu and worked round the world half-a-dozen times—like "Put and Take," which was certainly popular in Augustan Rome.

Yo-yo is a small flattened sphere of wood, about 2½ ins. in diameter, with a deep groove all round the circumference in which a string is wound. The player holds one end of the string (by a loop over the string) and drops the Yo-yo. The jerk as the string finally unwinds, of course, causes it to wind up again, and the Yo-yo, when properly managed, appears to be climbing up and down its own string, with little or no effort on the player's part.

This game is running like wild fire through London. The Prince of Wales is said to have taken lessons from the champion of South London, a 13-year old Sydenham boy, and new variations on the original theme are announced daily. One of these is called "Walking the Dog" and consists in making the Yo-yo jump along the floor four or five times before returning to the player's hand. The difficulty in this trick is that, usually, when the Yo-yo hits the floor the recoil required to make it wind up again is killed and the Yo-yo refuses to mount the string. The highest grade of expert at present operates two Yo-yos simultaneously making each perform separate tricks.

A very clever picture "Miss Earhart's Arrival" has been painted by Mr. Sickert, A.R.A. (whose "Raising of Lazarus" is the sensation of this year's Royal Academy) and is on show at the Beaux Arts Gallery. It was done from an ordinary Press photograph, so "edited" by the painter's skill as to be extraordinarily vivid and taking. Heavy rain slants across the picture and the spectators are getting what shelter they can under a wing of the machine. Miss Earhart is very cleverly shown, eager and excited, but in no sense whatever trying to push herself into the centre of things. I saw a news-picture of her yesterday at the Carlton, with Mr. Mollison and his fiancée Miss Amy Johnson, Miss Earhart is a graceful and taking personality, who speaks in a musical voice which even the "talkies" cannot wholly spoil. The self-consciousness of the unhappy trio was quite pathetic.

By the way if the Paramount news picture of this year's Derby comes to Shanghai, be careful not to miss it. It is easily the best picture of a horse race I have ever seen, and April the Fifth's final rush to the front is a perfect thrill.

Writing in the "Evening Standard" Miss Enid Wilson gives her ideas of how at least to try to become a champion golfer. She says:

> When playing in a championship I always make a practice of playing a medal round against par and leaving my opponent to go her own sweet way. Mrs. Cheney evidently believes in this method too, and I have never met anyone so inflexible as the Los Angeles golfer.
>
> Figures are the things which count, and after eight years' experience of competitive golf I have more or less trained myself to ignore the presence of my opponent and the "gallery" and concentrate on shooting at "old man par.".
>
> I do not give myself any marks unless the figures are obtained by correctly hit shots.

Miss Wilson is dead against playing round and round the course on which the championship is to be decided, before the actual trial. That only leads to stateness. She believes in concentrated shot practice, pays a warm tribute to her coach, Tom Williamson of the Notts Golf Club, who she says is entirely responsible for her success, and insists on good trainings, for "the winner of a championship has to walk quite 30 miles and play more than 700 shots within six days."

Miss Orcutt's defeat, early in the championship, must have been a sad blow to her. In the qualifying rounds she returned a 73 (the men's scratch score is 77 for Saunton) playing from the back medal tees at all but the third hole.

As you may have seen, the Bishop of Exeter, Lord William Cecil, made an impassioned plea in the upper House of Convocation, two days ago, against the conventual life. He said that many a young girl of 18—an age at which such emotions are easily stirred coming under a strong religious influence, commits herself irrevocably to conventual life with its three vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, only to discover a few years later the strength of Nature and to suffer unspeakable torments to the end of her life, at every sound of a child's voice, in longing for the children she was meant to have and may not. And the Bishop went on to speak of the evils also of monastic life in very strong terms.

This speech drew a vigorous reply from Archdeacon Hockley of Cornwall, in the Lower House, who described the Conventual and monastic life as "a natural expression of the fulness of the Catholic life in the Church," of which was "a lack of understanding and appreciation" even among many members of the Church.

Possibly some may feel that the truth his somewhere in the middle, that there are selected natures for which the three irrevocable vows are the only course, but that in the main the Bishop is right. Like all the Cecils, Lord William does not speak without careful thought; like them too, he may be a little vague in every day relationship, but on any matter of right and wrong he is, again like all Cecils, vigorous and clear-sighted and, having reached a decision, he is not to be turned from it nor entrapped by casuistry.

If there are any who think of the Royal School of Needlework as existing chiefly to find work for decayed gentlewomen, they should go to the exhibition and sale which is to be opened next week by the Princess Royal, when she herself will be a saleswoman all the afternoon.

This year is the Diamond Jubilee of the School, and a great effort is to be made to bring it to public notice by emphasising its attractive prices and wonderful variety of products. Needlework pictures, Florentine work and petit-point are the specialities of the School, and the delicacy and beauty of these products is almost unbelievable. But in addition to these are the loveliest articles of dress, cocktail and dinner pyjama suits in British silks, beach pyjamas in British washing crêpes, dinner frocks, scarves and little coats in velvet and brocade. The School is at all times ready to execute orders and has a large stock of embroideries, lingerie and Church vestments.

Besides the means of self-support that it gives to many women in need of work, it has courses of training probably as good as any to be found in the world for girls. The full course lasts three years and costs only £46 when diplomas are granted. Special subjects may then be taken at two guineas for six lessons. In an age dominated, one might say hag-ridden, by machine-made products, this insistance on pure handicraft is very welcome.

Some of the new shoes this summer are very pretty indeed. Plain white buckskin is very popular, and so is white, allied with blue, green, or any other shade to match your frock. I saw a very charming green pair the other day in an open-work design, with touches of black. The black-and-white and brown-and-white shoes that one saw everywhere last year have died quite a natural death, one still sees some of them, but mostly their place has been taken by colours that match the dress.

Some very startling shoes have lately been launched on London, they are called "Kidet", and have a gauntlet effect, the back of the shoe extending up the back of the ankle for about four inches; the shoes I saw were in white, the ankle straps were in dark blue, and the gauntlet was edged with a blue scallop design, very striking, certainly, but hardly attractive.

Sandals are still as popular as ever—they are the sort of things that never really are unfashionable. They are in all colours of the rainbow, and mostly all "cut away", as it were, and very little sandal. Some of the evening sandals I have seen leave one wondering how they ever stay on!

If your eyes lack that depth and mystery that you would wish, the remedy is quite simple now. You merely go round to your favourite beauty-parlour or chemist, and buy a packet of "alluring, romantic" cyclashes for 6d! You can graft them in among your other eyelashes, and they are guaranteed to last for a fortnight. I have seen someone wearing them, and really they look quite natural. They can be had in shades of blue (said to be particularly devastating) green and black, and shorter ones are especially made for older people.

Feather boas have returned to favour, they were bound to do so sometime soon. As a matter of fact, they look charming in pale pink or blue, to match an organdi evening frock, worn by a particularly young and pretty débutante, but otherwise I think they ought to be left severely alone.

Another fashion adopted by débutantes are garlands of china flowers in pastel colourings, worn either with piqué, or some other light cotton material, in the evening.

Paris has just sprung hip-length lion and tiger skin coats upon us, but I dont think we shall see many of them over here, owing to the colossal price of the skins. They are said to resemble thick, soft velvet.

I think lingerie is perfectly wonderful now, prettier than it has ever been, and it can be had quite cheaply. Of course, all undies must be very severly tailored, so as not to spoil the set of the frock. Washing satin is very attractive and popular, and so are figured materials in apple green with a briar-rose pattern in pink, powder-blue with a pattern in primrose and white, and shell-pink with a pattern in pale blue or green.

Nightgowns resemble evening dresses more than anything else, and like evening dresses, must be moulded to the figure. They have tiny puff sleeves, little capes over the shoulders, and epaulette effects, and are made in satin, angel-skin and georgette.

Talking of evening dresses, I saw the most adorable evening dress yesterday in Regent street. It was in crisp white organdi, and had a high waist and full skirt, which had round appliqued panels on it embroidered with pale pink roses, the panels were edged with tiny frills of the same material. The top of the dress was in the Victorian style, having a deep fichu of closely set frills, leaving the shoulders bare except for two minute shoulder straps, which somehow lent just that right touch of sophistication to the frock. I hope the girl who buys it has a tall, fairly plump figure, a pink and white complexion, and sleek, shining blond hair, if so, she will be quite irresistible.

THE LEISURE SEASON

New Soda Fountain: "Kunstheim:" Bias-Cut Lingerie: This Season's Teas: Sports Equipment

BY MARTHA

The season for fans is now on. Ice-cream is moving from the luxury to the necessity class, and as for clothes we shall soon be doting upon their very absence. Many are the preparations being made to withstand the ardours of the summer, from buying sunglasses, cool underwear at humanely low prices at the bargain sales, and laying in a stock of bathing suits and sunshades even to swearing off the more heating alcoholic beverages.

Bianchi has done his bit for the great summer temperance movement by putting in a big ice-cream fountain in the front of his beguiling shop, just as if it wasn't quite enough of a temptation to drop in there anyway. This splendid new fountain with its accompanying electric refrigerators was installed by the American Engineering Company, the Frigidaire people you know.

There are containers for all kinds of ice-creams and cooling drinks and to the rear of the store on the side are great big electric refrigerators which keep cakes and fruits, cooked and raw foodstuffs in the most scientifically arctic state possible. Having one more soda fountain handy is going to give lots of people a chance to sample a brand new line of beverages. As Sadie the Shop-girl says,

> Now is the time for shorts and fans
> While throats down which there flowed a
> One-time stream of whisky are
> Surprised by ice-cream soda.

Another opportunity which summer leisure affords is announced by "Kunstheim," that new studio in 38 Sun Avenue, off 1131 Bubbling Well Road, which does such interesting things in interior decorating. Beginning July first lessons are being given here in weaving and modern needle work, including the latest fad of painting on silk and the crocheting of scarves and berets. Two lessons a week are given at a cost of only $10 a month. The classes are designed especially for young girls who are released from school and have plenty of time to acquire accomplishments which will be a life-long pleasure to them.

Besides these activities "Kunstheim" maintains a Dolls' Hospital where a beloved, although battered, nursery favourite may be made as good as new. The renovating process includes new limbs or even trunks, heads, eyes, ears and the like. Modern lamp-shades in original designs with furniture, especially small bits such as tables for books or flowers, tea-wagons and the like are to found here, and Miss Hertz welcomes visitors. The other partner, Mrs. Haeusing is at present in Germany taking advanced lessons in weaving and will return in October.

Sewing is one of those noble pastimes which the Shopper is always inclined to commend to others and shirk for herself. Consequently when she discovers some ready-mades which some one else has succeeded in securing from a local tailor by dint of intelligent and persevering supervision she jumps for joy and passes on the good word. This time it is the Sea Captain's summer lingerie made out of light weight wash silk, inexpensive but just as skilfully constructed.

There are tailored shorts and panties embroidered and with inserts of lace and embroidery, plain and fancy in sizes to fit the generous-hipped as well as those of toothpick proportions, cut on the bias as is all the lingerie sold here and only $5 and upwards with dance sets for $8.50, slips for $9 and gowns for $10 and $12. There is also some exquisite light weight georgette and lace lingerie in ivory, rose and other ravishing colours at prices slightly higher.

One of the many things which the Old China Hand now at Home misses is his China tea. Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company have for many years supplied that want by arranging for shipments of the finest "Keemun" tea and their celebrated "Ta' Hsing" mixture. There has been some anxiety this season lest the new duty imposed on tea should make the cost considerably higher. The reduced prices in the China market, however, make it possible to offer these "new season's teas" at the same price as last years, that is, a five-catty box of "Ta' Hsing" tea for $19.50 and ten catties for $38, with a five-catty box of "Keemun" for $22, and this means the same high standard of quality as is always maintained in these teas.

Orders are delivered free of further charges to any address in the United Kingdom and are accepted to other countries, duty, if any, payable at destination. Shipments are already on their way from Hankow to London and orders will be sent out by this Company's London house. A catty—in case you can't remember any longer than I can—is about a pound and a third.

When ordering tea for the folks at Home don't forget to investigate the household linens in the Drapery Department of Lane Crawford's. The current summer sale includes dusters, glass cloths, towels (white and in colours) bedspreads, pillow cases, sheets and "Old Bleach" table damask.

By rackets we do not mean the sort of thing in which New York and Chicago are said to specialize, but the respectable tennis variety which Messrs Hall and Holtz are now selling at very much reduced prices. They are closing their sports department and offering at bargain rates all tennis paraphernalia such as posts, tapes, racket covers as well as golf clubs, cricket bats, and golf and tennis balls. It's a fine chance to replenish one's games equipment.

There are still some charming hats to be had at Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's at half price for sports, street and dress wear. A charming crinoline in green and another in white were two of the bargains and there are a number of smart new cellophane straws, as well as some chic models in black and white. Another thing that is not to be forgotten is the half-price on bathing suits, some charming colour combinations and original designs.

BIRTH

MACHADO.—On July 4, 1932, at No 9 Albury Lane, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. MACHADO, a son.

MARRIAGE

KIRICHOK-RAHF. — On June 30, 1932, at the German Consulate, Shanghai, before Dr. Fuchs, EMILIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Rahf of Shanghai, to JOE K. KRICHOK of Shanghai.

ENGAGEMENT

EVANS-LEBAS.—The engagement is announced between Mr. A. J. W. EVANS of the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., Chiaokow, son of Mr. Arthur Parsonage Evans of Bristol, England, and Mlle. IRENE LEBAS, eldest daughter of Monsieur and Madame LeBas of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Hankow.

DEATHS

BREITUNG.—On June 27, 1932, on board s.s. Gange, between Colombo and Bombay, FRITZ BREITUNG.

BRAY.—On July 3, 1932, at Shanghai, MARY JOSEPHINE BRAY, aged 30 years.

COLLET.—On July 1, 1932, at her residence, ANNE COLLET, mother of P. Collet of Remond & Collet, aged 81 years.

DA SILVA.—On Sunday, July 3, 1932, at the Shanghai Nursing Home, EUSABIO DA SILVA, aged 29 years, of the T. T. Department Sumitomo Bank.

EMMETT.—On June 28, 1932, in England, EDWARD CHARLES EMMETT, aged 62 years.

KOZMEDES—On July 4, 1932, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, KOSMA KOZMEDES, aged 37 years.

SINCLAIR—Only July 2, 1932, at 16 Av. Victor Emmanuel III Shanghai, THOMAS NEAL SINCLAIR, in his 89th year.

WALKER.—On July 1, 1932, at Antung, WILSON WALKER, dearly beloved son of Mrs. Wilson Walker. (Japan papers please copy.)

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Glenshane	May 21	July 6
Benvenue	May 28	July 14
RawalpindiJune	10	July 17
Kashmir	June 4	July 19
Gleanmoy	June 4	July 20
YasukuniM.June	17	July 22
Benarty	June 11	July 27
Burdwan	June 18	July 30
Rampura	June 24	July 31
Glenluce	June 18	Aug. 3
Bakone M.	July 1	Aug. 8
Malwa	July 8	Aug. 14

From LIVERPOOL

Machaon	May 28	July 8
Ag'emnon	June 4	July 13
Perseus	June 11	July 21
Patroclus	June 15	July 26
Telesilas	June 20	Aug. 3
Memnon	July 2	Aug. 10

From HAMBURG

Ermland	—	July 14
Talwan	—	July 16
Aller	—	July 17
Medon	May 28	July 17
Saxerland	—	July 25
Celtic Star	June 11	July 31
Formosa	June 16	July 31
Thalatta	—	Aug. 2
Alster	—	Aug. 3
Muensterland	—	Aug. 15
Arendskerk	June 27	Aug. 15
C. Melbourne	June 25	Aug. 17

From ROTTERDAM

Meerkerk	—	July 18
Java	—	Aug. 7

From MARSEILLES

G.Metzinger	June 3	July 8
Angkor	June 17	July 22
Porthos	July 1	Aug. 5

From PORT SAID

Glenshane	—	July 6
G.Metzinger	—	July 8
Aller	June 16	July 17
Medon	—	July 17
Rawalpindi	—	July 17
Meerkerk	June 17	July 18
Gleanmoy	—	July 20
Persens	—	July 21
Yasukuni M.	—	July 22
Angkor	—	July 22
Saxerland	—	July 25

From PORT SAID

Patroclus	—	July 26
Celtic Ste	—	July 31
Formosa	—	July 31
Rampura	—	July 31
Thalatta	—	Aug. 2
Glenluce	—	Aug. 3
Telesilas	—	Aug. 3
Alster	—	Aug. 3
Porthos	—	Aug. 5
Java	—	Aug. 7

From MELBOURNE

Nellore	June 3	July 7
Tanda	July 1	Aug. 8

From COLOMBO

Aller	June 28	July 17

From CALCUTTA

Tilawa	July 1	July 19

From BALIKPAPAN

Tjisondari	June 27	July 12
Tjilwong	June 21	July 14

From SOERABALA

Tjisondari	June 23	July 12
Tjisalak	July 7	July 26

From BATAVIA

Tjisdane	July 6	July 16

From SINGAPORE

G.Metzinger	—	July 8
Ag'emnon	—	July 13
Ermland	—	July 14
Talwan	—	July 16
RawalpindiJuly	9	July 17
Kashmir	—	July 19

From SAIGON

Chekiang	—	July 11

From HONGKONG

Liridhana	—	July 6
Glenshane	—	July 6
Shinyo M.	—	July 8
Machaon	—	July 8

From MANILA

P. Wilson	July 2	July 7
Nellore	June 30	July 7
P.Jefferson	July 6	July 11
Asama M.	July 9	July 15

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

	Due Shai	
P. Hoover	May 26	July 8
Menectheus	May 26	July 11
P. Harrison	June 2	July 18
S. Yew	—	July 21
F. Jackson	June 9	July 22
Cing. P.	—	July 25
P. Hayes	June 16	Aug. 1
P. Mckinley	June 23	Aug. 8
Glaucus	June 25	Aug. 10
P. Pierce	June 30	Aug. 15
Siam P.	—	Aug. 15
P. Grant	July 7	Aug. 19

From SAN FRANCISCO

	Due Shai	
P. Hoover	June 17	July 8
P. Harrison	June 24	July 18
Chichibu M.	June 30	July 19
P. Jackson	July 1	July 22
G. Sun	—	July 23
P. Hayes	July 8	Aug. 1

From PORTLAND

	Due Shai	
Nevada	—	July 14
Oregon	—	July 16

From SEATTLE

P. Madison	June 25	July 12
Hikawa M.	June 29	July 20
P. Cleveland	July 9	July 26

From VANCOUVER

Protesilaus	June 22	July 19
E. Canada	July 2	July 19

From KOBE

Tango M.	—	July 6
P. Hoover	—	July 8

From NAGASAKI

Shanghai M.	July 5	July 6

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, June 28. From Japan. Mr. E. B. House, Mr. Frank E. Smith, Mr. Lloyd K. Eagle, Mr. E. Colby, Mrs. E. Colby, Mstr. W. Colby, Mr. L. M. Mitchell, Mr. John Macmillan, Mr. N. W. Riley, Mrs. Riley.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, June 28. From Kobe. Lt. and Mrs. J. P. B. Barrett, Mr. William M. Buechner, Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Challacombe, Mstr. A. D. Challacombe, Jr., Mr. O. L. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Fitzgerold, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Grove, Lt. O. F. Johanns, Lt. and Mrs. Russell N. Jordahl, Mstr. Richard C. Jordahl, Mr. E. M. Mason, Lt. Charles E. Olsen, Mrs. Charles E. Olsen, Mstr. Lawrence Olsen, Mr. R. M. Ballingall, Miss N. H. Erdenberger, Mrs. T. T. Ma, Miss Fumiko Yamada.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, July 3. From Hongkong. Mr. F. F. Vegel, Mr. J. H. Geare, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gordon, Mr. G. H. Gock, Miss F. Henry, Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. J. B. Ipekdjian, Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Jessen, Mr. C. S. MacDonald, Mr. L. L. Leyshon, Mr. W. H. Peters, Mrs. M. Reynolds, Mr. R. J. E. Roberts, Mr. T. V. S. Skinner, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. M. P. Smith, Mr. I. G. Antenoff, Mr. and Mrs. L. U. Augstin, Miss A. Agustin, Mstr. Agustin, Capt. R. S. Blait, Mr. A. Campes, Mr. J. L. Cotez, Miss T. de Gracia, Miss T. Murphin, Mr. C. de la Luz, Mr. J. del Castro, Miss C. Ignacio, Mr. M. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Velez, Mr. J. Vidumsky, Miss K. Hazen, Mr. R. J. Ashby, Dr. R. M. Bigler, Miss P. Bigler, Miss Lai, Mr. L. G. Gock.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Taft, June 28. —For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. George Sheckler, Mr. P. J. Rodney, Mr. M. L. De la Mauzanara, Mr. C. P. Grand Gerrard.—**For Yokohama.**—Miss Virginia Atkinson, Mr. Edward P. Howard. —**For Seattle.**—Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Frexel, Mstr. Carl Frexel, Mr. Wm. Van Buskick, Mr. R. S. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Covington, Miss Anne Wilson Covington, Miss Elizabeth Covington, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Harvie, Mstr. Lewis E. Harvie, Mr. H. Dunham, Miss M. Mossman, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Anderson, Mstr. Victor Anderson, Mstr. E. Anderson, Miss Frances Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Turner, Miss Katherine Turner, Miss Frances E. Turner, Miss Virginia Turner, Miss Matilda U. D'Baldo, Miss Helene G. Van Vliet, Mrs. Mancey Smith, Mr. D. J. Carver, Mrs. C. F. Michael, Miss Jone Smith, Dr. and Mrs. F. R. Millican, Miss Helen J. McCollough.—**For Victoria.**—Miss Mary E. Maxwell, Mstr. Robert Benjamin, Mstr. Donald Benjamin, Mstr. John Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. S. Benjamin, Miss Elizabeth Benjamin, Miss Emily I. Case.—**For Yokohama.**—Dr. E. Bernstein.

Per str. Shantung, June 29.—For Hongkong.—L/Cpl. A. J. S. English, Sigmn: A. S. Bryce, "B", Sigmn: H. J. Jones "B".

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, June 29.—For Japan. Mrs. B. Kuhn, Miss T. Meyer, Mrs. E. Gadow, Dr. Nuesslein, Mr. A. R. Houben, Miss Paula Wimmer, Mrs. Compaignolle, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White, Miss Basto da Silva, Miss Patricia White, Mr. and Mrs. L. Encarnacao, Mr. Robert, C. Andrew, Mr. Karl F. Ohorn, Mrs. I. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. W. Morgan, Mr. T. Bruce, Mr. Antonin Kolacek.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, June 29.—For Hongkong.—Mr. J. E. Black, Miss G. V. Cumine, Mr. S. Murphine, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Love, Mstr. C. Love, Miss E. M. Love, Mr. James J. McGuire, Mrs. V. L. Maguire Gutierrez. —For Manila.—Lt. Edward N. Coates, Rev. Father P. L. Moore, Lt. Floyd E. Nelson, Mr. H. B. Gallop.

Per B.F.S. Sarpedon, June 30.—For Northern Ports.—Capt. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mstr. Moody, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cumming, Miss Morris, Miss Mason, Miss Tyrrell, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Laycock, Mrs. Tippin, Miss Arnold, Miss Down, Miss Kidd, Mrs. O. Kusakabe, Mr. J. L. Sharps, Mrs. Mark L. Moody, Miss le Pennick, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. C. Walker, Miss Barbara Walker, Mr and Mrs. Margerison, Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Mr. W. N. Scott, Mr. Chollet, Miss Ursula Marshall, Miss Rosamund Marshall, Mrs. A. Taylor, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Joyce Taylor, Mrs. W. Knoke, Miss M. Knoke, Dr. S. J. Farr, Mr. Shibbeth, Mr. Cecil Brook, Miss E. M. Farr, Mrs. A. J. Heal, Miss Helen Heal, Mstr. David Heal, Mrs. and Miss Wagstaff, Mrs. Halton, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. D. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Miss Josephine Sawyer, Mrs. Rector Smith, Mrs. R. A. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dickie, Mrs. D. T. James, Miss Patsy James, Mstr. Fred. James, Mrs. E. C. Muir, Miss B. Wright, Miss A. Wright, Mr. F. Ezra, Mr. L. M. Barber, Mrs. M. Mueller, Mrs. E. Krieger, Miss G. Cannon, Miss J. Wright, Mrs. I. J. V. Scott, Mrs. Fon-der-Ropp, Mrs. Levy, Mstr. Bertie Levy, Mrs. V. Landale, Miss T. Selezneva, Mrs. J. S. Potter, Mstr. John Potter, Miss Patricia Potter, Mrs. A. W. Slater, Mrs. Shpilberg, Miss H. Westphal, Mrs. Johns, Mstr. Warwick Johns, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Scrimgeour, Mr. R. Humble, Miss Greenfield, Mrs. H. Maitland, Miss Marion Maitland, Mrs. Stewart, Mstr. Ronald Johns, Mstr. Peter Wallace, Mrs. R. Humble, Miss Vera Humble, Mrs. Squires, Miss Joan Squires, Mrs. Macartney, Mstr. Billie Macartney, Mstr. Bubbles Macartney, Dr. H. E. Keylock, Miss Maisie Taylor, Miss Margaret Squires, Miss Isabel Squires, Miss Anne Keylock, Miss Diana Gibbons, Mrs. A. Harvey, Mstr. Alistair Harvey, Mrs. and Miss Tilley, Miss Margaret Tilley, Mr. G. R. Coutts.

Per str. Kanchow, July 1.—For Hongkong.—L/Cpl. Orr and Mr. H. S. Goodwin.

Per str. Wilfred, July 1.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. A. Eyde, Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Davies, Mrs. Cate, Mlle. Clerc, Misses Cook, Miss L. B. Edgar, and Mrs. O. H. Smith.

Per str. Isabel Moller, July 1.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Nazer, Mrs. Rennie, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Miss A. W. Birch, Miss Richards, Mrs. W. S. King, Miss King, and Master Macgregor.

Per str. Poyang, July 1.—For River Ports.—Rev. F. Arconada, Rev. F. Lisbona, Rev. F. Rice, Mstr. B. Helenius, Mr. Gabb, Mrs. Ragge, Rev. K. L. Reichelt.

Per str. Szechuen, July 2.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Woods, Mr. Maloof. —**For Swatow.**—Mr. Khouri, Mr. Salamy.

Per str. Shuntien, July 2.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. Hill, Miss J. Middleton, Miss Munday, Mrs. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. McKinnon, Miss L. C. King, Miss A. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Ufford, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss B. Ufford, Mrs. Parrott, Miss V. Argendeli, Mstr. N. Argendeli, Mr. R. F. Scott, Mr. N. D. Dawson, Mr. Hill, Commdr. Peploe R.N., Mrs. Goodill.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, July 2.—For Marseilles.—Dr. Ch. Allary, Mr. J. Dayon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Logerot, Miss Logerot, Mr. and Mrs. Rey, Sisters Lydie, Germaine, Angele, Veronique, Antoinette, Anastasia, Pauline, Clemence, Father, Petit, Deltour, Hans H. Muller, Mrs. Vanderstichelen, Mr. A. Roland, Mr. A. Le Mercier, M.M. A. Seguy, Ch. Caroff, P. Aloisi, Mr. A. N. Schifrin, Mr. T. T. Vardoen, Mr. J. W. Raymond, Mr. O. Andreassen, Mr. Moser, Mr. Valer, Mr. Jan Riha, M. M. F. Martreux, M. Hayet, V. Marticella, F. Le Bot, G. Caillat, Y. Lamour, M. Croisard, A. Maurice, H. Mettan, J. Lugiery, R. Chambrux, E. Ollive, J. David, R. Monsigna, B. Carn, J. Salut, G. Tanguy, J. Terrasse, X. Casanova, M. Urfer, A. Dami, V. Dumaine, A. Knopes, H. Broucher, F. Le Roy, A. Werker, J. Vinccentelli, E. Jouve, L. Wittenkamp, L. Liot, L. Erb. —**For Port-Said.**—Miss M. H. Clarke, Miss A. Green, Mr. W. Berst, Mr. P. Dilley, Miss P. Booth.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. H. Gros, Mr. R. Delpierre, M. M. Dinh Cu, Nguyen Van Ruong.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. Ch. Glauser, Mrs. R. Yvernat, Mr. A. Warner, Sister Agnes, Mr. G. Guter, Mr. Julian Ros, Mr. L. Bart, Mr. M. Juhan.

Per str. Sandviken, July 2.—For Tsingtau.—Mr. H. Middleton, Mstr. Ireland, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Heyman, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Calkins.

Per str. Liangchow, July 3.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. and Miss Kriebel, Dr. Fehrmann, Mr. A. Robertson.

Per str. Soochow, July 3.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. K. Murray.

Per str. Fausang, July 3.—Northern Ports.—Miss Law, Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. Carle, Mrs. and Miss Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davidson, Mrs. E. Baruksen.

Per str. Ingeren, July 4.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Beetlestone.

Per str. Kaiping, July 4.—For Chinwangtao.—Mme. Saussine, Mme. Duval, Mr. J. H. G. Black, Mrs. G. Hummel and child, Mrs. Moffat, Mrs. Huckstep, Mrs. Lacher, Lady Maze, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Tiefenbacher, Miss Tiefenbacher, Messrs. M. and H. Tiefenbacher.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, July 4.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Brooke-Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Buck, Miss J. Buck, Mr. W. J. P. Calder, Mr. F. C. Courtney, Mstr. and Mr. Davidson-Black, Miss N. Davidson-Black, Mr. W. Frucht, Mr. J. W. Gibb, Mrs. B. I. Happer, Mstr. W. S. Happer, Col. T. A. Hiam, Mr. N. W. Hickling, Mrs. C. O. & Mstr. J. C. Julian, Mr. W. Kohler, Mr. E. L. Levetus, Mr. H. E. Morriss, Mrs. G. Nevitt, Mr. H. Nitz, Mr. Kiem Kie Njo, Mr. Russell Owen, Mr. S. H. Peake, Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross, Mstr. W. J. Ross, Mstr. R. Ross, Miss M. N. Ross, Mr. V. Rose, Baron P. de Rothschild, Sir John Hope Simpson, Lady Simpson, Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson, Dr. Zadoc-Kahn, Mr. H. F. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Misses Boyd, Miss A. Bucher, Miss F. Bury, Miss K. Cherry, Miss E. M. Chester, Miss J. Cole, Miss I. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Fraser, Mr. John Fraser, Miss G. Gibberd, Mrs. F. Harris, Miss E. Hsu, Mrs. S. Karlbeck, Miss J. A. Manfer, Miss B. Schierenbeck, Miss Mary Stewart, Miss E. Tappert, Mr. V. P. Dilhoit, Miss F. M. Wood, Mr. E. Yarnold, Miss A. Baud, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bull, Mr. James Howe, Mr. W. C. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson.

Per str. Suiyang, July 5.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. J. Edgar, Mstr. W. Edgar, Mrs. McDaniel, Mr. F. H. Geary, Madame Gautier.

INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI

FROM EUROPE, VIA U.S.S.R.:—
By train—three times weekly

FROM EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per G.L.S. Glenshane .....July 6

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per R.D.S. Pres Hoover .....July 8

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE, U.S.S.R., AND KOREA:—
By train daily

FOR EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per B.F.S. Achilles .....July 8

FOR U.S.A., VIA PORTS:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Wilson .....July 7

FOR JAPAN:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru ....July 7

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 0 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
June 24	29.83	76.7	N N E	1	75.2	69.8	82.6	70.5	O.
,, 25	29.85	75.4	E by S	2	73.4	69.3	79.7	67.8	O.
,, 26	29.78	73.9	E N E	3	66.6	65.8	69.8	65.1	O. R.
,, 27	29.88	73.2	N N W	1	69.8	67.8	83.1	64.6	O. M. D.
,, 28	29.93	73.8	S E	1	75.2	68.2	84.6	66.0	R. C.
,, 29	30.00	73.9	E S E	3	74.7	67.8	79.7	64.9	O.
,, 30	29.90	74.7	E S E	1	74.8	72.3	82.4	68.9	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle fl—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Dat	Minimum Temperature 1932	Minimum Temperature 1931	Maximum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1931	Rainfall 1932	Rainfall 1931
June 24	72.0 F.	73.0 F.	80.0 F.	92.5 F.	Nil	Nil
,, 25	70.0	70.0	77.5	91.5	Nil	0.45-in.
,, 26	66.5	77.5	75.0	94.5	1.10-in.	Nil
,, 27	66.5	78.0	80.0	94.0	0.35	Nil
,, 28	68.0	77.5	82.0	92.0	Nil	0.01
,, 29	68.0	79.5	78.0	88.0	Nil	Nil
,, 30	71.5	80.0	79.0	93.5	Nil	Nil

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